Bolton and Bowling

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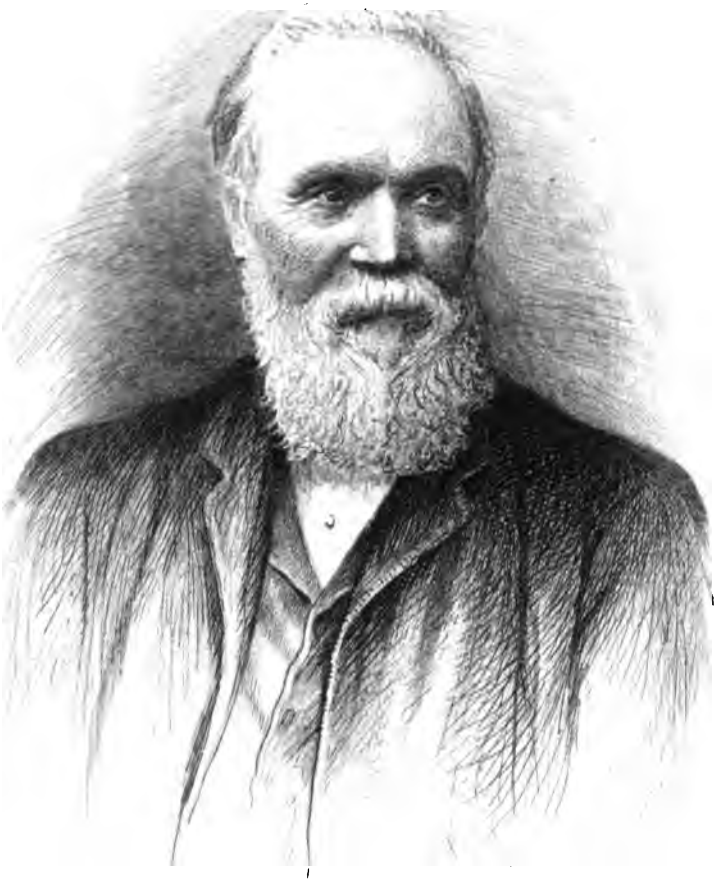

HISTORIES

OF

BOLTON AND BOWLING

(TOWNSHIPS OF BRADFORD)

Historically and Topographically Treated.

By WILLIAM CUDWORTH,

Author of "Round About Bradford," "Rambles Round Horton," "Historical Notes on the Bradford Corporation," "Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp, Mathematician," &c., &c.

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THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

GEORGE ACKROYD, ESQ.,

A NATIVE OF BOWLING,

A PATRON OF LOCAL LITERATURE, AND A

CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

PREFACE.

This work is published as a contribution to a complete History of Bradford. It is offered, with all its shortcomings, as the result of an effort involving much time and the patient unearthing of material not previously made use of.

The prosperity of Bradford has been largely dependent upon the enterprise developed in its several townships, and it appeared desirable, therefore, that more ample recognition should be made of the places referred to than has hitherto been vouchsafed in the scanty notices which have already appeared. If this effort be approved, the Author hopes to be able to continue these township histories until the whole borough has been similarly treated, believing that by such a method alone a complete History of Bradford can be compiled.

It would be next to impossible to give in a preface the names of all who have aided the Author in a work of this character. To Mrs. Arthur Tempest, of Coleby Hall, Lincoln, the Author is under especial obligation for much hitherto unpublished information respecting the historic family with which she is connected. To the following gentlemen he is also particularly indebted, namely:—Mr. C. A. Federer, Mr. Butler Wood, and Mr. T. T. Empsall, Bradford; Mr. S. Lodge, Bowling; Mr. S. Margerison, Calverley; Miss Bland, Harrogate; Rev. Canon Stowell, Chorley Rectory; Rev. C. W. N. Hyne, Bierley; Rev. J. Hollywood, Bankfoot; Mr. Fred. C. Galloway and Mr. Harry Speight, West Bowling; Mr. John H. Atkinson Jowett, Bolton; Mr. Watson Rogers and the Overseers of

Bolton; Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson and the Overseers of Bowling; Messrs. Taylor, Jeffery & Little, Solicitors, Bradford; Messrs. Killick, Hutton & Vint, Solicitors, Bradford; Messrs. Smith, Gotthardt & Co., Mr. John Hindle, and Mr. Wm. Cowgill, Estate Agents, Bradford.

The illustrations in the book are nearly all original sketches taken from the objects *in situ*, and in their preparation the Author desires to express his special obligations to Mr. W. Burton, of New Barnet, London, for the admirably-etched portrait of Mr. Geo. Ackroyd; and to Messrs. Virtue & Co., Limited, for impressions from the plate; also to Mr. W. Rose, Bradford, for several photo views; to Mr. Tom Bradley, of Bingley, and Mr. C. H. Shaw, Bradford, for drawings; to Messrs. Hare & Co., Limited, London; Mr. Wm. Holmes, Ulverston; and Mr. C. W. Shepherd, Bradford, for the execution of other artistic work. Several of the heraldic bearings have been drawn by Mr. John Thornton, of Bradford. The Author is similarly indebted to Mr. F. H. Pearce, mining engineer to the Bowling Iron Company, for the section of the geological strata of Bowling, which will always be a standard guide to the coal measures of that township.

The subject has been treated in a popular rather than in an archæological manner, and although the mine of wealth existing has been far from exhausted, the present effort will form a substantial groundwork upon which additional material may be placed.

W. CUDWORTH.

BRADFORD, *March, 1891.*

ILLUSTRATIONS.

FULL PAGE PICTURES.

OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

HISTORY OF BOLTON.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Rural Bolton—Probable Origin of the Name—Bolton during the Conquest—The Township chiefly Agricultural Land—Formerly well-wooded—Ancient Roadways—Yeoman Class—Bolton a modern Arcadia.

Rural Bolton was of all places one of the least likely at one time to form part of such a town as Bradford. Evidently destined by Nature for a quiet country place, the inhabitants of the little township for generations pursued the quiet, unobtrusive ways of an agricultural district. The husbandman, in his daily round of duty, trod the

> Softly swelling hills
> On which the power of cultivation lies,

remote as in a Craven village, and was rewarded for his toil as husbandmen generally are, which is not always in proportion to the labour expended.

Notwithstanding all this, the township of Bolton has become an integral portion of the borough of Bradford, carrying with it municipal privileges, and among them that of contributing to municipal expenditure—in other words, of paying rates. For all these advantages many Boltonians are probably truly thankful, although as faithful historians we must not conceal the fact that there are a few of the "older end" who would rather that matters had remained as they were.

The story of the annexation will be told in due course. For the present, let it suffice that in July, 1873,

Bolton became part of Bradford by articles of incorporation which it would take an Act of Parliament to destroy, for it was Parliament that tied the knot.

Attempts to account for the origin of names are generally conjectural, and the results too frequently misleading. It is not likely that we shall be more successful in attempting the derivation of that of Bolton. In the early Chaucerian ballads the name of a well-known animal is spelt "bolle." There is no question that "ton" is Anglo-Saxon for town, originally a mere collection of huts. Accepting this derivation, the township we are treating of would be "bull-town." Upon the same principle Bowling or Bolling, the history of which forms the second part of this volume, would be the "bull meadow" or ing. Having but little faith in such conjectures, we print them for what they are worth, and, adopting the method of an easy-going candidate for Parliamentary honours, when in doubt as to his opinions being palatable to his hearers, say, "These are my views, gentlemen, and if they don't suit you, they can be changed!"

Up to the present time the township has well retained its agricultural character, although outlying portions have been seized upon by prospectors and converted into "eligible building sites." According to present appearances, there is little likelihood of its losing that rural character which affords such a pleasing contrast to its surroundings. That this may continue to be the case will be the desire of many a wearied townsman longing for a

> Breath of unadulterate air,
> The glimpse of a green pasture,

which are denied him in many other quarters of the huge hive of industry styled Worstedopolis!

We shall not attempt to dilate on the wonderful progress that Bradford has made since it became an incorporated borough. It is within the recollection of many persons living that the three townships of Bowling, Horton, and Manningham were divided from the town itself by country lanes and fields, and were considered a

long way off! Our present intentions are confined to Bolton township, which, although numerically the least populated of the various places comprised within the borough, has its life-history and traditions, differing, it may be, from those of other places, but of equal interest and meaning, always remembering that every hamlet, however remote, is a unit of the national life.

Until comparatively recently, a large proportion of the farming land of Bolton was under the plough. Indeed, from the date of the Conquest we imagine Bolton to have been among the favoured places in regard to cultivation, for in the Domesday Record we learn that "In Bodeltone Archil had four carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be two ploughs. Value in King Edward's time, 10s. Ilbert has it, and it is waste." Leaving out of consideration for a moment the concluding sentence, it appears that in Bolton there were four carucates, equal to probably four hundred acres, of land under cultivation of some kind, which, considering that the total area is about seven hundred acres, was a large proportion. The fate of Bolton, as indicated in the words, "It is waste," was only that of nearly all the habitable places visited by William the Conqueror during his devastating tour through the northern provinces. Archil, the Saxon Thane who had previously possessed the land, had considerable possessions in this district, which all fell to the Conqueror's favourite, Ilbert de Lacy.

At an inquiry instituted in the year 1846, the following represented the cultivable area of Bolton, viz.:—Arable land, 226 acres; meadow and pasture, 450 acres; woodland, 40 acres; highways and waste, 20 acres; total area, 736 acres. In place of the golden grain which once nodded to the summer's breeze, the eye may now wander far before it detects even a patch of either corn or barley. Year by year field after field has been "sown down"; in the first place because the "Stygian throats" of Worstedopolis poured their poisonous vapours upon the struggling corn, blighting the ears; and in the second, because milk and beef were in ever-increasing demand in the growing town of Bradford,

and the farmers of Bolton were among the first to supply it. With farming was also combined the making of cloth and worsted stuffs, but this was only carried on in a small way, and as an accessory to the more stalwart labours on the land. In later years there were four maltkilns at work in separate parts of the township.

In 1781, a suit was tried at York Assizes intended to enforce all farmers, millers, or maltsters, within two miles of the Bradford Soke Mills, to grind their corn at those mills. For the opposite side, Samuel Hollingworth, of Bolton Outlanes, gave evidence, and said that during his tenancy of his farm at Bolton much corn was grown by himself, and on the farms of John Cansfield, John Wrigglesworth, Robert Jobson, Joseph Blackburn, Nathan Atkinson, Jonas Smith, Benjamin Holmes, John Wainwright, John Hodgson, and James Greaves, all of which was ground at Frizinghall Mill. That Emanuel Hodgson had a steel-mill for grinding corn in his maltkiln at Bolton, and he was succeeded by James Greaves. He also said that John Midgley, of Bolton, who was succeeded by John Cansfield, had a similar mill, although they were all within the soke of Bradford Mills. Within the past forty years, wheat was grown in Slater Closes, a low-lying portion of Edward Bilton's farm in Bolton Lane.

The township is pleasingly undulated, abounding with gently swelling mounds and hills, which, towards the northern portion, assume almost cliff-like proportions. There are corresponding depressions, although not very marked in character, but they are destitute of streams of any importance, except at Bolton Banks, where there is a small brook dividing Bolton from Bradford. In former times the township was well timbered. This is evident from the existence of such terms as the "Yews," the "Broad Oaks," the "Holts," the "Woody Pasture," "Wood Lane," "Cliffe Wood," and "Bolton Woods." Time was when the slopes of the adjoining cliffs were well clothed with trees and brushwood, reaching from Oak Bank, Gaisby, past Spinkwell to the Bradford Parish Church. Cliffe Wood was then in its verdancy, as much so as Bolton

Abbey woods of to-day, and abounding with game and bird life. The "boar well," where the traditional wild boar, symbolised in the arms of Bradford and a terror to the neighbourhood, used to slake his thirst, was then in existence; and the burial place of those said to have died during the ravages of the Plague in Bradford was a common playground for the youth of the neighbourhood. It is said that in 1665 the town of Bradford was visited by an epidemic of the Plague then raging in London, and that those that were attacked were at once removed to Cliffe Barn close to Cliffe Wood, where those that recovered attended to the others. Such as died were buried in the adjoining wood, where, it is said, human skeletons have been found. That Cliffe Wood was of early growth is demonstrated by the fact that a large number of fossil trees were dug up by the late Joshua Pollard and his brother, when the Cliffe Wood quarries were first opened.

Turning to the northern side of Bolton, that portion lying about and beyond the Old Hall, the ground was pretty well covered with timber, which was cut down by a member of the Stanhope family for the gold that it brought him. A good breadth of wood still remained, however, until the Bolton Woods estate was disposed of for building sites, and that is comparatively recently. Not a vestige of this wood remains, but instead, the site is occupied by a colony of cottage dwellings as unpicturesque in appearance as well could be. Some indication of its former aspect is, however, preserved in the wooded plantation belonging to the Atkinson-Jowett estate, which extends to the banks of the Bradford Canal.

Picturesque as were the pleasant uplands of Bolton, and, comparatively speaking, still are, the approaches to the village were so circuitous as in great measure to preserve its isolation. Before the canal was cut, farmers residing at Delph Hill and Hollin Close, and wishing to take a cart to Manningham, had no alternative but to drive up the beck course in the Holms, until they reached Bolton Lane, across which the beck ran open, with a narrow wood bridge for foot passengers. Within recent

times the floods down this low-lying part of the township have been of a serious character. On one occasion, as the man in charge of Amos Hodgson's cart and two horses was crossing the beck, both man and horses were washed down. The man, however, saved himself by catching at the wood bridge, but one of the horses was drowned. Directly afterwards, a narrow stone bridge was put up, which was enlarged by the Midland Railway Company in 1845. In February, 1795, during a flood, James Robinson, of Frizinghall Mill, lost his life in attempting to cross the road near his own house. Destructive floods also occurred in January, 1806, and December, 1815.

Fifty years ago there was no Bolton Road, as we now have it, skirting the sides of the hill at a gentle gradient from Broadstones. The Otley Road, too, was not made, and at that time the only approach for vehicles was by way of Church Bank, round by the Paper Hall, up North Wing, and thence up Hustler Hill (now Pollard Lane) to Undercliffe and Bolton. Foot passengers had a choice of ways, one being through the fields, past Hodgson Fold and Low Fold, and over the Cliffs past Fat Mally tree, thence descending to Broadstones near to where the Wharf Hotel stands. There was also a higher footroad leading past Crow Nest, and through what is now Peel Park, also a road from Delph Hill and Lower Bolton on the upper side of the canal past Boar Well. Only the latter footroad remains. The two former have been cut off, one of them by the extensive quarrying operations at Cliffe Wood; while the other (through Peel Park) was closed long before that beautiful resort became a public park.

We have almost inadvertently alluded to the village of Bolton, but really there never was a village in the sense in which the term is usually employed. In the beginning of the present century there were but 470 inhabitants in the whole township, and these were distributed amongst the little clusters of houses occupying detached positions at Old Bolton, Delph Hill, Hodgson Fold, Low Fold, and Bolton Outlanes. These are all ancient settlements, and in each of them resided specimens of that sturdy

race, the "statesmen" of the North, the "yeomen" of our own neighbourhood—men who owned and tilled their own lands, collectively and honourably designated as the "backbone" of English society. Prominent among this class may be justly named the Hodgsons, who for two hundred years have resided upon their own property in Bolton, and are still represented.

Bolton has had no resident "squire" for several generations past. The Stanhope family, who were owners of about one-sixth of the township, and upon whose property was situate Bolton Old Hall, resided at Eccleshill Hall; the Rawson family, although very considerable owners of property, in recent years lived at Halifax; the name of Richard or Dicky Hodgson, whose Bolton estates all went to Mr. J. A. Jowett, will ever be associated with Whetleys; while the Lister property, next in extent to the above, passed into other hands. Mr. John H. Atkinson Jowett, as heir to his father's Bolton estates, originally acquired as the result of what was known as the "Clockhouse Case," is practically the only extensive landowner.

If Bolton was without a squire, so also was it without a doctor, a lawyer, a parson, a policeman, or a publican. The people were sturdy, industrious, and independent. Crime was unknown among them, and at one time locked doors were the exception. It had few poor, and its inhabitants were stolidly indifferent in the matter of highways; hence the taxgatherer's labours were as light as his pockets, and everybody was contented. Happy the community that was in such case!

If human things went ill or well;
If changing empires rose or fell;
The morning past, the evening came
And found this (people) just the same.
They slept and ate, good folks. What then?
Why then they slept and ate again!

CHAPTER II.

TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS.

Township Boundaries—The Manor of Bolton—Muster-roll of Henry VIII.—Land Tax of 1704—Obsolete Bolton Families--Pendragon Castle—The Old Town's Box and its Contents—Township Charges—Poor Law Affairs—Old Overseers—Highway Rates—The Town's Pinfold—The "Stocks"—Church-rate Times—Bolton Local Board—The Annexation Movement—Bolton, a Township of Bradford--Bolton Councillors—Bolton included in Bradford Union—Township Officers—Population and Ratable Value.

Bolton, although now a township in the borough of Bradford, is in Calverley parish. The township boundary follows the line of Bradford beck, taking in on the west, the Canal, Frizinghall Mill, the Isle of Man beyond; on the northerly side it is bounded by the township of Idle, Trap Syke being the boundary line; on the east by Eccleshill, and by Bradford on the south, a portion of Peel Park and the New Queen's Road being within the township.

Although not within Bradford parish, several places in that parish were surveyed under the Manor of Bolton, and became dependencies upon it. These were—Clayton, Allerton, Thornton, Chellow, and Wibsey. There is, however, considerable uncertainty as to the manorial question. In Barnard's Survey, made in the year 1577, Bolton is included as a village in the Manor of Bradford. In 1602, in an assessment made at Wakefield, Bolton was estreated in the sum of 5d., being a fourth part of that paid by Bradford, and the same amount as that put down for Bolling and Shipley.

It may, however, be noted, that the lordship of the manor of Bolton has, like the ancient lords, passed away, and its prerogatives have become vested in the freeholders. It would be interesting to know at what period and under what circumstances the title lapsed, but from the positive

dearth of local records relating to the early history of the place, we fear the facts are altogether lost.

Another point of interest we have no means of ascertaining is whether the former lords were resident and had a manor house. Tradition, however, points to an eminence between Hodgson Fold and the Old Hall, upon which it is thought not only a cluster of dwellings but also a church once stood. In the Ordnance survey of the township the place is still called Old Hill.

In the record of Yorkshire Fines published by the Yorkshire Archæological Society, under date 1598, Thomas Walker was plaintiff, and Thomas Hollins and Mary his wife deforciants, in the matter of two messuages and lands in the "Manor of Bolton." By an indenture dated February, 1610, Thomas Walker the elder, conveyed to his son and heir, Thomas, one-sixth part of "all that capital messuage called 'Bolton,' late in the possession of Thomas Hollins, but now of me, Thomas Walker, on my marriage with Elizabeth my intended wife." It is not improbable that the messuage referred to the ancient manor-house of Bolton.

For lack of information on such points as these, we must pass to a period of which we have records. The material is far from ample, but it is reliable. So far as we know, there was nothing to relieve the monotony of Bolton life during the Middle Ages. If

> No mail-clad serfs, obedient to their lord,
> In grim array the crimson cross demand,

we have evidence that the yeomen of Bolton, albeit few in number, were called upon to contribute men and arms towards the national defences. In the muster-roll of men able to bear arms, "as well archers as other men on horse and on fote," ordered to be viewed during the time of Henry the Eighth, the township of Bolton presented four archers and seven bill-men, three of them able to furnish a horse. The names of the horsemen were George Hargreyve, Nicholas Lokkey, and Robt. Illyngworth. The name of Illingworth occurs several times amongst the

bill-men and archers, as well as those of Sowden, Hardie, Overend, Lokkey, and Coup. Whether they were ever "called up" is doubtful. From the sparseness of its inhabitants, we doubt whether even the pulsations of the Civil War reached to quiet Bolton, quickening its stalwart youth to action for Cavalier or Roundhead. In contrast with those stormy times of warfare and bloodshed, we may picture the homely pursuits of the Boltonians of the period, to whom seed-time and harvest were the only periods of exhilaration or disquiet.

The assessment for the land-tax levied in Bolton in the beginning of the 18th century gives the names of the substantial men of the township at that period. The following was the assessment for the year 1704, being at the rate of 4s. in the £, namely—

	£	s.	d.
Edward Stanhope lands	05	07	06
Josias Craven...	01	16	06
John Rawson for holling close ...	02	03	00
John Wright	00	04	00
James Lister	01	03	08
Stephen Powell land	00	15	02
James Bond	02	04	10
Edward Swaine	01	12	04
John Rawson for Northrop land ...	00	06	10
Tho. ffletcher...	00	05	06
Tho. Hamond	01	12	04
Ric Shaw	00	18	06
James Thompson	01	17	06
The occupiers of Hodgson lands...	02	13	06
James Hopkinson	00	13	08
Hugh Jackson	01	15	05
John Lister	01	12	04
John Rawson...	03	16	00
Jeremy Garth	02	03	02
Will Jowett	02	03	02
Mrs. Jowett	00	08	00
Henry Slater land	00	07	10
Simon Bell	00	14	00
Ric Cordingley	00	10	03
Total... ...	£37	04	11

JEREMY GARTH, } Assessors.
JOHN RAWSON, }
WILLIAM HODGSON, Collector.

In the above assessment the names of several old Bolton families do not occur, their possessions having passed into other hands. Among them may be named those of Walker, Hollings, Midgley, Northrop, Hemingway, Cordingley, and Squier. Probate of the will of Thomas Hollings, of Bolton, was obtained March 8th, 1668. His wife Mary having secured to her her rights in his estate "according to the custom of the province in which I dwell" (namely, her "thirds"), he made several bequests, among them one to "James Ellis, my apprentice, 30s., in case he honestly serve out his time; to John Walker, my neighbour, 20s.; to the poor people of Claiton, 20s., to be disbursed by my two nephews, John Hollings, of Allerton, and Isaac Hollings, his brother." The residue of his estate he left to his three nephews, John Hollings, of Allerton; Isaac Hollings, his brother, and John Hollings, of Cottingley, and the younger children of Joseph Hollings, late of Allerton. In Clayton, Allerton, and Cottingley the Hollings family were numerous.

The Midgley family was of considerable standing in Bolton from the year 1594. In 1661, Samuel Sunderland, of Harden, released to Joseph Midgley, of Bolton, and Joseph his son, all that messuage in Bolton, "wherein he (Midgley) did dwell." This was the Sunderland, of Hill End, who was robbed of gold in his own house to the value of over £2000. Joseph Midgley died in December, 1673. He executed a conveyance of the Brig Croft and the Delf Close to Isaac Hollings, of Clayton, for £150.

Those invaluable records, the registers of Calverley parish, which have been published in a handy form by Mr. S. Margerison, of Calverley, give the names of several heads of the Midgley family. By the will of William Midgley, yeoman, of Bolton, dated February 20th, 1646, he divided his estate in Bradford into three equal parts—Mary, his wife, to have one third thereof; the other two-thirds to his daughters, Susan and Mary. To his son, John Midgley, his Bolton estates, including messuage, provision being made for his daughters' maintenance. The testator proceeds—"Also my will is that if Mary, my

wife, be not pleased to dwell with my son John after my decease, my son shall give to her the two lower parlours, with the chamber over the same, and also part of my lathe or barn, and the mistalling belonging the same." In a subsequent chapter we advance reasons showing the Midgley homestead to have been at Low Fold.

The name of Northrop is found very early connected with Bolton. In the Calverley records referred to, we find the entries—"Thomas, son of Wm. Northroppe, of Bolton, baptised May 1st, 1580," other entries following. The "Northrop land" alluded to in the land tax of 1704, was cut through by the Bradford Canal, and a portion of it now forms part of Mr. Beanland's farm. The Northrop family were, however, strongest in Bradford and Manningham, and are associated with a singular grant of land about Girlington, made by John of Gaunt for the service of yearly blowing a horn at Martinmas.

Thomas Hammond represented a Bolton family dating from 1600; and Will Jowett had a progenitor, one "John Jowett, shoemaker, of ye Kyrkgate, Bradeforde," who was in possession of Robin Royds and the Ox Closes (or Slater Closes) in Bolton, in 1650. Cordingley is a name common to the district round about Bradford, although not of late represented at Bolton. The Stanhope, Rawson, Lister, Hodgson, and Jowett families we shall have ample opportunity of referring to in making a topographical survey of the township.

Bolton always constituted a township, and managed its own affairs until a period of which we shall have occasion shortly to speak. Such records as we have been able to meet with are the result of turning over the contents of the old "town's box" at "Pendragon Castle," facetiously styled the "Town Hall" of Bolton. The name has puzzled many a one. We imagine that the site of it was the original pinfold, or some walled enclosure for protecting stock. A "pen" in Saxon times was an enclosure for cattle or sheep, and the term is still in common use. When the low hut was erected upon the site, it might in derision be called a "Castle." Although

quite conscious that this explanation will be unsatisfactory to those who associate the place with the slaughter of some "dragon," whatever that may be in natural or mythical history, it is all we are able to offer. The "Castle" having for some years been in possession of a man named James Pickard, who by reason of paying no rent had assumed a right over it, his ownership was allowed to go unchallenged until his death. After that event, however, his widow, Mary, was served with legal notice to quit, and possession was regained, as appears by the following minute passed in May, 1836:—"That the house belonging to this township, known as Pendragon Castle, be divided into two cottages, and that Benj. Holmes, overseer, be required to see that the work is forthwith done"—a somewhat inglorious fate for an edifice with such a notable name. It has since been used as a town's office.

After a patient perusal of the contents of the old "town's box," we have culled from them the following items, which we place upon record because of their relation to the future history of Bradford, rather than for any especial interest of their own. As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to present anything like a connected epitome of the affairs of Bolton township even with the assistance of the "town's box," for the mass of crumpled, musty scraps of paper chiefly comprises claims for settlement, militia orders, lists of payments to poor, indentures of town apprentices, overseers', surveyors', and constables' accounts, referring to disjointed periods. The latter have been kept in the manner usual with officials of the olden time, namely, on slips of paper or in small books of about a dozen pages, but quite large enough to hold the accounts for one year.

Previous to that time there would seem to have been books kept of more pretensions, as appears from the following entry:—"Richard Tompson bought this book when he was constable, 1677, the price being 1s. 8d." Unfortunately, there are only two leaves left of this ancient repository, probably the first and last, as the dates cover a period from 1677 to 1695. From one of these slips we

learn that John Hodgson's accounts for the year 1679 amounted to £4 2s. 3d., leaving of his £8 lay (or rate) the sum of £3 17s. 9d. Then comes an interregnum till the year 1693, when Thomas Pearson, being constable of Bolton, received £6 18s. 6d., and disbursed exactly that amount, his accounts being attested by Wm. Rawson, James Tompson, Edward Stanhope, Jeremy Garth, and Richard Shaw. We doubt whether any of the above family connections, except that of the Hodgsons, still exist in Bolton. The poor's accounts for 1695 were presented by James Bond, overseer, he having received £2 0s. 2d., and disbursed £2 0s. 0d. To the list of attestors is added the name of John Lister, of Lister Lane.

We have no further records of accounts, until the year 1763, when John Wainwright, as highway surveyor, expended the large sum of 9s. 6d. upon the repair of roads, which was 1s. more than was spent on them the subsequent year. The only items for 1765 are the following :—

Paid Nathan Atkinson, 8s. 2d.; for going to Cottingley, 1s.; for going to Bradford, 6d.; for going about the milisher, 1s.

Among the papers referring to 1780 is the following doctor's bill sent to the overseer by Timothy Maud, the founder of the celebrated druggists' business at Sun Bridge. It is worth copying entire :—

4 mo. 11.—Going to see Dick Atkinson's daughter, 1s.; four boles and pot of electary, 2s.; ointment, 6d.; five boles and electary, 2s. 3d.; box of pills for Dick, 1s.; going to see his daughter, 1s.; mercurial electary, 1s. 9d.

5 mo.—Bleeding Dick, 3d.; pills and powder, 9d.; electary repeated, 1s. 9d.; worm powder, 5d.; visit, 1s.; electary repeated, 1s. 9d.

7 mo.—Ointment, 6d.; pills, 4d.; total, 16s. 3d.

Passing next to the year 1790, we have a most detailed account given of the year's expenditure, even to such items as "One skin for a dick (leather apron), 1s. 1d.; dick makeing, 5d." "Jane Rhodes a shift, 2s. 10d." "Clogs, 7d." The total expenditure of the year was

£32 7s. 0½d. At that time there were five regular paupers, besides those receiving occasional relief.

The constables' accounts for 1797-8 contain numerous repetitions of the following items:—

Taking names for militia list; going to charge cavelry; going to Queenshead; going to Calverley, &c.

The accounts of Wm. Tetley, overseer for the year 1801, show that the expenditure on account of the poor had risen greatly, having amounted to £199 10s. 2¼d., owing to the terrible times which then prevailed. Affairs were, if anything, worse in 1813, when Robert Milner presented his account, which we copy entire, viz.:—

By 15 regular poor, £100 0s. 4d.; 12 occasional relief, £22 5s. 11d.; to workhouse, £10 9s. 10d.; constable, church rate, and estrate money, £65 0s. 10d.; militia pay, £32 13s. 0d.; Ludite money, £14 2s. 2d.; sundreys, £6 15s. 1d.; balance, £2 12s.; total, £243 19s. 8d.

To meet this large outlay were required two rates of 3s. and 3s. 3d. in the pound. These latter records naturally bring to mind the critical period through which this country passed, when the war on the Continent caused the necessaries of life to become abnormally dear in England. The item referring to Luddite money shows that Bolton was called upon for its share towards restoring the machinery and other property destroyed by unemployed and exasperated English workmen.

At a quarter sessions held at Leeds in the reign of George II., it was ordered that the sum of £800 be estreated for buying arms for 600 militiamen, but it having happened that no part of the money was so expended, the treasurer of the Riding disbursed thereout as follows:—

For conveying vagrants, £292 (no other money having that year been estreated for that purpose); for relieving the poor State prisoners of this Riding in York Castle, £43; to the several chief constables for their trouble and expenses in searching for, apprehending, and conveying Papists and other dangerous and disaffected persons to York Castle, and searching for and seizing the horses of such persons, £50; to 109 petty constables for the extraordinary charges their several townships were put to in providing carriages

for the march of the Dutch troops in December last (over and above the King's allowance by reason of the badness of the roads), £164; the remainder of the £800 being left in the treasurer's hands to be accounted for.

The estreats for county rate appear to have been paid at the Old Dolphin, Queenshead, involving the attendance of the constable half-yearly. In an order issued at the above quarter sessions it is decreed that "at any one estreat-meeting no petty constable shall be obliged to spend above threepence!"

Amongst the miscellaneous documents in the old town's box, are several bearing upon events of the time, the contents of which sound strangely now-a-days. Thus, by a statute made in the 8th and 9th years of William III., it was enacted that

To the end the money raised for the relief of impotent poor persons may not be misapplied and consumed by idle, sturdy, and disorderly beggars, every person receiving poor's relief and his wife and children, shall upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of their upper garment wear a badge (being a large Roman P with the first letter of the parish or place where they inhabit) cut in red or blue cloth, upon pain of having their relief abridged or withdrawn, or being sent to the House of Correction and there whipt and kept to hard labour for 21 days. And that to the end that this order may be effectually observed, it is ordered that the tenor thereof be entered in the town's book of every constabulary.

In ascertaining the settlement of persons who applied for poor's relief, no small amount of expense seems to have been incurred, if we may judge by the contents of several lawyers' bills which have been unearthed from the old "town's box." Taking the items separately, they are generally examples of moderate charging, but in the aggregate they add up to a large sum. The first in order of date is from Hardy & Hailstone to John Child, overseer of Bolton for 1796, touching the removal of Joseph Hollingworth and family, and contains such items as the following:—

Aug 23. Advising with you several times and for a long time together upon the terms proposed for a reference, and writing letter to Mr. Preston, 6s. 8d.

Sept. 14. Attending a meeting between you and the overseers of Eccleshill and Bradford at the Talbot touching the proposed reference; taking minutes of the meeting and agreement entered into for abiding the determination of Mr. Chambre, touching Hollingworth's settlement, the whole afternoon's charge, 5s.

In 1801 a similar note was sent in to Wm. Tetley, overseer, from Hailstone & Mason, lawyers. The heaviest lawyer's bill, however, on account of these settlement cases is one sent in 1823 by Mr. J. L. Lee, which amounted to £24 6s. 1d.—a sum so large that it could only be met at twice. The following epistle from the overseer of Keighley will show the sort of burden from which town's officials generally wished to escape. The letter is addressed to Wm. Shaw, overseer of Bolton :—

Kighley, Decr. 1st, 1812.

Sr,—Yours I Rec'd to inform me you had been summon'd by the Wid. of Willm. Clapham to appear before Justice Myers, and that he had Deemd her 10s. per wk. (a very handsome Income, £26 per year, clear of all Taxes). We shall allow no such like things, so she may be Remov'd when you think Proper. I expect she has no child under 7 years old, except she has had one since her Husband went for a Soldier. We have had a swatch of Wid. Clapham before, she came and said her soldier pay was stopt, and rec'd £3 from us, and was Receiving her payment same time.—I remain yours, &c., JAMES SMITH.

From the covenant respecting the old Workhouse at Thackley, built in 1765, we learn that twenty townships joined in the use of it, viz. :—Idle, Rawdon, Yeadon, Guiseley, Addle-cum-Eccup, Bramhope, Hawksworth, Chapel Allerton, Headingley, Potter Newton, Baildon, Ilkley, Addingham, Askwith, Thorner, Nessfield, Bramhorne, Silsden, Bolton, and Eccleshill.

The following list of Overseers of the Poor for the years named represents the principal ratepayers of Bolton during the period covered :—

Martin Hodgson, 1779;
Wm. Flesher, 1781;
John Pullan, 1782;
Benj. Mortimer, 1783;
Wm. Tetley, 1789;
James Barraclough, 1790;
Joseph Eastwood, 1791;
Richard Hardaker, 1792;
Thomas Hodgson, 1796;
John Child, 1797;

Nathan Jennings, 1798;
Wm. Lee, 1799;
Stephen Watmough, 1800;
Benj. Holmes, 1801;
Jonas Adcock, 1803;
Thomas Lister, 1804;
John Lambert, 1806;
Jas. Hodgson, 1807;
John Pullan, 1808;
James Mortimer, 1809;
Samuel Milner, 1810;
Wm. Hodgson, 1811;
Amos Hodgson, 1812;
Wm. Shaw, 1813;
Robert Milner, 1814.

In more recent times the most prominent townsmen were:—John Wright, John Hustler, Jacob Wood, Benj. Gant, George Thompson Lister, William Sowden, Richard Snowden, Thomas Hodgson, John Lister, James Hodgson, Edward Bilton, John Wood, Benj. Holmes, jun., Wm. Hodgson, Isaac Greenhough, Nathan Atkinson, John Gaunt, and Wm. Wilson.

The various offices of overseer, surveyor, and churchwarden were held in turn by one or other of the above for many years. In 1834, Benjamin Holmes was appointed assistant overseer at a salary of £10 per year, which was to include all journeys within three miles of the township. James Mortimer was especially a notable man. He was a good scholar, and that was what could not be said of all who were appointed to office. Although the township was fortunate in containing within it several able men, and willing to look after its affairs, they came in turn into the hands of others whose signature was the familiar X. Wm. Sowden, though born a Quaker, was frequently returned as churchwarden. He was a worthy example of the community to which he belonged. John Wright (colloquially called Jack Wreet), who followed Jacob Wood, of Low Fold, and Thomas Lister, of Hollin Close, for many years held the office of surveyor.

At that time the roads of Bolton were—well, not to reflect too severely on those who had the management of them, let us say, not as good as they are generally now. John Wright, however, being a man somewhat in advance of his neighbours, determined to "mend their ways" by laying down ironstone instead of the soft material which only made the Slough of Despond, to which the roads might be compared in a wet period

more dirty still. At the time he took office the rateable value of the whole township at 6d. in the £ only realised £10; and for two years his predecessors had made one highway rate suffice. But John, with an extravagance which staggered his neighbours, insisted upon laying a rate of 1s. in the £, realising £40, and out of this he paid £20 back to the grumbling farmers for their services in bringing road material on to the ground.

Fifty years ago the leading men of the township were considerably exercised with regard to the pinfold, the ownership of which seems to have been in dispute. At a meeting held in the School-room, Low Fold, on April 2nd, 1836, a resolution was passed and entered in the following words:—

> Resolved—That John Wright, constable of Bolton, be authorised to hing a new door to a certain pinfold, situate in the Low Fold, and likewise to take away a certain nessery, latley erekted within the said pinfold.

The matter in dispute was not, however, so easily settled, for at another meeting, held on the 17th day of May, 1836, John Hustler, jun., in the chair, it was resolved:

> That as Benjamin Gant, W. H. Rawson, Esq., and Joseph Parkinson, or some of them, claim to be entitled to the fee simple of a piece of ground situate at Low Fold, which is walled round, and has been used from time immemorial as the pinfold of this township; and as Benjamin Gant has taken away the door hung by John Wright, constable, according to the order of a meeting of the inhabitants held on the 2nd day of April last, this meeting agrees to propose to the said parties to refer the matter in dispute to a barrister, and to be bound by his decision.

The conclusion of the whole matter was, that Mr. W. H. Rawson retained possession of one portion of the disputed ground, and Mr. Benjamin Gant of the other and larger portion.

The "stocks" stood at the top of Owl Lane or Myers Lane, but they were scarcely ever known to have an occupant. The "pinfold" was far more frequently required to lodge prisoners.

Although within the parish of Calverley, Bolton is in

the chapelry of Idle, and sent a churchwarden to Calverley every third year in place of one elected for Idle. In the old church-rate days it also paid one-third of the Idle rate. From a memorandum, signed "Wm. Edmondson, chapelwarden of Idle," we learn that in 1829 Bolton paid £5 14s. 5d., being one-sixth part of the Idle share of Calverley parish church expenses. The last church-rate levied was in 1840, when £100 was required for adding half-an-acre of land to the churchyard at Calverley. The then Vicar of Calverley, "good Mr. Redhead," as he is yet familiarly spoken of, was as easeful as possible in his dealings in this matter. Although not foregoing his claim, he ordered the parish officers to deal lightly with those who had scruples against paying the rate. As he had several Quaker parishioners to deal with, who rather than pay suffered distraints to be made upon their goods, he only caused this disagreeable course to be adopted every third year, out of consideration for their feelings. Among these were three rather prominent members of the Society of Friends, namely, Daniel Peckover, of Woodhall, John Adcock and Edward Bilton, of Bolton.

At last Mr. Redhead remarked to Edward Bilton, a personal friend of his: "If you have not the conscience to pay, I have not the conscience to ask you for it." For some time before the levying of the last rate (in 1840) Quakers were exempted. In 1847, after the incoming of the late vicar, a commutation was made in lieu of the vicarial tithes, the apportionment to Bolton being £21.

In the year 1862 the inhabitants of Bolton were asked by the late Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett to take steps towards placing the township under the provisions of the Public Health Act, with a view to a Local Board being formed, but nothing came of it. In 1865, however, the matter was revived, and Mr. Matthew Balme, on behalf of the vestry, was asked to prepare a memorial to the Home Secretary, praying that the sanction of the Home Office might be granted to the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by the township of Bolton. No opposition was offered, and the application was so far successful that in

April, 1865, the township was invested with all the powers of a Local Board under the above Act, the number of members being six. The members of the first Board, as declared by the returning officer, Mr. Fred. Hodgson, were —Mr. J. A. Jowett (chairman), and Messrs. Joseph Crowther, Chris. Dale, Richard Hodgson, George Osborne, and Saml. Barber. Mr. Matthew Balme, of Ivy Cottage, registrar of births and deaths, was elected clerk.

The rateable value of the township at the formation of the Local Board in 1865 was £3313. The number of dwelling-houses in the township was 320, of which 176 were below the rateable value of £5.

Approaching to the year 1872, we arrive at a period of paramount interest in the history of Bolton. In that year the death-note of its dissolution as a community having a separate existence, was sounded. Towards the end of the year it became known that the Bradford Corporation had cast an eye—generally believed to be an evil eye —towards Bolton, and that it was in danger of being absorbed in the big borough. True to its trust, the Local Board soon came to the rescue, visions of an "occupation gone" being doubtless present to some of the members and officials, while by the great bulk of the ratepayers the only question asked was—How will it affect the rates? On December 27th the Local Board unanimously resolved: "That it is expedient to oppose the bill for which the Corporation of Bradford intend to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session of 1873, so far as it may relate to or interfere with the township of Bolton." On the other hand it should be stated that a petition in favour of the township being incorporated with Bradford was influentially signed. The chief points in the argument of the opponents of annexation (who in the first period of agitation might be said to have included fully two-thirds of the ratepayers of the township) may be summed up in the following sentence:—

That Bolton was simply a rural district, having nothing of the character of a town about it; that the farmers and quarrymen were well satisfied with things as they were, and ought to be considered

the best judges of their own affairs; and that to tax them for policemen they didn't want, for streets they didn't use, for gas and water they either had or could otherwise get, was indefensible and unjust.

The opposition came before the ratepayers of the township in a practical form on the 16th of January, 1873, when a town's meeting, convened by the overseers, was held in the National School, Bolton Lane, to give the sanction of the ratepayers to the proposed expenditure of the Local Board in opposition to the Bradford Improvement Bill. A crowded assembly gathered on the occasion, and, after much cross-firing between the friends of the Local Board, headed by Mr. Killick (solicitor) and Mr. M. Stainsby, and those who were in favour of annexation, led by Mr. Stead Wright, Alderman Law, Mr. J. G. T. Gant, and the Town Clerk of Bradford, the decision of the chairman (Mr. John Holmes) was that the Local Board were declared to be justified in opposing the bill. Upon a poll being demanded and taken, the result was as follows:—For the Local Board, 253; against, 130. Majority for the Board, 123.

Pending the approaching poll on this vital question, and with a view to influence the result in favour of non-annexation, the walls of the township were liberally posted with effusions of a more than ordinarily determined character. What the influence of the following defiant lines from one of them might have been we are unable to state, but they are worth preserving, and may be read with a smile at some future period:—

Who are they that now bid us be slaves?
  They are foes to the good and the free.
Go bid them first fetter the might of the waves;
  The sea *may* be conquered, but *we*
Have spirits untamable still—
The strength to be free and the will!

Notwithstanding this sort of "hifalutin," and the adverse result of the poll, the Corporation Bill went before the Lords' Committee in March, 1873, when petitions were filed in opposition by Mr. James Atkinson Jowett and the Bolton Local Board. Mr. Stead Wright, Mr. John Pullan, Alderman

Law, and Mr. W. B. Woodhead gave evidence favouring the scheme of annexation.

On behalf of Mr. Jowett, who protested against the absorption of his property into the town of Bradford, Mr. Serjeant Sargood appeared; and evidence on the same side was also given by Mr. M. Stainsby and Mr. M. Balme, clerk to the Local Board.

After further evidence had been given, the committee decided that the promoters had made out their case for annexation; and, practically, from that period, Bolton became incorporated with Bradford.

The Act for incorporating the Bolton township was dated July 1st, 1873. By the provisions of this Act, the limits of the borough were to be extended so as to include the Township of Bolton, which was to be a ward of the borough, with one alderman and three councillors as its representatives. The first alderman of the ward was Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett; and the first councillors, his son, Mr. J. Hodgson Atkinson Jowett, Mr. Stead Wright, and Mr. H. Stockdale. Mr. John H. A. Jowett remained a councillor, with a brief interval, until the year 1884. The following burgesses have since held office as councillors of the ward, the year given being the period of their election, viz.:—1876, John Pullan; 1878, Chas. Gott; 1881, Robert Exley; 1883 (re-division of the wards), James Moncrieff; 1884, Samuel Robinson; 1885, John Rhodes; 1889, Joseph Cowgill. The number of burgesses entitled to vote in 1873 was 299. At the revision of 1889-90, the number had increased to 1404.

The Bolton Township was taken from North Bierley Union and annexed to the Bradford Union in March, 1877. The latter Union was formed in the year 1837, consisting of all the townships in the present North Bierley Union, except Eccleshill, which was subsequently added, and the four townships of Bradford. They were so amalgamated until the year 1848, when the Bradford Union was formed of the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham. Soon after the annexation of Bolton to the Borough of Bradford for municipal purposes, an agitation

sprung up in corporate circles for annexing the township for poor-law purposes also, in order to make the two authorities coterminous, which was effected, as stated, in March, 1877.

Joseph Lister was assistant overseer of Bolton for some years prior to August, 1858, when Mr. Nathan Jowett was appointed. The latter continued to fill that office until the transference of Bolton to the Bradford Union in March, 1877, when Mr. Pendleton took up the duties in conjunction with Manningham township. Mr. Watson Rogers is now assistant overseer and collector for the township. A poor-rate of 2s. in the £ for the year 1838 realised £166. The rateable value of the township in 1838 was £1639. The gross estimated rental of Bolton on March 28th, 1890, was £11,878, and the rateable value, £10,008.

Bolton is in the Western Parliamentary Division of the Borough of Bradford as set forth in the Redistribution of Seats Bill, 1885, the other townships in the division being Manningham, Allerton, Heaton, and Great Horton.

The growth of the population of Bolton has necessarily been slow. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 471; in 1811, 581; in 1821, 634; in 1831, 671; in 1851, 869; in 1871, 1271; and in 1881, 2573.

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISE.

Coal Mining in Bolton—The Bradford Canal formed—Leeds and Liverpool Canal—Enclosure of Bolton Common—Bradford and Eccleshill New Road—Remains of a Fossil Wood—Bolton Lane—Queen's Road—Valley Road—Bolton Abattoirs—Bradford Defœcation Works.

In the year 1699 the freeholders of Bolton entered into a mutual agreement for the purpose of getting coals, or at least of trying for coals, within the township. They were to pay equal shares of the cost of the experiment and to share equal benefits, and a committee to conduct the working was appointed, consisting of Edward Stanhope, Jeremy Garth, and John Rawson. The freeholders who signed the agreement were Edward Stanhope, John Rawson, Isaac Hollings, Jeremy Garth, Richard Cordingley, Thomas Hammond, Stephen Powell, James Tomson, Thomas Hodgson, William Hodgson, Emanuel Hodgson, John Hodgson, Jere. Lister, James Lister, John Cosins, Josias Craven, John Wright, Henry Slater, John Midgley, Michael Jowett, and Richard Shaw.

It would be interesting to know how far the experiment was successful. In 1746, one John Whitaker leased a close of land near Hollin Close for the rental of £6 10s. 0d. per year, he being required "to remove the coal-pit hill now in the said close as soon as the same be dispensed with." A movement was commenced at a much later period to get coal in Sowden Closes (the site of Grove House), which is said to have been stopped by the difficulty of draining off the water.

The movement, originated in 1770, for connecting the town of Bradford with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, materially affected Bolton, as a considerable length of the Bradford Canal runs through the lower portion of the

township. The first sod was cut on the 1st February, 1772, this being the earliest inroad made into the precincts of Bolton by anything approaching to the nature of public works. The subsequent fouling of the water, the closing of the navigation in 1867, and its re-opening in 1872 (just one hundred years after it was commenced), are matters of recent occurrence.

The Act for making a New Cut or Canal from Bradford to join the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Windhill, under the title of "The Company of Proprietors of Bradford Navigation," was obtained in 1771. The Act for constructing the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was obtained in 1770. The Bradford Cut was designed to start from Hoppy Bridge, Broadstones (the site of which is not far from the centre of Forster Square), passing through the townships of Bolton and Idle, till a junction was effected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Windhill. In May, 1772, an agreement was entered into by Abraham Balme, acting for the Canal Company, and John Rawson, of Bolton, for the purchase of land required from the estate of the latter for the construction of a portion of the canal. The price fixed upon for the ground required was after the rate of £60 an acre, Mr. Rawson to have a "pack and prime" way thereon to and from Bradford and to and from Frizinghall Mill.

The first portion of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was opened for traffic in 1777, and about the same time the branch from Windhill to Bradford was opened under the title of the "Bradford Navigation." It is somewhat remarkable to what an extent the scheme of navigation from Leeds to Liverpool was indebted to the enterprise and capital of Bradford men. From a list of proprietors before us we gather that not fewer than 210 shares were held by forty-six persons in Bradford. John Hustler, the Quaker, of Bolton House, was the moving spirit. Mr. Hustler prepared a pamphlet in explanation of the plan of the canal, published in 1788, showing the commercial value of the navigation, the compilation of which was an evidence of his practical knowledge of such matters. The

chief business agent for over fifty years was a Bradford man, Mr. Joseph Priestley, who resided at Stott Hill House. The first law-clerk was Mr. John Eagle, a Bradford attorney, who was succeeded by Mr. John Hardy, afterwards member for Bradford and father of Lord Cranbrook. Mr. Samuel Hailstone succeeded him, and he in turn was succeeded by his son, the late Mr. Edward Hailstone. Mr. H. F. Killick, solicitor, Bradford, is the present law clerk.

In the course of a century the water of the Bradford Canal had become so polluted that it obtained the title of "River Stink," and loud outcries were made that the canal be closed as a public nuisance. At one time it was thought probable that the canal would be purchased by the Bradford Corporation for the purpose of making a road along it to Windhill, and there is little doubt as to the idea being a good one. The negotiations, however, failed.

During the Parliamentary session of 1866, the Bradford Canal Company and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company both deposited Bills in Parliament for the purpose of dealing with the canal. The Leeds and Liverpool Company sought to obtain possession of the whole of the canal, and of the wharves, warehouses, and other land and premises connected therewith, and to keep the canal open and use it in connection with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; only binding themselves to discontinue the taking of water from the Bradford Beck. The Bradford Canal Company, by one part of their Bill, sought to keep the canal, or a portion of it, open, with an alternative scheme to close the whole or part of the canal, putting an end to all public rights of use and passage on it, and then to dispose of the land for the exclusive benefit of the shareholders. The final result of the matter was, that in 1870 an Order in Parliament was obtained for winding up the old company, and in 1872 the canal was re-opened from Northbrook Bridge, under a new company.

The enclosure of Bolton Common, the Act for which was dated 1819, Mr. Joseph Fox being the Commissioner,

was not a great event in its history, as the number of acres taken in and allotted among the freeholders was only 22a. 3r. 27p. Some significance, however, attaches to these figures, as indicating what has already been alluded to, namely, the great breadth of cultivated land possessed by Bolton in proportion to its acreage. The enclosed lands lay on the outskirts of the township adjoining to Eccleshill, the common lands of which place were enclosed about the same period. There being no other lord of the manor at the time of the enclosure, the King (George III.) in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, claimed and obtained the one-fourteenth part of the enclosed land which would have accrued to the manorial lord had there been one. This parcel of land (it might properly be called a morsel for a King) was situate near the top of Lister Lane, and upon it Lambert Place is built. The ground was purchased from His Majesty's representatives by Samuel Hailstone, Esq., who had just bought Bolton House. There were several "encroachments" upon the common, namely, buildings erected before the enclosure; and the land upon which they stood was by arrangement deducted from the shares of those freeholders who had common rights.

On 1st September, 1824, Mr. Fox issued his award. The following freeholders received allotments as stated in the subjoined list, viz. :—

	A.	R.	P.
The King	1	3	15
Do.	0	1	8
Henry Bates, of Eccleshill, purchased of Ric. Hodgson, Esq.	0	1	21
Henry Bates, of Eccleshill, purchased from Francis Simes, Esq.	0	1	9
John Burdett, of Cottingley, and Abraham Blackburn, of Bradford	0	2	5
Do. do. as purchasers from Isaac Myers	0	0	23
Thos. Fearnley, Bradford, purchased of John Maud	0	0	12
Thos. Fearnley, Bradford, purchased of Jas. Mortimer	0	0	21

	A.	R.	P.
The heirs or devisees of Richard Gaunt, Calverley	0	1	1
Benj. Gaunt, of Bolton	0	1	6
John Hustler, Esq., purchased of Bradford Canal Co.	0	1	2
Wm. Hodgson, Bolton	0	1	17
Jas. Hodgson, Bolton	0	3	23
Jas. Hodgson	0	0	6
Ric. Hodgson, Eccleshill	0	0	23
Sarah Jowett, Clockhouse	2	0	35
Geo. Thompson Lister, Shipley Fields ...	0	3	29
John Pullan, Bolton	0	1	19
Do. purchased of John Hardy, Esq.	0	2	35
Do. do. John Pollard, Esq.	0	2	31
Do.	0	0	8
Do.	0	0	6
Wm. Hy. Rawson, Esq., of Halifax	0	0	28
Wm. Rawson, Esq.	0	2	1
Do.	4	3	39
Heirs of Jos. Sunderland	0	1	26
Thos. Thornton purchased of Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq.	0	0	7
Thos. Thornton purchased of W. S. Stanhope, Esq.	2	1	24

Altogether the acreage allotted amounted to 22a. 3r. 27p. The roads set out on the common absorbed 3a. 1r. 24p., and were as follow:—Public roads: Bradford and Idle Road, 30ft. wide, to be called Bolton Outlane Road; Bolton Road, 30ft. Private roads: Owl Lane, 18ft. wide, leading to Hodgson Fold; Well Road, 18ft., leading to Pendragon.

The boundaries of the manor and township as described in the award are as follow, viz.:—"From Gillcroft Gate on the edge of the common of Bolton, and extending in a south-easterly direction along the said common, adjoining a fence of the ancient enclosure of the township of Bradford, to the road leading between Bradford and Idle, and across the said road in the (same) direction to a certain place where a thorn tree formerly stood, and from thence in a N.W. direction over the said common to a certain stone, and from the same stone in a N. direction to a certain other stone, and from the last-mentioned stone in the same direction to a certain road

branching from the Bradford and Idle Road, and extending from thence in a N.W. direction, along a causeway to a fence separating a close of land belonging to John Pullan, part of the old enclosure of the township of Eccleshill from the said common of Bolton, and along the said close in the same direction to a certain place called Bolton Outlanes."

Another improvement following upon the enclosure of Bolton Common was the construction of the turnpike road from Bradford to Eccleshill.

In the year 1825, an Act was obtained "for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the west end of the village of Eccleshill, through Bolton, to Well Street in Bradford, and from such turnpike road, commencing at the north end of an occupation road leading from the town of Bradford to certain closes of land called the Banks, to communicate with High Street, otherwise Barkerend, near to the messuage called the Paper Hall." The Act empowered the erection of the toll-house at the junction of Wapping and Bolton Roads, and the one a little beyond the top of Lister Lane; also the levying of tolls "for every horse or other beast drawing any coach, stage coach, diligence, sociable, berlin, landau, chariot, vis-a-vis, barouche, phaeton, chaise marine, calash, curricle, chair, gig, whiskey, hearse, litter, chaise," &c., &c.

The Commissioners empowered to carry out the Act comprised within their number the following well-known names, viz., Samuel and John Broadbent, Abraham Blackburn, James Cousen, Richard Crosley, Francis Duffield, J. Wilmer Field, James, William, and Richard Garnett, William, Timothy, and Michael Horsfall, John Hustler, sen. and jun., Michael Humble, George Thompson Lister, James and Richard Hodgson, William and Joshua Pollard, John and Charles Priestley, Daniel Peckover, Benjamin and William Rawson, and many others of that name, Matthew and Benjamin Thompson, Wm. Tetley, John and Wm. Wood, &c. Mr. Joseph Smith, of Bradford, was the surveyor, and Mr. Saml. Hailstone the solicitor.

This highway has had a curious history. Formed to

avoid the hill at Church Bank, and to find work for the people who were in great distress about that period, it remained for years in an unfinished state, and was almost impassable from the Wapping Road end to the cross roads now called the Junction. Beyond this point the trustees did not carry the road, although it was intended that it should proceed forward over Eccleshill Common, and be connected with the Killinghall Road a little above the church. Although empowered by the Act to take land along the line of road, upon "proper satisfaction being rendered to the owners," the trustees had such difficulty in obtaining funds to meet this obligation that but one land-owner to this day ever received from them the price of his land. This fortunate individual was James Hodgson, of Hodgson Fold, but to his own prowess alone was it due that he came off so well. James was a determined man, and finding himself constantly put off when demanding his due, he cut a trench across the line of the intended road within his own land, and, taking his stand beside it with a pickaxe, dared either trustees or workmen to advance a foot further! Such a man, having both right and might on his side, was not to be trifled with, and hence he occupied the position of being the only man who received the value of his land for the new turnpike.

So little was the Eccleshill Road used for general traffic that, instead of any return accruing from its tolls, the trustees had to compensate the gate-keepers for taking them. The highway was, however, of undoubted advantage in affording an outlet for the stone quarries at Cliff Wood and Spinkwell. Both these valuable beds of stone were the property of Wm. Pollard, Esq., of Scarr Hill, having been purchased by him about 1787 from the lord of the manor of Bradford. In his family they still remain.

Previous to the making of the new road, Cliff Wood, of which not a vestige remains, extended along the face of the hill and along the line of the present road down to Spinkwell. In the course of quarrying operations at Cliff Wood, an interesting discovery was made in the finding of fossilised remains of a wood anterior to that growing upon

the surface. Perfect specimens of the roots and portions of the trunks of trees were unearthed at a depth of thirty feet, and these in great number. In opening up Greencliff quarries, adjoining Cliff Wood Quarry, belonging to Mr. D. Riddiough, similar fossils were found in great number. These records are interesting as showing the woody nature of this portion of the district, even in primeval times.

Bolton Road, especially since the opening of Peel Park, has become an important outlet, and as the entire length of the road up to the Junction is now repairable by the Corporation, a burden grievous to be borne has been shifted from the shoulders of Little Bolton to those of Great Bradford. Of late, building operations have much increased, and it is not unlikely that in time a continuous line of buildings will extend as far as the Junction Inn at Bolton.

Among other examples showing the improvement that has taken place in the roads of Bolton since they were transferred to the Corporation, may be instanced Bolton Lane, the well-known thoroughfare leading from Manningham Lane to Bolton and Peel Park, and formerly the highway leading from Manningham to Leeds. It is a very ancient road, and until the making of Queen's Road was the only approach to Bolton from the west.

Under the old arrangement, however, when the adjoining property owners were *expected* to repair the portions intersecting their own property—a primitive ideal which strikingly brought out a weak point of mankind generally, namely, to expend as little as possible upon any object from which it cannot see a direct return—Bolton Lane was in a sadly neglected condition. At a vestry meeting held in 1833, convened by John Crowther and Jacob Wood, surveyors, John Hustler in the chair, it was agreed to record in the town's book the custom according to which Bolton Lane had been heretofore repaired. From this record we learn that the said highway had been, from "time immemorial," what is called a "ratio tenure road," and was repaired only *two yards* in width by the occupiers of the adjoining lands in proportion to the

extent of their holdings. Wm. Henry Rawson, of Halifax, owned a total length of 1085 yards, severally held by Benjamin Gant and Benjamin Holmes. John Hustler, of Bolton House, repaired 350 yards owned and occupied by him. Benjamin Gant for his own land, Benjamin Holmes for Miss Sarah Jowett's land, and Abraham Patchett for land occupied by him, belonging to Sunderlands, of Coley Hall, had smaller lots to repair.

Bolton Lane would appear to have been a frequent source of trouble to the ratepayers of Bolton, as in 1789 two separate indictments were preferred by the town of Manningham against Julius Dalby and William Lee, for the non-repair of the road, which was stated to be in a dangerous state. During the same year the lane was again indicted by Wm. Tetley, Thomas Lister, and Wm. Rawson, and declared to be a public highway. It was accordingly put into good repair and made eight yards wide from fence to fence (of which width six yards were stoned) by the township, and the occupiers of lands adjoining still continued to repair only two yards in width as before, the township doing the remaining four yards.

At a vestry meeting held in the year 1825, it was agreed between the township and the several occupiers of land adjoining to Bolton Lane, that instead of the lane being repaired only two yards wide as heretofore by the occupiers of land, according to the proportions before named, they should keep it in repair six yards or the whole width, and only one-third their original length, and the township should do the remaining two-thirds. Stone posts were then placed by the roadside, to point out the termination of the respective lengths of road to be repaired by the occupiers of land and by the township. In 1863-4 Mr. W. H. Rawson widened the road from Bilton's Farm to the water-trough at Low Fold, and laid the present causeway at his own expense, besides giving the land.

A plan of Bolton Lane, made in 1797, shows the course of the lane down to the Bradford beck, from whence there was a bridle path to Manningham. A gate was suspended near the bridge, called Brig-ing Gate, and

on the towing-path was another gate, called Granny Ing Gate. The course of the lane forward was as it now exists. Lister Lane is but a continuation of Bolton Lane, the two forming the only approach to Bolton from the west. At the top of Lister Lane there was another gate, called Moor-gate or Bolton High-gate, leading on to Eccleshill Common. Some diversion has been made in the upper portion of Lister Lane, which in 1797 passed close to Bolton House.

Except as an approach to the various occupancies abutting upon it, Bolton Lane has now been practically superseded as the highway from Manningham by the construction of Queen's Road. This new thoroughfare had its origin in the Corporation Improvement Act of 1873. Under the provisions of that Act the Corporation obtained powers to continue Valley Road to Frizinghall Mill; to lay out a new street to Peel Park Gates from near the Valley Road Gasworks; and to make a new road from the Manningham railway bridge to Peel Park. The late Mr. J. A. Jowett's estate in Bolton being materially affected by the carrying out of these arrangements, he made a free gift to the Corporation of the whole of the land they required from his estate as the sites of these roads, amounting to between four and five acres. Queen's Road is the result of this arrangement. Whatever may be the future of this new approach, at present its appearance is anything but agreeable, and it would be well if a line of trees could be planted on each side. Such an arrangement might in time serve to blot out the recollection that upon the site a picturesque ravine once existed, which marked the boundary line of Bolton on the south of the township.

The Valley Road, just mentioned as being one of several new thoroughfares for which the Corporation obtained powers in their Act of 1873, is a road in continuation of Canal Road. It forms an approach which was much needed to that portion of the township called Bolton Woods.

The public Abattoir, which adjoins the Bolton Woods

Road, was first erected by a company of butchers who felt aggrieved at the abolition of private slaughter-houses by the Bradford Corporation within the borough. Notwithstanding the erection of a public abattoir in connection with St. James's Market by the Corporation, a number of butchers declined to use it, and set up one of their own. Bolton township being in 1870 outside the borough, the Corporation were powerless in the matter, and for a time the two establishments were in antagonism. With the incorporation of Bolton in 1873 the position became materially altered. Some litigation ensued between the butchers' company and the Corporation on the matter, which was terminated in July, 1873, by the Corporation accepting the offer of the Abattoir Company to sell their entire plant and premises in Bolton Lane for a sum of £10,000. Under the Corporation *régime* the premises have been remodelled and much extended.

In August, 1868, a bill in Chancery was filed by Col. Stansfield, owner of the Esholt Hall estate, seeking to restrain the Bradford Corporation from allowing sewage to pass from their sewers into the Bradford Beck, to the ultimate pollution of the River Aire, which passes in front of Esholt Hall. The injunction obtained also prohibited the Corporation, under a penalty of £10,000, from constructing any new drains until the hearing of the Chancery suit. This action effectually put a stop to the extensive main sewerage works which the Corporation were constructing throughout the borough. The injunction was in 1869 discharged, one of the terms of agreement being that the Corporation should, before the 11th of January, 1872, take steps to effectually defœcate the sewage passing through the Corporation sewers before permitting it to pass into the Bradford Beck. This was the origin of the ugly arrangement of bricks and mortar which now defaces what were once pleasant meadows in Bolton Holme.

In order to the effectual carrying out of the above public works, the course of the Bradford Beck has been diverted and made straight. So far as Bolton is concerned,

however, the beck is hid from view and runs in a culvert, a portion of the cost of which was defrayed by the Midland Railway Company, in consideration of the surface ground being made available for sidings and engine sheds. What the last generation of Boltonians would think of the present aspect of things in the Holmes it is needless to conjecture.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Origin of St. James's Church, Bolton—Services first held in Jacob Wood's Granary —Rev. E. G. Russell—Rev. T. A. Stowell—Erection of Bolton National School—Erection of St. James's Church—Description of the building—Bolton constituted an Ecclesiastical Parish—Former Curates of Bolton—The growth of Methodism in Bolton—Old Wesleyan Meeting-room — Erection of New Chapel—James Atkinson, the "Old Methodist"—Wesleyan Chapel, Bolton Woods—Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bolton Woods—Early Day Schools in Bolton — Old School in Idle Road — David Swift, schoolmaster — Edmund Gilyard — School at Low Fold — Board School at Bolton Woods — Bolton Quakers.

Bolton, although now an integral portion of the Municipal Borough of Bradford, still remains within the ecclesiastical parish of Calverley. Some time after the Rev. Alfred Brown, the late vicar of Calverley, had been appointed to the living, he was desirous of making provision for regular church services at Bolton. The result of the vicar's efforts was not apparent until the year 1854, when the Church Pastoral Aid Society made a grant for a curate, and the Rev. E. G. Russell, B.A., was appointed. Mr. Russell remained until September, 1856, when he was succeeded by the Rev. T. A. Stowell, M.A. Both these clergymen had but humble quarters in which to conduct service, namely, the granary belonging to Jacob Wood, at Low Fold, the roof of which admitted alike the songs of the birds and the drizzling rain, while certain bucolic smells and the chuckling and crowing of cocks and hens were as familiar as the responses of the congregation. Jacob Wood's granary has been converted into a dwelling-house, but its association with the movement leading to the erection of the first church of Bolton is still reverently remembered.

The reason of Mr. Russell's retirement from a sphere

in which for two years he had been eminently useful, was said to be the delicate state of his health, necessitating his removal to a more genial atmosphere in the south of England. He preached his farewell sermon in the upper room of Jacob Wood's granary in September, 1856, when there was a crowded congregation. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Matthew Balme, of Delph Hill Cottage, presented to the rev. gentleman an address, along with a beautiful pocket communion service, as a token of the regard in which he was held by the people of Bolton. The address presented on the occasion was somewhat wordy, and altogether too long for reproduction here, but a few preliminary sentences may be quoted for the emphasis they lay upon the hitherto neglected spiritual condition of the township of Bolton, namely:—

To the Rev. E. G. Russell, Curate of Calverley, and Pastor of Bolton.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Bolton, in the parish of Calverley, in the West Riding of the County of York, on behalf of ourselves and others, beg to address you with feelings of the most profound respect; and whilst we willingly acknowledge your worthiness to be promoted to another and more favourable sphere of usefulness, we cannot but express our unaffected regret and concern at the prospect of being separated from one who, by the paternal solicitude of our respected Vicar, and the pious liberality of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, have enabled you for the first time to introduce and establish the parochial and pastoral principles of our beloved Church into this *far distant and hitherto spiritually neglected township*, in which you have for more than two years of your first ministry evinced so much pastoral anxiety for the spiritual welfare of your little flock; and not only them, but all other lost sheep within the parish, which, at the solemn period of your ordination, you promised to seek for and to gather out of this naughty world.

A number of signatures were attached to the address.

The name of the Rev. T. A. Stowell, now Canon Stowell, will long be fragrant in Bolton. He it was who let "light and leading" into the place, notwithstanding the earlier efforts of his predecessor. When he took charge of the district, there had been afternoon services held in

Jacob Wood's granary, conducted by Mr. Brown, vicar of Calverley, and his curate, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Stowell commenced another service in the morning, both being well attended. He also began a Sunday school before morning and afternoon service. Finding also the want of a day school for the children of the neighbourhood, he engaged a schoolmistress, she taking for reward the school pence, and he paying all expenses of the books, coals, furniture, &c. The attendance during the first twelve months averaged forty children. He had also a night school during the winter months, attended by between twenty and thirty young men, teaching it himself twice a-week. Nor was this all. Mr. Stowell having provided for the youth of the neighbourhood, set himself to furnish a higher course of instruction for the adult portion of his parishioners. He got up a course of lectures on advanced subjects, astronomy, chemistry, &c., which were highly appreciated, and are still remembered with profit. It was the success of these praiseworthy endeavours which led to the absolute need of better premises, and ultimately to the erection of the National School at Bolton. Mr. Stowell was appointed perpetual curate of St. Stephen's, Bowling, in 1860; in 1865 he received the rectory of Christ Church, Salford, and not long afterwards was created canon.

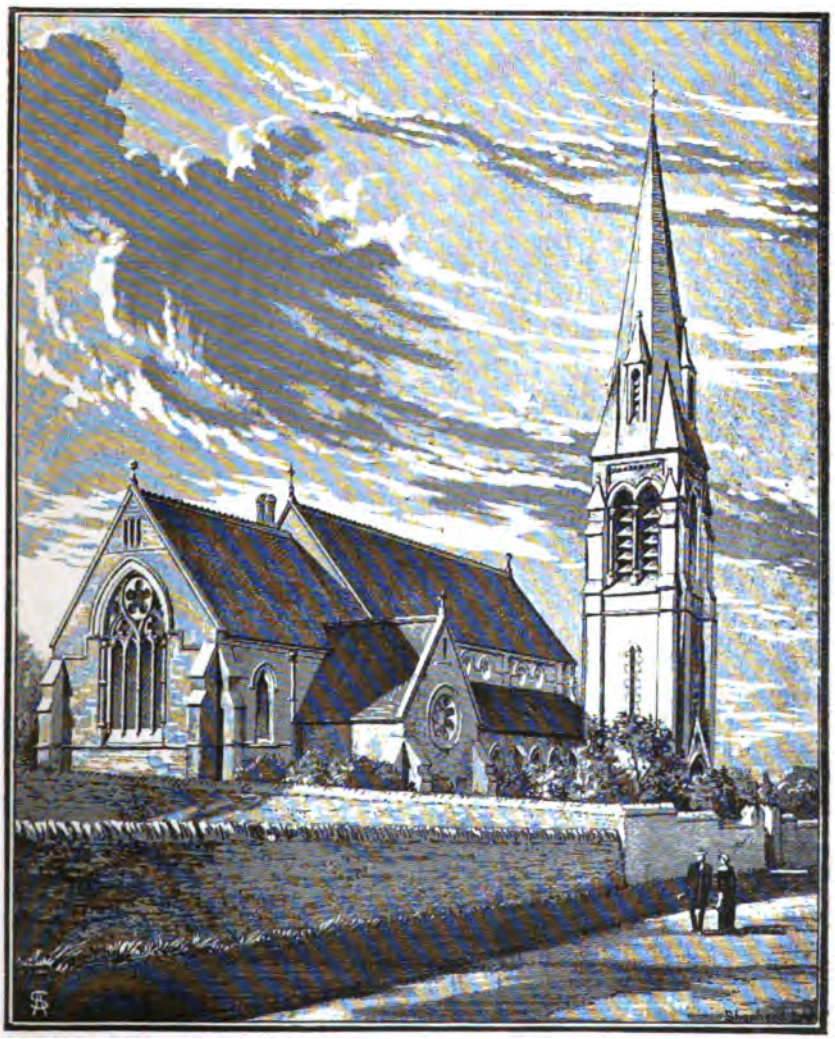
Prior to his leaving Bolton, however, Jacob Wood's granary had become superseded by the erection of the Bolton National School and master's house adjoining.

The Schools were opened in July, 1859, the foundation stone having been laid on Christmas Day preceding. The site was the gift of Mr. W. H. Rawson, of Mill House, Halifax. At the meeting which was held on the occasion of the opening, the Rev. Alfred Brown, vicar of Calverley, detailed the origin of the building. Twenty years before, namely in 1839, he said he was appointed curate of Calverley under his relative the Rev. Samuel Redhead, the respected vicar. Mr. Redhead at that period included within his oversight both Bolton and Farsley, so that, with the parent parish, there was abundance of work for both vicar and curate. Upon being appointed to the vicarage, he

felt far from comfortable at having under his care a township without either church, chapel, or minister, and he made repeated appeals to the Church Pastoral Aid Society for a grant for a curate, but not until 1854 was he successful. At the same time he importuned Mr. Rawson for a site upon which to erect a school, and upon this point he was more than successful, for not only did Mr. Rawson accede to his request, but Mr. Atkinson Jowett also made an offer of any site he might choose upon his estate. At last the matter was settled by Mr. Rawson giving the site and Mr. Jowett a sum of £100 instead. Mr. B. W. Barton, Mr. Geo. Addison, Mr. Parkinson, and others contributed liberally towards the building fund. The schools have since been enlarged at a cost of £800, chiefly contributed by Mr. J. A. Jowett.

It, however, became apparent to the friends of the Established Church, that if a clergyman of ability and earnestness was to be retained, a church must be erected, and, if possible, a parsonage. For some time after coming into the possession of his estates, it was the desire of Mr. J. A. Jowett to erect a church at his own cost, as well as to endow the living, and this was the origin of the church of St. James at Bolton. A site was, however, set apart for a church by the Rawson family before they disposed of their Bolton property to Mr. Jowett, a little distance from the present position, which was exchanged for the one adopted adjoining the Bradford and Eccleshill Road. The memorial-stone of the new church was laid by Mr. Jowett on October 18th, 1876, and bears the following inscription:—"This stone was laid by James Atkinson Jowett, Esq., who built this church at his sole expense, with a sincere desire to benefit his native village, October 18, 1876."

The plan is of the conventional church type, having nave, aisles, chancel, organ chamber, and vestry arranged in cruciform plan, the transeptal wings being occupied by the organ chamber and clergy vestry respectively. The architectural treatment is an adaptation of early English Gothic, with a slight trace of Continental influence in the



ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BOLTON.

details. The entrance to the church is through a very handsome groined porch, formed by the ground stage of the tower, which stands at the north-west angle of the building, the doorway facing into Eccleshill Road. The dimensions are as follow:—Nave, 70ft. by 24ft. by 40ft. high; aisles, 63ft. by 10ft. by 18ft. high; chancel, 32ft. by 24ft. by 35ft. high. The height from the floor line to the finial of the spire is 150ft. Accommodation is provided for 400 worshippers in open benches. The roof of the nave is half open timbered, the chancel ceiling is panelled and divided by large moulded ribs. The aisle windows are simple lancet lights, with cusped heads, grouped in couplets, and the clerestory windows are circular cinquefoiled, also grouped in couplets. The east window has four lights and the west window five lights, richly traceried. The interior of the church presents a cheerful appearance, the architectural proportions being pleasing to the eye. The architects were Messrs. Andrews & Pepper, Bradford. The church was opened on December 22nd, 1877.

Soon after the completion of the church, Bolton was constituted an ecclesiastical parish, thus rendering it independent of the parent parish of Calverley. The Rev. C. H. King, the present clergyman, was the first vicar, he having been previously curate-in-charge. Among the curates of Calverley who have had charge of Bolton may be named the Rev. E. G. Russell, Rev. T. A. Stowell, Rev. Theodore Dury, Rev. Oates Sagar, Rev. James Holmes, Rev. W. H. Brigg, and Rev. C. H. King.

Bolton parsonage was erected by public subscription, upon a plot of ground adjoining the church, given by Mr. J. A. Jowett.

The planting and growth of Methodism in Bolton were in harmony with its early history as a religious organisation—"first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." In Bolton it had a lowly origin, and was nurtured for some time in the cottage-home of James Atkinson, in Hodgson Fold, who was known as the "good old Methodist," a man whose name will ever be associated with the erection of the first Wesleyan chapel in Bolton.

James Atkinson was a type of what a real Methodist was in his day, and his humble cot was probably the first place in Bolton where the Gospel was propounded from a Methodist standpoint. He it was who first invited Methodist preachers from the Bradford Circuit to proclaim, behind his own table and with a well-used family Bible before them, the simple truths which not all the sophistries of modern thought have been able to confute. To the close of his long life James Atkinson delighted to talk of such men as John Nelson, John Gaulter, and Alexander Suter, who had taken part in the cottage services at his house in Hodgson Fold. In securing the ground for the Wesleyan Chapel in Myers Lane, begging the money for the building and then for attaching a school to it, he had the advantage of knowing nearly all the people in the locality who were likely to assist such a movement. Old James lived to see the debt discharged, though only a few weeks before his death, which occurred in September, 1864, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His funeral was a remarkable one for Bolton, and a large procession followed his remains to Calverley churchyard, the resting-place of his fathers.

The building in Myers Lane, which, notwithstanding its unpretentious appearance, was some years ago spoken of as that "neat little chapel which now graces the village of Bolton," was built in 1853. The initials over the vestry door, "O.J.A.," are intended for Old James Atkinson, who, as stated, was so instrumental in its erection. The erection of the little edifice was considered a serious undertaking. In less than twenty years, however, whether as a place of worship or as a Sunday school, it became inadequate, and a movement commenced for a new and more ample structure, which culminated in the erection of the present chapel at a cost of about £2400—a sum which to the handful of worshippers who met in Old James Atkinson's cottage would have seemed almost impossible of attainment, and which even staggered some of the present congregation. It occupies a position by the side of the Eccleshill road, opposite to the old chapel.

The trust deed of the new chapel was executed on February 28th, 1870, and bore the names of the following sixteen trustees, viz.:—Daniel Savage, John Holmes, John Rayner, James Jolly, Jabez Hudson, John Iles, Tobias Gooder, James Huddlestone, Jos. Midgley, Wm. Hudson, Wm. Walsh, James Heworth, John Whitworth, Jas. S. Brayshaw, W. S. Murgatroyd, Abner Thornton, and Rev. Richard Peart, superintendent minister. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on May 31st, 1873, by Mr. George Newby, of Bradford, who generously contributed 100 guineas towards the cost of the erection. The chapel was opened for divine worship on Wednesday, July 8th, 1874, by Rev. John H. James, D.D., of London. The entire cost of the building, inclusive of land, was £2434 9s. 9d. Towards this amount £1930 was realised by subscriptions, &c., leaving a debt of over £500, of which £415 was borrowed at interest and £120 obtained as a loan without interest from the Wesleyan Chapel Committee.

Some refutation of the assertion that Bolton was without either school or schoolmaster until the year 1859, exists in the fact that a school was commenced in a block of buildings at Bolton Common, by George Waddington, who was esteemed a man far above the ordinary class of village pedagogues; and two of his sons became Independent ministers. A person named Emsley followed Waddington, about the period of the battle of Waterloo.

In the year 1822, a public school was built in Idle Road on a strip of land partly in Bolton and partly in Undercliffe. It was erected as a Sunday and day school by public subscription, the ground having been given by Benjamin Rawson, lord of the manor of Bradford, and the freeholders. The school was intended for the use of both Undercliffe and Bolton, and from a balance sheet before us the cost of the building appears to have been exactly £260 15s. 1¼d. Every item is set forth, even to the inscription tablet, which it appears cost 14s. in cutting. The subscriptions fell short of the expenditure by £119

13s. 6½d., which was borrowed of Mr. John Hustler, of Undercliffe House, who gave £10 to the building fund. Mr. Richard Sowden was the treasurer. David Swift was the first schoolmaster, and in order that there might be no mistake about it, his name was painted over the eaves outside. David had only one arm, but he kept a "strap," and that made up for any deficiency. When he left to take charge of Bradford Moor School, Edmund Gilyard succeeded, and was schoolmaster from 1829 to 1847.

Contemporary with these week-day instructors, a school was maintained at Low Fold by Mrs. Hustler, and there was a Sunday school at Delph Hill for all denominations, besides one supported by the Independents and held in a cottage in Hodgson Fold belonging to Mr. Jas. Hodgson.

That portion of the township known as Bolton Woods (a strange misnomer where scarce a vestige of timber remains) also possesses a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1886. Soon after the little colony took shape, the district was included in the Windhill circuit. A Primitive Methodist chapel was also commenced in October, 1877, and opened in 1878. The pressing need for educational appliances consequent upon the rapid growth of Bolton Woods invited attention from the Bradford School Board, and in August, 1876, a Board school, built upon the same model and contrived with the same admirable arrangements as the Board's other schools, was erected. In this important respect the locality is amply provided for.

Before Bolton possessed a place of worship of its own its inhabitants dispersed themselves according to their religious beliefs. Several families journeyed to Bradford—some to the Parish Church, as, for instance, the Snowdens, of Bolton Old Hall; others to the Unitarian Chapel, Chapel Lane; and several families, including those of Hodgson, Muff, Rawling, Smith, to "good Mr. Taylor's" Chapel, in Horton Lane. There have also been a few Quakers in Bolton during the past 200 years. In the register kept by the Friends at Bradford the following names of Boltonians occur, with the dates of interment, viz.:—Barber, 1676; Jowett, 1700; Wilkinson, 1704; Bridget,

wife of Benj. Bartlett, 1704; Kitson, 1709; Jane, wife of Wm. Hustler, 1745; Sarah, wife of John Hustler, 1749; William Hustler, 1759; Benjamin Bartlett, 1759; Rachel Holmes, 1768; Cordingley, 1787; Benjamin Holmes, 1788; John Hustler, Undercliffe, 1790; Christiana, his widow, 1811; Mary Adcock, 1823; Edward Bilton, 1847.

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF BOLTON.

Topographical Survey—Bolton Low Fold—The Hustler Family—Benny Holmes—Jacob Wood's Farm—The Midgley Family—Old Will Lee—The Gants—Rose Cottage—Right Hon. W. E. Forster—The Bartlett Family—Walnut House—Famous Robbery—The Bilton Family.

In making a survey of the older settlements of Bolton, we shall have little to record beyond the simple recital of who lived here and who lived there. We take it, however, that even such items as we have been able to glean may not be without interest a hundred years hence, when Time shall have laid unfeeling hands upon the township, with what result Time alone can show. Who can say but that after the lapse of a century the pleasant uplands of Bolton may become as populous as the sister townships of Bowling, or Horton, or Manningham? When that shall have come to pass, and such charmingly situated homesteads as those at Hodgson Fold, for instance, shall have become no longer isolated, it may be of interest to know that in sylvan seclusion there once dwelt sterling types of the yeoman class, who owned and tilled their lands, worked hard, lived thriftily, slept well at night, and were able to do without policemen and gas-lamps!

Bolton, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not given to the world many "characters," in the unenviable sense in which the term is sometimes employed. Nor has any of its sons stood prominent in the world of letters, or become distinguished by any of those deeds of chivalry which shed lustre upon many a township. If any "village Hampden" has sprung from Bolton, let no injustice be done to his name by our ignorance of the fact. In the course of our ramble,

however, it will be seen that the township has not been barren of celebrities, even though their names may not be found inscribed high upon the scrolls of fame.

BOLTON LOW FOLD.

Commencing with that portion of the township known as Bolton Low Fold, called also Low Bolton, we are introduced to an undoubtedly ancient settlement. The position of Low Fold, upon a knoll overlooking a nice ravine, with good farm lands surrounding, afforded some indication of its selection as an early settlement. Twenty years ago such places as Low Fold and Hodgson Fold possessed a more rural appearance than they do now. For instance, they were littered here and there with many a

> Stercoraceous heap
> Impregnated with quick fermenting salts,

which, as Cowper wrote, "the stable yields." But the march of improvement and the sanitary zeal of Corporation officials have intervened, and middens which once were as sweet savours in the nostrils and under the windows of the farming folk, have been almost banished, but not without calling into exercise the Englishman's privilege of grumbling. As one old lady remarked to us, "We nivver tewk onny harm threw t'smell ov a muck midden!" Most of the farm buildings at Low Fold have also been remodelled since the property came into the hands of Mr. Atkinson Jowett. Jacob Wood's granary, for instance, has been transformed into a comfortable dwelling, but still Bolton Low Fold retains much of its rural aspect.

THE HUSTLER FAMILY.

At Low Fold we are introduced to a name which was a "household word" in Bradford a generation or two ago, namely, that of the Hustler family. Combining influence with benevolence, the Quaker family of Hustler created for themselves a reputation which is not likely

to fade from remembrance, even although no living representative exists amongst us to uphold the family name or perpetuate their good deeds.

In the marriage registers of Calverley, under date September 28th, 1720, there is the entry—"John Hustler, Bolton, to Hannah Wrather." In the year 1745, a William and John Hustler are described in the register kept by the Friends, as of Bolton. They were brothers, and both of them were in the wool business. William Hustler, styled "merchant," and in other records "woolstapler," died in 1759. His son John, of Low Fold, was the father of John Hustler who built Undercliffe House, and died in 1790, aged seventy-five years. His widow, Christiana, one of the Hirds, of Apperley Lane, outlived him until 1811, when she died in her eightieth year. Their eldest son was William Hustler, of Bolton House, whose son was named John Hustler, junior. The second son was John Hustler, first of Bolton House, and afterwards of Undercliffe House, who married for his first wife Elizabeth Pease, of Darlington, and afterwards Mary Mildred, of London. John Hustler died on the 18th of January, 1842, aged seventy-one years. His widow, Mary Hustler, who for over forty years was a minister of the Society of Friends, died at York, having outlived her husband until 1871, in which year she died, being ninety-three years of age. Their only child was John Mildred Hustler, who died in 1849. The accompanying pedigree will assist the reader in following these details.

The Hustler family were amongst the earliest professors of the tenets of the Society of Friends, commonly styled Quakers, with which Society their connection is still maintained by the few remaining members living. For upwards of a century they were the leading woolstaplers of Bradford, and were amongst the earliest engaged in the Bradford trade as weavers, sorters, combers, &c.

The Bolton and Undercliffe branches of this family were equally noted for benevolence, while the energy displayed by the first John Hustler, of Undercliffe, in

THE HUSTLER FAMILY.

WILLIAM HUSTLER, Merchant, temp. first half of xviii. century, of the Parish of Bolton (Low Fold). Died May 11, 1759. = Married JANE . . . . . , who died October 29, 1745.

Issue—JOHN HUSTLER, described as Merchant, Woolstapler, and Woolcomber and Woolsorter. Died Nov. 6, 1790, æt. 75. = Married CHRISTIANA HIRD, daughter of Wm. Hird, of Apperley Lane. Died in 80th year, in 1811.

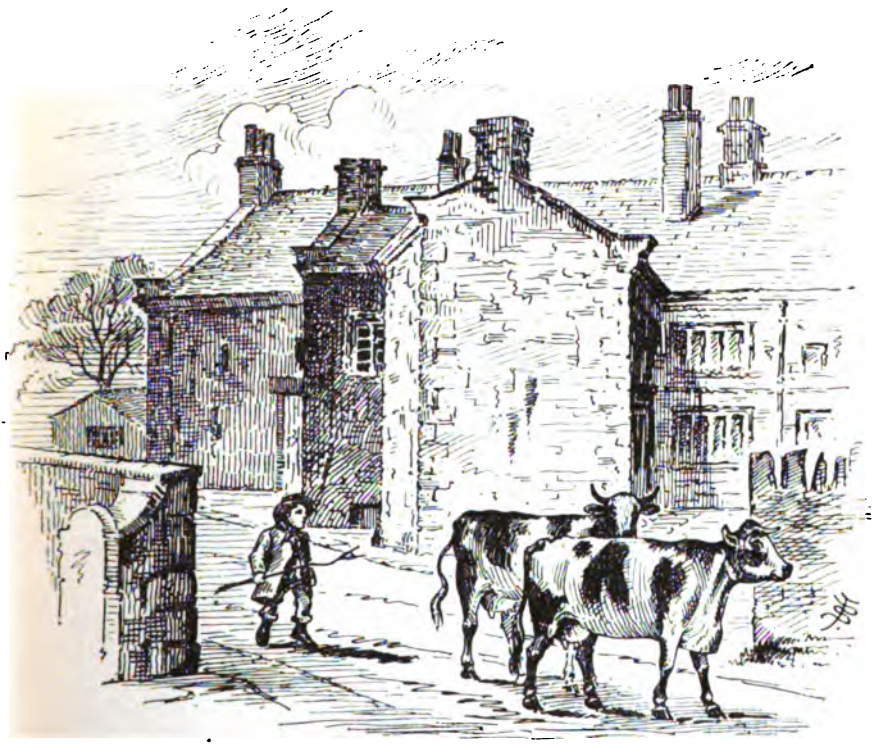
- SARAH. Born Feb. 18, 1765.
- WILLIAM, of Bolton House. Born Nov. 29, 1766. Died 1802. Married Jane (?) Fell.
- JOHN, commonly called John, senior. Born Jan. 31, 1771. Died Jan. 18, 1842, aged 71. Marr., secondly, Mary Mildred, daughter of Daniel Mildred, of London, banker, in 1815. She died at York, Feb. 26, 1871, aged 93 years.
  - Only issue—JOHN MILDRED, who died in 1849, aged 33 years.
- ANNA. Born Sept. 27, 1772.
- PATIENCE. Born 1775.

- JOHN, commonly called John, junior, of Bolton House. Born May 17, 1797. Died at Falmouth, May 12, 1861, aged 64 years. = PHŒBE, daughter of Travel Fuller, of Hitchin.
  - WILLIAM. Born May 29, 1822, at Bradford.
  - CHRISTIANA HIRD, Born 1825.
  - SARAH JANE.
  - PHŒBE. Born 1835, at Bolton House. Died aged 15 years.
- WILLIAM FELL. Born Dec. 16, 1798.
- SARAH. Born April 1, 1800. Marr. Charles Fox, of Falmouth. Had issue Mary Julia. Married to Edwd. Backhouse, of Darlington.

trade and public matters connected with Bradford, is amply demonstrated by repeated mention of his name in the "History of Bradford." What little enterprise there was in the community at the latter half of last century was mainly due to the activity and public spirit of John Hustler and one or two others. He was one of the principal promoters of the Bradford Canal, as already referred to. In 1781, consequent upon the impetus given to the trade of the town by the erection of the Piece Hall, a company of gentlemen, headed by Mr. John Hustler, set about the building of a market-house, shambles, and shops in Bower's Croft, near the end of Hustlergate, but when the buildings had been completed the projectors were scared from their purpose by the threat of law proceedings on the part of Mr. Rawson, the lord of the manor. The consequence was that the market-house was converted into a warehouse and the shops into cottages. Mr. Hustler and his friends also attempted to improve the street communication by the formation of a street joining the lower end of Ivegate and the bottom of Kirkgate, but this scheme was also frustrated by Squire Leeds, of Royds Hall, whose rights, he maintained, would be disturbed. New Street, now Market Street, was formed long after this period.

The second John Hustler, of Undercliffe, was equally as public-spirited as his father. In the attempt to form the Bradford Philosophical Society in 1823, Mr. Hustler took a leading part. He it was also who advanced the sum of £300 towards the erection of the "Quakers' School," Chapel Street, in 1831, the ground for which was given by another Friend, and we believe he was one of the founders of the Friends' Provident Institution in 1832. Hustler's Buildings also testify to the public spirit of their promoters at a period when building speculation was not so rife as now. The family, as before stated, have become extinct in Bradford. The Undercliffe estate, which was purchased by the late Mr. Wm. Garnett, has become so invaded by working-class dwellings that "Hustler Park" would not now be recognised.

At the latter part of last century, Hustler's farm at Low Fold belonged to one Godfrey Higgins, as heir-at-law of Dr. Hill, apothecary, Bradford. It was then in the occupation of Benjamin Holmes. This Benjamin Holmes came from Denton as a young man to learn the wool business with John Hustler, and succeeded to his farm and



OLD COTTAGES IN LOW FOLD.

business premises at Low Fold. He was accidentally drowned in the canal, in 1797, on the shortest day of the year, while returning from Halifax, where he had been to pay his rent to the Rawsons. His son, Benjamin, or old Benny Holmes, took up the farm, and confined himself to it exclusively. He was the second man who carried

milk into Bradford, in which town he knew everybody! Benny Holmes died in 1855 at the ripe age of eighty-three, leaving his son John in possession, and now a fourth generation reside upon the farm as tenants under Mr. Jowett. Benny Holmes was a Quaker. His eldest daughter, Dorothy, married, after his death, Richard Hodgson, of Wood Lane, after a courtship extending, it is said, to nearly *forty* years! Thomas Waterhouse, schoolmaster, then of Eccleshill, but now of Bradford, married another daughter of Benny Holmes's.

In 1806, by the terms of an indenture, the farm was disposed of to Mr. Wm. Rawson, and described as—

All that messuage in Bolton, in the occupation of Benjamin Holmes, comprising farmhouse, cottage in the occupation of Abm. Clark, cottage in the occupation of James Smith, cottage in the occupation of Joshua Hill, and lands called Long Close, Spout Ing, Delf Close, Old Pasture, Croft, Round Hill, Five Day Work, Six Day Work, Far Fold, and Holme.

Many of the fields still bear the above names. That called the "Holme" bore a name common to the low-lying lands near the Bradford Beck. A portion of the "Holme" was purchased from Mr. W. H. Rawson by Messrs. Sutcliffe & Rawson, and upon it they erected the cotton factory called "Valley Mills."

Jacob Wood's farm at Low Fold formed another portion of the Bolton estate of the Rawson family. The old farmhouse has been rebuilt, the former edifice having antique gables of the Elizabethan period. A lettered stone has, however, been preserved, containing the following inscription:

I. M. S. M.
1638.

The initials evidently refer to Joseph Midgley and his wife Sarah or Susanna. As already stated, the Calverley registers afford abundant testimony to the Midgley family being numerous in Bolton from 1590 to the end of the 17th century. They were related to the Midgleys of Scholemoor, and of Headley, near Thornton. Wood's farm appears to have passed into the hands of the Rawsons by an indenture dated 1744, in which the several fields are described as the Steel Close,

Great and Little Plain, Cinnamon Ing, Rough Hill, Granny Ing, Spout Ing, Tenter Croft, and Great and Little Brig. With one or two exceptions, the fields are still known by the same names. The Steel or "Stile" Close contained a footpath leading through Low Fold which has been lately closed. Spout Ing, upon a portion of which Bolton National Schools stand, contained the stream of water supplying the trough at Low Fold.

So far back as the end of last century the farm was occupied by old Will Lee. He was both farmer and clothier, and married Mary, one of the Rayners of Eccleshill. He is spoken of as a "good man," and, from specimens of his composition which we have seen, he was apparently well able to express his thoughts. He was, however, of a somewhat miserly turn, and left considerable property. His son, also named William, had a daughter named Ann, who, it is said, "cocked her cap" at James Hodgson, of Hodgson Fold, with such success that he married her. Her father went to live at Bradford Moor, where he built a number of dwelling-houses. John Wood succeeded old Will Lee at Low Fold. He originally came from Burley Woodhead to a farm at Redbeck, and from thence to Low Fold. He had a son, Jacob, who succeeded him. The Woods are numerous in Bolton still, but the farm held by two generations of their name is now occupied, under Mr. Jowett, by Mr. Ezra Beanland.

ROSE COTTAGE.

The remaining family of note at Low Fold is that of the Gants—more correctly Gaunt, if the holders of the name care to preserve its historic association. The property of this family occupied a pleasant position opposite to Peel Park gates, and a cosy residence called "Rose Cottage," with the maltkiln adjoining, constitute the most prominent objects at Low Fold. The latter was erected by William Tetley, a maltster, about 1795, he having previously lived at Hodgson Fold, where he took up the lease of the maltkiln there belonging to the Hodgsons.

William Tetley acquired his property at and adjoining Low Fold, by purchase, one portion in 1789 from Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton, and the remainder in 1797 from William Pollard, of Scarr Hill, merchant. William Tetley was a prominent man in the affairs of Bolton during his time. He died in 1804, leaving five children surviving him, namely a son, James Greaves Tetley, and four daughters, viz., Ann, who married Benjamin Gant, of Bolton; Betty, who married Joseph Parkinson, of Old Market, Bradford, tobacco manufacturer; and Sarah and Grace, both of whom died under age and unmarried. William Tetley by his will gave his Bolton property, which, in addition to the buildings, comprised Upper and Lower Mortimer Field; Upper and Lower Long Close, Crow Croft, and Calf Croft, adjoining Bolton Lane; and Jew Close, Embankment, and the Upper, Middle, and Lower Hanging Cliffes (now Hanging Cliffe Quarries) adjoining Bolton Road, to his son, James Greaves Tetley, who in 1816 sold Long Close, Mortimer Closes, and Calf Croft to Benjamin Gant. James Greaves Tetley, after the death of his father, continued the business of maltster, and was unfortunately drowned at Leeds in 1820, leaving his sisters Ann and Betty co-heiresses-at-law of his estate.

After James Greaves Tetley's death, Benjamin Gant continued the business of maltster and farmer until the year 1853, when he died in the seventy-fourth year of his age. A partition of the property took place in 1855. between Ann Gant, the widow of Benjamin Gant, and Joseph and John Parkinson, the widower and eldest son of Betty Parkinson. Ann Gant took "Rose Cottage," the maltkiln, and some adjoining land, and Joseph Parkinson the remainder. Benjamin Gant had three sons, viz., Joseph, William Tetley, and James Greaves Tetley, solicitor, whose premature death in June, 1873, caused general regret. He left two children, a son, Tetley Gant, now in New Zealand, and a daughter, Mary, now the wife of Mr. José Reixach, managing director of Lister & Co., Limited. The eldest son Joseph continued the business of maltster until 1862, and still survives.

Joseph Parkinson had in addition to John, three other sons, viz., James Greaves Tetley Parkinson, William and Thomas Parkinson, and one daughter, all of whom are now dead. Wm. Parkinson was for many years consulting surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary, and surgeon to the Bradford Borough Police. In 1879 the portion of the property belonging to the Gant family was purchased by Mr. James Atkinson Jowett, but the other part of the property is still in the possession of the Parkinson family.

An interesting association is connected with "Rose Cottage," as Gant's house was called, inasmuch as it was the residence of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, when first he came to reside in the town. Staying with his friend, John Hustler, jun., at Bolton House, he one day fixed upon Rose Cottage as the spot just suited to his tastes, and for seven years he resided there and laid the foundation of that vast store of knowledge which in his maturer years stood him in such good stead.

It was during the spring of 1841 that Mr. Forster came to Bradford to commence business as a woolstapler with Mr. T. S. Fison, a son of Mr. Thomas Fison, of Barningham, Suffolk, (who was connected with the firm of James Fison & Sons, of Thetford, Norfolk), both being strangers to the town. In 1842 he also joined Mr. Wm. Fison, a younger brother, in partnership in the worsted manufacture. After a few years Mr. Forster withdrew from the woolstapling business, but his connection with Mr. Wm. Fison lasted until Mr. Forster's death, in 1886. The annals of commercial history have furnished no more striking example of fidelity and amity than existed between the two partners during their long connection of over forty-four years. The place where they commenced business was called Waterloo Mill, on the site of the present Swan Arcade, and in the year 1850 their business was transferred to Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale. Mr. Forster's apartments at Rose Cottage comprised the sitting-room with bed-room over it, in the centre of the building now occupied by Mr. John Berwick.

Mr. Forster's Bolton quarters were something more than comfortable. He found in them a home—a home of his own creation, after the manner of a bachelor. One of his Norfolk acquaintances—Barclay Fox—writing to a friend after a visit paid to Rose Cottage, said that Forster's lodgings were the "very ideal of a snuggery." Our sketch, from the facile pencil of Mr. Tom Bradley, gives an excellent idea of the exterior of Rose Cottage and its surroundings. Speaking about his apartments, Forster wrote in 1844:—"I never passed a more quiet fortnight. With one exception all my evenings have been spent alone in my own room. My room really is snug—about as snug as it can be." He kept a good horse; Race, his groom and man servant, resided in a cottage close by. His bachelor establishment at Bolton was the centre of "light and leading" so long as he stayed there. Not only his own relatives, but also the numerous friends he had in Bradford and elsewhere as well, were delighted to visit him. That circle embraced men of every creed and shade of opinion, and into it entered no consideration of rank or station. Robert Owen, the socialist, Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, Frederick D. Maurice, the theologian, and Carlyle, the hard-spoken philosopher, were amongst those who corresponded with and visited him; and he was equally delighted to have a "talk" with intelligent working men in Bradford upon the questions of the day. Who knows what influence the hard study and extensive reading he went through in that snug sitting-room at Rose Cottage had in building up the statesman-like character of the future member for Bradford? It was during a visit that Thomas Cooper paid him in 1846, that Mr. Forster made use of the words—"If ever I take part in the administration of affairs in England, I shall strive to accomplish two great purposes—to give relief, and lasting relief, to poor Ireland; and to get the children of the working classes out of the gutter by educating them!"

Very soon after this conversation, the opportunity was afforded Mr. Forster of rendering signal service to his Irish countrymen, namely, while the potato famine was

ROSE COTTAGE, BOLTON.

causing such devastation in Ireland during the summer of 1846. While living at Rose Cottage, he determined to visit the sister country to inquire into its condition, and to administer relief where it was so much needed. This he did in conjunction with his father, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, and their philanthropic mission has now become historic. The account given by Mr. Forster of what he witnessed during that distressing period will be found in letters published in his "Life," by Wemyss Reid. Suffice it to state here that, as the result of the stirring letters which he wrote from Ireland to his neighbours and the Friends of Bradford, a sum of £2500 was raised in Bradford in January, 1847, for the purpose of providing food and clothing for the starving Irish peasantry, and the amount was increased during the year to a much larger sum.

Nor was Mr. Forster's home at Rose Cottage open only to men of like mental calibre to his own. All the children of Bolton knew him, and they were as welcome to a peep into his rooms as anybody, and seldom went away empty. It was a sight to witness the long, ungainly figure of the whilom manufacturer and future Cabinet Minister adapting himself to the prattle of little ones who could hardly pronounce his name better than as "Misser Fosser." The term "Mr." was in those days seldom heard in Bolton, being reserved only for grand folk. It was generally plain John, or Jacob, or Benny. The prefix "Mr." was, therefore, intended as a mark of the greatest respect, and so it would be understood by Mr. Forster.

Nor were the older people neglected. Every year a "tea-party" was provided for them in the adjoining malt-kiln, to which all were welcome. Tea parties in Bolton fifty years ago (and that is just about the time when Mr. Forster went to reside at Rose Cottage), were not such common events as they have since become, and "Mr. Forster's party" was an occasion looked forward to with great expectation. Not only was the table well spread, but the invitation to partake was cordial, and was not neglected. Afterwards there were entertainments, over which Mr.

Forster presided, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." Dramatic entertainments, and even a dance were occasionally given at Rose Cottage. In the old maltkiln Mr. Forster's mother, a good old-fashioned Quakeress, held religious services on the occasion of her frequent visits to her son, and those meetings are still held in remembrance by the older residents in the neighbourhood.

On leaving Rose Cottage about the close of 1846, Mr. Forster set up house for himself in Apperley Lane, Rawdon, and not long afterwards married a daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

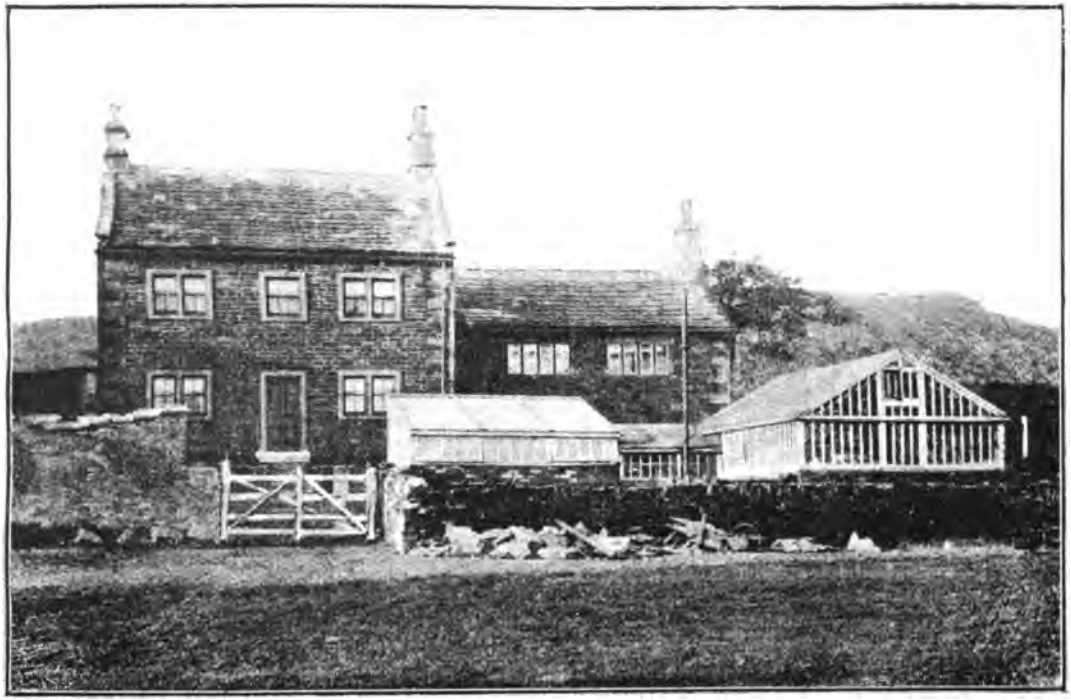
In what we have recorded of the career of our distinguished neighbour and member, we have advisedly confined our references to his domestic life while residing at Bolton. The account of his public life and labours in behalf of the common weal has been written by abler hands. If we add anything further, it may be summed up in the remark made on the occasion of his interment by a working woman, who had journeyed all the way from Bradford to the little cemetery at Burley—"We could ill spare sitch as him!"

Mr. Forster died in London on April 5, 1886, and, by his own request, his remains were interred in Burley Cemetery, being the first that were laid there. The demonstration of respect made on the occasion of his funeral will never be forgotten by those who took part in it.

Another gentleman of some influence succeeded Mr. Forster at Rose Cottage for rather over seven years, namely, Mr. Walter Dunlop, of Harden Grange; and the Rev. T. A. Stowell also made it his home during his first appointment at Bolton. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. H. King, the present Vicar of Bolton, and for some time it has been the residence of Mr. John Berwick, woolstapler.

THE BARTLETT FAMILY.

A house, familiar to most persons passing along Bolton Lane, stands at the bottom of the hill leading up to Low Fold. More than ordinary interest attaches to



BARTLETT HOUSE, BOLTON.

this old homestead from its former and more recent associations. It has been severally known as Bolton Banks Farm and Walnut House, from the existence of an ancient walnut tree planted against the house, but even an earlier name given to it than these was that of Bartlett House. At the east end of the house are the initials "B.E.B." and the date "1736." These represent the names of Benjamin Bartlett and his wife Elizabeth, who built the house, and died respectively — Elizabeth in 1751 and Benjamin in 1759. At the period of its erection and far into the present century, the position of Bartlett House and its surroundings were as rural as they could well be. The farm was surrounded on either side by woods, which, Bradford-way, reached down to Spinkwell. Some charming bits of scenery could be reached in a few minutes' walk; and rabbits and hares abounded all around. It was indeed a quiet spot to be found within a mile of the centre of Bradford.

Having had access to the records of Bartlett farm, we are able to trace its succession from an early period to the present time. Thus, in 1651, one "John Jowett, shoemaker, of Kirkgate, Bradford," was in possession of two closes of land at Bolton called the Ox-closes, otherwise Slater Closes, abutting on Robin Royds on the south. The term "Slater Closes" had its origin in their having been in the possession of one Anthony Slater, clothier, of Windhill, who was mulcted in a heavy composition for the part he took as assessor in raising money for the Royalist army during the Civil Wars, and from whom John Jowett purchased the closes. In the Jowett family they remained until 1727, as appears by the will of Michael Jowett, who bequeathed to his nephew William Jowett the Shroggs, Adcock Close, Paddock, and the two Ox-closes or Slater Closes. In the same year, the property was purchased by Benjamin Bartlett, of Bradford, apothecary, who in 1725 had purchased of Elizabeth, widow of John Bower, of Bradford, the four closes of land called the Two Robin Royds, the Ing, and the Holme, lying on the east side of Bradford Beck, and adjoining Bolton Banks. By an

indenture dated 1788, the parties to which were Bartlett Gurney, devisee under the will of Benjamin Bartlett, of Hertford, and Richard Hodgson, of Whetley, it is recited that—

> Whereas the estates of the late Benjamin Bartlett had been put up for sale by auction, that Richard Hodgson, uncle, and Richard Hodgson, nephew, did purchase for the sum of £802, all that messuage in Bolton wherein Mercy Thornton did dwell, with barn, and several closes of land called Adcock Close, the Shroggs, Paddock, (the two latter being known as the Ing and Spring Close), and the two Slater Closes, all in the occupation of the said Mercy Thornton.

The lands and property comprising Bolton Banks Farm became the inheritance, after Mr. Hodgson's death, of his relative, Francis Simes, and to him succeeded Miss Sarah Jowett, of Clockhouse. It is needless to add that the issue of the great trial to determine the ownership of her estates made Nathan Atkinson (who took the name of Jowett) the heir, his mother being a Jowett of Clockhouse, and now the Bolton property has descended to his son, Mr. John H. Atkinson Jowett. In this manner have the above lands again come into the possession of a Jowett.

From an account of the Bartlett family, contributed to the *Bradford Antiquary* by Mr. W. Scruton, we learn that the earliest mention of any member of the Bartlett family found in the registers of the Bradford Quakers is that of Joshua Bartlett, who is described as a yeoman. He was the owner of property in Westgate, and married in 1676 one Sarah Hird. The issue of this marriage was a son named Benjamin, born in 1678, and two daughters. Benjamin, the son, married in 1713 Elizabeth Green, of Liversedge, who brought him an only son, also called Benjamin. Benjamin Bartlett the elder became an eminent apothecary, and a devout minister of the Society of Friends. He registered his house in Westgate as a meeting-house for religious worship. It was probably through Mr. Bartlett's position as a Quaker minister that he became intimate with John Fothergill, of Carr End,

Wensleydale, who devoted the greater portion of his life to a similar work at home and abroad. One of Fothergill's sons, who afterwards became a distinguished physician and a Fellow of the Royal Society, served his apprenticeship with Benjamin Bartlett in Bradford, whose house was described as "a seminary of ingenious physicians." He died in 1759, aged eighty-two. The son of Benjamin Bartlett became more distinguished than his father. He, too, was brought up as an apothecary, but his easy circumstances enabled him to enter upon the higher walks of science. He was born in 1714, and in his thirtieth year married Martha Heathcote; in 1767 he removed to London, taking up his residence with the then celebrated Dr. Fothergill, his father's former apprentice. After some years of successful practice, he gave up the profession of medicine and became a distinguished antiquary and a great authority on numismatics. He did not publish much, but his work on "The Episcopal Coins of Durham" is highly prized. Mr. Bartlett died in 1787, aged seventy-two, leaving an only son, Benjamin Newton Bartlett, who died without leaving issue. The Gurneys, of Norwich, succeeded to the whole of the Bartlett property in Bradford and elsewhere.

About 1792, during the tenancy of Mercy Thornton, a maiden lady of the family of Thornton, of Birkshall, a robbery somewhat momentous in its results took place at Bartlett House. Miss Thornton was a worsted top-maker, and combined with that the management of the farm. In the latter capacity she was assisted by a man and maid servant. One night when the family had retired to rest, two men, having got a crowbar at the Old Quarry, prized the front door off its hinges, and entered with faces disguised with black masks, and after threatening the inmates what they would do if they made any alarm, carried off a quantity of tops and some money. Some time after the robbery, the maid servant being at a comb-shop in Bradford heard the voice of one of the workmen in the cellar beneath, and suddenly exclaimed—"Yond's t'man who robbed my mistress!" This led to the apprehension of the man and another, their names being Brittain and

Mann, and both were convicted and hung at York Castle. In the criminal records of the Castle, there is the following entry :—

> Executed at York, Saturday, April 25th, 1795. William Brittain and Thomas Mann were both of them woolcombers at Bradford. They were charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Mary Thornton, of Bolton, and taking away sundry articles. Being found guilty, they were sentenced to be hanged. These men also persisted in their innocence at the gallows.

Great sympathy was expressed with these men by people who knew them in Bradford, and many walked all the way to York to see them and bid them farewell. To the last both men stoutly maintained their innocence, and this was verified twenty years after, when a man named Turner, who had fetched milk from Miss Thornton's, being brought to poverty and the workhouse, confessed that he was one of the two robbers. This circumstance is said to have so preyed upon the mind of Miss Thornton that she absolutely "dwindled away" and died. Her sister, Mrs. Rigg, succeeded to the farm, and after her, in 1812, came William Shaw, better known as Butcher Shaw. Upon his removal to Goodmansend, in 1819, Edward Bilton, previously of Isle of Man House, Bradford Moor, became tenant of the farm. The house was entered by burglars a second time on the 12th of August, 1857, but the noise they made in prizing an iron stanchion and taking out a window aroused the inmates, and the only booty they got was a few spoons, which, although carefully wrapped up, were *not silver.*

Edward Bilton, or, as he was frequently styled, "Quaker Bilton," was a staunch and upright member of the Society of Friends. He came of an old Quaker family long settled at Hayshaw, near Knaresbrough, and entered upon the tenancy of Bolton Banks Farm in 1819. He was a superior man for his position, and in Bolton his services were in general request, both in town's matters and in private affairs. He was an excellent land valuer, and a good farmer. Mr. Bilton died in 1847, aged seventy-five years. He married Ann Haigh, and had a son

Edward, married to Margaret Guy, who went to a farm at Chellow, and a daughter, the present Mrs. Hannah Dale. She married Christopher Dale, but left the farm after his death in February, 1869, after a residence there of over fifty years. Two of the sisters of Edward Bilton, sen., named Martha and Ann, were teachers in the Friends' Sunday School when first formed in Bradford in the early part of the century. John Bilton, a younger brother of Edward, sen., was in business in Bradford as a corn-miller, and in partnership with James Duckitt ran the King's Mills or Soke Mills from 1800 to 1824, when the business passed to Messrs. Ellis & Priestman. He married Susannah Sutcliffe, but having no family, adopted Jane, the eldest daughter of his brother Joseph Bilton, and Joseph's second daughter Martha married Thomas Scorah, their sons being John B. and Thomas Scorah, of Bradford. John Bilton died in 1844. James Bilton, another brother, was in business as a grocer in Bradford, and was elected a member of the first Town Council on the incorporation of the borough. Both John and James Bilton were also members of the old Board of Commissioners for Bradford.

Bolton Banks Farm has for some years been leased by Mr. Jowett to Messrs. Oates Ingham & Co., dyers.

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—continued.

Topographical Survey continued — Bolton House — The Lister Family — George Thompson Lister—Alderman Law—Peel Park—Crow Nest—Bolton Grange—The Hodgson Family — Hodgson Fold—Division of the family property—James's House — The Old Maltkiln — Famous Law-suit of 1780 — Butcher Hodgson—Amos Hodgson.

THE LISTER FAMILY.

The Bolton House estate is in Bolton township, and it will always have an interest for Boltonians as including a portion of the prettiest park in Bradford. Indeed, the acquisition of this estate for the purposes of a public park may be said to have led the way to the formation of all the public parks of the borough. Bolton House is also associated with one of the oldest families of Bolton, namely, that of Lister. The records of this family in the Calverley registers go back to 1588, and between that period and the year 1620 there were three heads of families of that name in the township, namely, James, John, and William Lister. The evidences furnished by deeds and other documents point to William Lister as a substantial yeoman of Bolton, and he was succeeded by his son, also named William, born in 1623. His will was proved at York on June 15th, 1681, by his son, James Lister. John Lister, who was born in 1605, and died in July, 1683, at the age of seventy-nine, was described in the Rev. Oliver Heywood's diary, as,—"grandfather to Mr. Joseph Lister, preacher." The Lister family are often referred to in Heywood's diary, and they were evidently Dissenters. It is not improbable that Joseph Lister, historian of the siege of Bradford, sprung from them. The Bolton Listers were related to the Shibden family of that name, as we find that Thomas Lister, of "Bowlton," and his wife, were present at the

funeral of one of the Listers of Shibden Hall, about the year 1700, and were described as "cousins."

The connection of the family with the Bolton House estate is clear from deeds to which we have had access. In an indenture dated 1748, John Lister, of Bolton, is described as being possessed of "all that messuage in which he dwelt, barn, stable, &c., and the several closes of land called Chew Close, High Close, Flat Close, Well Croft, Skellard Close, and the parcel of land near to a lane called Green Lane (afterwards Lister Lane), leading from the said dwelling into Low Bolton, and lying on the north side of the said closes called Well Croft." In the Calverley list of baptisms there is the entry — "John, son of Mr. Thomas Lister, Bolton, clerk, baptised March 4th, 1717." The will of John Lister, of Bolton, who died in 1775, bequeaths his estate in Bolton to his wife Mary, conditional upon her leaving the same on her decease to some person who shall take the name of Lister. He was a liberal contributor to the Upper Independent Chapel at Idle, where his remains, and those of Mary his wife (who died in 1782), are interred. The widow of John Lister left her property to a nephew, named Thomas Thompson, of Leeds, who took the name of Lister. He was a woollen maker, and made fine cloths, for the sale of which he had travellers abroad. This cloth was tentered in the upper portion of the land above the house, and warehoused in a building still standing in the rear of Mrs. Law's residence at Bolton.

The only child of Thomas Thompson Lister was a son named George Thompson Lister, a well-known inhabitant of Bradford forty years ago; and in time the property came to him. The Bolton House estate at that period contained about twenty-seven acres, and comprised fields called the Chew Close, Well Close, Skellard Field, Ing, Far Field, Flatt Close, and Large Pasture—evidently the same property as described in the indenture of 1748. Mr. G. T. Lister added to the estate the fields called Couching Deans, which now form the beautiful slope as viewed from the Bolton Road entrance to Peel Park.

George Thompson Lister, as a Boltonian and a prominent man in his time, deserves more than a passing notice. When quite a young man he took a lease of Redbeck Mill, Shipley Fields, from Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, and went into the worsted business upon a larger scale than it had been carried on by his father. In 1826, however, he failed; but it is said that the temporary difficulty in which he found himself might easily have been

GEORGE THOMPSON LISTER.

tided over, had Mr. Lister's sensitiveness permitted his making it known to his numerous friends. However, Bolton House and estate were put up by auction, and were afterwards sold to Mr. Samuel Hailstone, attorney, of Bradford. Previous to this, the house had been let to several tenants, including Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Horsfall. In 1820 it was occupied by Mr. Stockdale, an attorney. One portion of the premises was occupied by Edward

Berwick, who carried on woolstapling and employed hand combers. George Thompson Lister, on being freed from his difficulties, entered into business as an auctioneer and land agent, and soon gained considerable repute. He also held the appointment of steward to Miss Jowett and Mr. W. H. Rawson, and he erected the house called Hollin Close for his own residence.

In one sense Mr. Lister was the *greatest* celebrity that Bolton ever produced, as his weight approached to nearly thirty stones. Intellectually, he was an excellent classical scholar, a good speaker, and a great wit. Through his two appointments Mr. Lister was necessarily brought into frequent contact with the people of Bolton, who generally speak of him as an honourable man. He was a just steward—alike to his employers and to the tenants of the various farms and occupancies under his charge.

The enormous size of Mr. Lister naturally made him a conspicuous object in the streets, and when in company with a friend of his, "Hunting Tom Hirst," from Clayton, there really was something to stare at, Tom being nearly Lister's size and weight. A good story is told of this pair. Upon one occasion they were both sent to London to give evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in reference to a local bill. Tom Hirst was first called before the Committee, and having given his evidence, made way for George Thompson Lister. On seeing his portly appearance, following that of the previous witness, the chairman asked if he might take them as a fair sample of Yorkshiremen in general. "Oh, dear no," coolly replied Tom Hirst, "we are mere shrimps compared to some of them!" Mr. Lister died very suddenly at Hollin Close, in October, 1851, aged fifty-nine years.

Mr. Samuel Hailstone, on purchasing the Bolton House estate, expended a considerable sum in enlarging and refronting the present house, but never resided there, letting the premises on lease to John Hustler, who had previously resided at Butler House, Barkerend. Mr. Hailstone also planted many of the trees about the house. There is a tradition that the reason why Mr. Hailstone

did not occupy the residence was because the old house was haunted, but this "old wife's tale" would not hold good with anyone acquainted with the mental calibre of that gentleman. The property afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Richard Tolson, attorney, of Bradford, and it was from his trustees that the property got into the hands of the Peel Park Committee.

PEEL PARK.

The Peel Park estate originally comprised about sixty-four acres, forty-seven of which were purchased from Tolson's trustees for £9000, and seventeen acres from Mr. Richard Shaw for £3000. In 1852, the Committee disposed of Bolton House and grounds to the late Alderman Law, whose widow still resides there.

Alderman Law, although not a Bradfordian by birth, was conspicuous among other of his countrymen who have eminently benefited the town of their adoption. He came to Bradford from Edinburgh, and for twenty years before his death, which occurred in May, 1883, he was the head of the merchant firm of Law, Russell & Co. He became a leading spirit in the municipal, political, educational, and religious affairs of Bradford, and the influence of his high character permeated every work that he undertook. Mr. Law was an alderman of Bradford from the year 1863, and filled the mayoral chair from November, 1867, to November, 1868.

Mr. William Milnes and Mr. John Ingham also bought lots in Peel Park, and erected two villas there. The three-cornered piece of ground (divided from the other part of the estate by Eccleshill Road) upon which the Bolton Hotel and Riddiough's Place now stand, was another lot, and fetched the good price of 9s. 2d. per yard. Both the hotel and cottages were erected by Mr. Daniel Riddiough, who also built the hotel at the Otley Road entrance to the Park. The semi-detached villas just above the Park entrance were built by Mr. William Berwick, on land laid out in 1853 by Mr. W. H. Rawson.

The original estimate of the cost of Peel Park was £18,000. Towards this sum, £6500 were realised by the above-mentioned sale of land, a grant of £1500 was received from Government, and the rest of the amount was raised by private subscription. The two largest sums, namely, £1000 each, were given by the late Sir Titus Salt and the firm of Messrs. Milligan, Forbes & Co. These sums were given to stimulate public spirit at a time when fully £8000 were required to free the Park from debt. Sir Titus (then Mr.) Salt led the way, and he was quickly followed by the firm of which the late Mr. Robert Milligan (first Mayor of Bradford) and Mr. Henry Forbes were the principal members. On October 20th, 1863, Mr. M. W. Thompson (then Mayor) moved a resolution in the Council, accepting the offer of the Peel Park Committee to transfer the Park to the Corporation upon the terms contained in the report of a special committee presented to a public meeting held in St. George's Hall on September 16th, 1863. The Park was finally transferred to the Corporation on November 7th, 1863.

The little cluster of farm buildings called Crow Nest, perched upon a knoll above St. James's Church, is another of the old settlements of Bolton. The situation is still an admirable one, and in the "olden time" it must have been very picturesque. The name of the farm is suggestive of what does not now appear. As a matter of fact, however, fine timber trees were plentiful about Crow Nest within the memory of persons living, so that the explanation of the name is not far to seek. The old farmhouse, the date of which was 1610, has been rebuilt. This farm was another of the homesteads of the Midgleys, of Bolton, already alluded to in connection with Low Fold. In 1693, John Midgley, of Bolton, raised a mortgage upon it from Isaac Hollings, of Clayton, and the property appears to have passed into the hands of John Midgley, of Scholemoor, whose daughter Martha disposed of it to Benjamin Bartlett, of Bradford, apothecary. In 1789 the farm was in the occupation of Robert Milner, who succeeded Julius

Dalby, and to this day the mound adjoining is called "Jewly Hill." In 1820, the farm and lands had become the property of Mr. W. H. Rawson, the tenant being Wm. Lee. He was succeeded by Jacob Wood, and afterwards by Mr. Broadbent and Mr. Leather, of the Vitriol Works, Canal Side. The farm has for some years been worked by Thomas Illingworth. It is said that when the Eccleshill road was made in 1826, hundreds of cart loads of ironstone dross which had long been buried near to Crow Nest, were taken away to make the new road.

Bolton Grange, for many years the residence of Mr. J. H. Bankart, was formerly a one-storeyed brick building, erected about 1836, by Mr. S. Broadbent, vitriol manufacturer, as a summer residence. This was also a part of the Rawson estate. Mr. Broadbent having secured a lease, enlarged the house to its present dimensions, and made it his permanent residence. On the 30th of August, 1852, a most atrocious outrage, accompanied by robbery of an extensive character, was perpetrated at this house while it was in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Clough, solicitor and clerk to the Bradford County Court. About nine o'clock in the evening, seven men with blackened faces, further obscured by masks, and armed with pistols and bludgeons, entered the kitchen of the Grange and inquired for the "master." Mr. Clough hearing the screams of the servants ran to the kitchen, where he was struck senseless by a bludgeon. Mrs. Clough and the servants having been secured, one of the ruffians mounted guard over them, while the others ransacked the house. From the person of Mr. Clough was taken his gold watch, two five-pound notes, and some sovereigns. He was also forced up stairs, although bleeding profusely, and made to deliver his keys, by the aid of which the robbers got at silver plate valued at £300. With this booty they made off, after having locked up the whole of the household, including the groom, in one of the cellars. So serious were the injuries received by Mr. Clough that he never recovered from their effects, while the neighbourhood generally was put into great terror for some time. Much of the missing plate was afterwards found in

the Bradford Canal. Only two of the ruffians, Patrick Redmond and John Kelly, were ever discovered, and they were transported for life. A woman named Catherine Gorman was also imprisoned for being concerned in the robbery.

The land about Bolton Grange and in the adjoining Sowden's Closes, was at one time much broken up by the getting of coal, the coal being worked by Mr. Woodhead, of Eccleshill Pottery. The seam, however, was very thin and unprofitable.

THE HODGSON FAMILY.

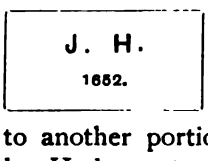
Hodgson Fold is as near as may be in the centre of Bolton, and consists of a cluster of old homesteads, pleasantly situated on the southern slope of a hill, surrounded by land long held in cultivation by the yeoman families in the immediate neighbourhood. The principal of these, the Hodgson family, undoubtedly gave the name to the "fold," in which they have had possessions for fully two hundred years, and are still freeholders. In Hodgson Fold we have one of the best examples of the rural homestead, as it formerly existed in many places in the immediate neighbourhood. In many respects, Hodgson Fold remains much what it was from the beginning, except that its tortuous and narrow "thoroughfare" is illuminated at the expense of the great borough of which it now forms part. Shades of Nathan Jennings and Jack Wreet!—who would have thought of this ever coming to pass! Owing to the vigilant oversight of Corporation inspectors, "muck middens" are not so conspicuous as in the olden days, but some of the old people in the fold would be hard to persuade that they are any the better in health for it..

Tradition has ample ground for maintaining that "from time immemorial" Hodgson Fold had been the property of persons all bearing the name of Hodgson, and descended from a common ancestor. Within comparatively recent times, however, there have been several families of Hodgson resident there, whose exact relationship has been lost.

The name of Hodgson is common to several of the townships of Bradford. We find mention of a member of the family in connection with Bowling, one Thomas Hodgson being a substantial yeoman there so early as the year 1594. In 1652, Thomas Hodgson, of the Birks, in Horton, was in possession of Sams Mill, and there is no question that the famous "Dicky Hodgson," of Whetley, from whom the Jowetts of Clockhouse derived a considerable portion of their property, sprang from the Hodgsons of Birks.

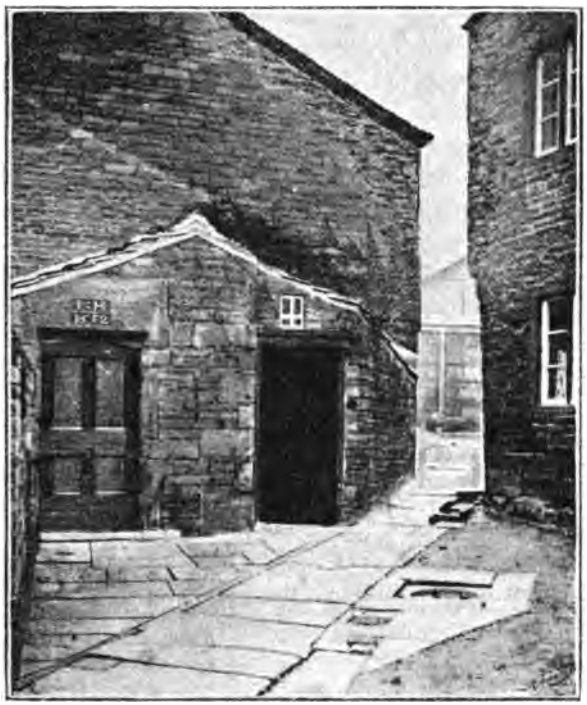
At what period the "common ancestor" of the Hodgsons of Hodgson Fold flourished does not appear, but in course of time several estates were formed out of the original holding, each with rights of way and conveniences, which were so jumbled together as to lead to much confusion and no little litigation.

Referring again to those invaluable records, the Calverley registers, we find the name of Thomas, son of John Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised in 1655. Over an antique porchway in Hodgson Fold there is the following inscription: — Probably referring to the John Hodgson named above. The accompanying sketch shows the porch of the house containing the inscription, and the "ginnel" leading to another portion of Hodgson Fold. The registers show John Hodgson to have been the parent of several sons, including John, William, David, Emanuel, and Jonathan. Among other points of interest the above entries exhibit that strong partiality for Scripture names which then prevailed—a custom which has markedly fallen away of late years. John Hodgson died March 13th, 1689, and his widow, Mary, in February, 1708.



In June, 1698, a deed of settlement and partition of the estate of John Hodgson, the elder, was made between his widow, Mary, and John, Thomas, William, David, Emanuel, and Jonathan, the sons, by which document the estate was divided into six parts. From this deed it appears that John Hodgson, the elder, was seised of a messuage in Bolton where his widow, Mary, dwelt subsequently, and of another

messuage called "James House," and of the adjoining barn called Great Laith, with stable, &c., also "one malt milne, with house over the same, one maltkiln, one smithy house, wainhouse with chamber over, fold, outhouses, garden, orchard, parcel of ground called the Well-hill Close, one lane leading betwixt the said messuages and the lands of



A BIT OF HODGSON FOLD.

James Thompson, in Bolton, and of eleven closes of land called Far Over Close, Tenter Croft, Far Ing, Near Ing, The Well Close, Summering Close, Nar Over Close with the well therein, Middle Over Close, the Broad Oaks, lying and being in Bolton and in the occupation of the said Mary Hodgson." By another indenture, dated 1716,

Emanuel and Jonathan Hodgson purchased between them the whole of the six parts, comprising "James House," with the closes called Tenter Croft, Summering Closes, Broad Oak, Far Over Close, Middle Over Close, Nar Over Close, Far Ing, Well Close, &c.

In 1717, Emanuel Hodgson married Mary, the daughter of Nathan Jowett, and in 1720 was owner of the Maltkiln in Hodgson Fold, and fifteen acres of land adjoining. He was succeeded by his son Emanuel, who enlarged the kiln, then described as a very ancient one. John, eldest son of the second Emanuel, next succeeded to the property of his father at Bolton, although he lived at Bradford and carried on business as a maltster there. Jonathan Hodgson retained possession of "James House," with other buildings. He had a son Jonathan. Emanuel Hodgson was therefore the ancestor of that branch of the family latterly known as "Amos's," and Jonathan's line is continued in those living at "James House."

In 1775, John Hodgson leased the Maltkiln to James Greaves, who for a time lived peaceably with his neighbours; but bickerings arose, which led to a suit at law, heard at York Assizes, in August, 1782, which was the talk of the country side, both before and after the event. Martin Hodgson was the plaintiff, and James Greaves the defendant. The evidence showed that there were four separate properties in Hodgson Fold, each belonging to a Hodgson. The trial was principally to determine rights of way. Martin Hodgson deposed that long before 1780 he was possessed of "James House," and entitled to a right of way to it by the road leading from Idle Road to Hodgson Fold, but that the roadway was maliciously blocked by carts and other vehicles placed there by the defendant Greaves, who also deposited straw, dung, &c., upon a portion of the road so as to render it impossible for the plaintiff to get to his premises.

The defence was that every occupier of Emanuel Hodgson's portion had laid litter, carts, &c., upon the ground described, and that no past occupier of the "James House" portion had complained. Ultimately the matter

was put to arbitration, William Preston, of Giggleswick, and Charles Sheffield, of Hartshead, being the arbitrators, and the following extract from their award sets forth that—

Whereas Martin Hodgson, butcher, of Bolton, was seised in a messuage in Hodgson Fold, Bolton, called "James House," and of several closes of land lying thereto, called Near Summering Close, Far Summering Close, Low Summering Close, Long Close, Even Close, Well Close, and Calf Croft, in his occupation; and of two cottages near thereto, in the occupation of James Hargreaves and John Illingworth.

And whereas John Hodgson, of Bolton, butcher (brother of Martin) is in like manner seised in a messuage situate near thereto, the barn, the stable, and four closes of land called Far Ing, Ing Spot, Low Ing, and Ing Head; and of three cottages in the occupation of Isaac Lightfoot, Wm. Gill, and Zaccheus Yeadon.

And whereas Wm. Hodgson, of Bolton, is seised in a messuage in his own occupation, and of the cottage, the barn, in the occupation of Amos Hodgson; and of four closes of land formerly called Broad Oaks, but now known as Far Field, Nar Upper Field, Far Upper Field, in the occupation of Amos Hodgson, and of one cottage in the occupation of John Pighills.

And whereas John Hodgson, of Bradford, corn factor, is in possession of the cottage near thereto, and of the maltkiln, the old barn, new barn, stable, &c., and of six closes of land called Well Close, Low Close, Plantation Close, Great and Little Over Close, and Croft, all in the occupation of James Greaves, of Bolton, maltster.

And whereas all the above-named properties are intermixed and contiguous, and are entitled to rights of way in common, &c., and are equally entitled to one parcel of ground called Well Hill, and to another parcel lying betwixt the same and a certain lane called Hammond Lane, and of and in another parcel of ground called Smithy House or Smithy Hill, lying at the bottom of the close called the Pasture, and of and in all mines, minerals, &c., and whereas many disputes have arisen touching their several interests by the said Martin, John, and Wm. Hodgson, of Bolton, and John Hodgson, of Bradford, it hath been decided to submit the same to arbitration.

Sufficient has been quoted from the award to show the complicated nature of the several holdings in Hodgson Fold, all held by persons bearing the name of Hodgson. The result of the dispute was a mutual arrangement as to division, rights of way, &c., all of which is duly set forth in the arbitrators' award. A "meer" stone was also

put down in the fold, bearing the letters **J. H.**, which still exists.

The sketch of "James House" annexed is taken from the old farmstead as it now stands at Hodgson Fold. The sketch on page 73 also taken from the spot, illustrates the complicated nature of the various possessions of the Hodgson family in the "fold."

Tracing out the history of what, for want of a better definition, we may call the "James House" Hodgsons, we revert to the time of John Hodgson, who was butcher as well as farmer, and who died in 1775, having reached the fine old age of eighty-eight. He left three sons—Martin, John, and James. Martin was also a butcher and farmer, and died a bachelor at "James House" in 1793, aged seventy-two years; James died at Lambeth, leaving John the representative of the family at Hodgson Fold. He was also a butcher, being, in fact, generally known as Butcher Hodgson. Following this calling at a time when meat was not so easily disposed of as now, he made journeys to the neighbouring villages with his white galloway and panniers, besides standing opposite the Bull's Head, Bradford, on market days. He married Elizabeth Oliver, of Hollin Close, and died in 1805, at the age of eighty-nine. Butcher Hodgson was the father of the James Hodgson mentioned in connection with the making of the new road, who followed the farm besides being a butcher, and married Ann, daughter of William Lee, of Low Fold. His uncle Martin dying unmarried, he succeeded to his property as well as his father's. James Hodgson's family were Independents, and during the days of "good Mr. Taylor," of Horton Lane Chapel, attended his ministry.

The records of the Hodgson family, to be found in the chancel of Calverley Church and the adjoining burial-ground, testify to many members of it having died at a good old age, while it is but a fitting tribute to departed generations to add that each left to the one succeeding, in addition to the family patrimony, the priceless heritage of a good name. The greater portion of the dwellings at the

HODGSON FOLD, BOLTON.

Fold, besides adjoining land, belonging to the Hodgsons, remained intact until the year 1854, when at James Hodgson's death the property was divided among his surviving offspring, namely, Mr. John Hodgson, Mrs. J. A. Jowett, and Mrs. Crowther, all of whom survive. Upon a portion of his inheritance John Hodgson erected the substantial house a little to the west of Hodgson Fold. One of his sons is Mr. William Hodgson, manager of the Halifax Commercial Bank at Bradford; and there is also another son. The two villa residences known as "Bolton Villas" were erected by the late Mr. James Atkinson Jowett upon the site of several old homesteads left to his wife; while her sister occupies "James House" and farm, which were left to her. She married Joseph, son of John Crowther, maltster, of Bolton Outlanes.

The other branch of the Hodgsons was distinguished as Amos's, from Amos Hodgson, a farmer and maltster, who was killed by falling into Cliff Quarry in October, 1820. He was the son of William Hodgson, who died in 1795, and had five sons and four daughters. Of the sons, William and Amos, both bachelors, lived at Hodgson Fold. Amos Hodgson had a nephew named Amos, who inherited several fields purchased in 1865 by the late Mr. Jowett, he having in 1856 leased the minerals under his land to Mr. William Woodhead, of Eccleshill. He went to reside at Addingham and died there. There is no representative of this branch now left in Bolton, and all their property in it was purchased by Mr. Jowett a few years ago.

The maltkiln at Hodgson Fold has been previously referred to as an ancient institution. In 1775, we have seen that it was leased to James Greaves, of Heaton Royds, who worked the kiln for some years. Upon his death, William Tetley, who had married Greaves's surviving daughter, worked out the lease, and at its expiry in 1795, erected the maltkiln at Low Fold, with which his name has been already connected. John Bailey also worked the kiln for a period of twenty-six years. In 1829 it underwent considerable alteration at the expense of Miss Jowett, of

Clockhouse, who had acquired the property. The cost of the alterations was over £200.

Besides the pursuit of agriculture and butchering followed at Hodgson Fold, there were both cloth and worsted weavers residing there, and the "thud" of the heavy shuttle as it was thrown backwards and forwards by the hand mingled with the scarcely less monotonous sound of the flail in the great laith of "James House." The old house with the porch, of which a sketch is given, was inhabited by William Lightfoot, a clothier of the old stamp, and a well-known Boltonian. John Ackroyd, a little further away, was a cloth weaver, and there were two or three worsted weavers in the lane. Another celebrity in his way was John Roper, who, besides helping the farmers, vended butter and eggs among his neighbours. He had nine sons—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Simon, Peter, Dick, Willie, and Tom, besides a daughter Mally.

A short distance on the lane, the house dated 1682 stands on a farm formerly belonging to the Pollard family, of Newlay, but afterwards left to Mr. Micklethwaite, from whom Mr. J. A. Jowett bought it. This farm was formerly rented by Wm. Sowden, the Quaker, previously mentioned, who let off a portion of the house to Thomas Wilson, whose name will long be had in remembrance. An eccentric but amiable and clever maiden lady, named Jane White, usually known as Jenny at White Hall, lived in one of the low cottages beyond. She was a noted sempstress, and kept a large number of fowls. The lane leading to Idle Road has been severally known as Owl Lane and Myers Lane, from a family formerly residing there called Myers or Mires.

CHAPTER VII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—continued.

Topographical Survey continued—The Atkinson Jowett Family—The Clockhouse Case—Nathan Atkinson—James Atkinson Jowett—Ivy Hall—The Bradford Dungeon—Old John Bailey—Owl or Myers Lane—John Pullan—Sefton Cottage—An Eccentric Character—Planetrees Farm—James Barraclough—Swain House—Joseph Greenough—Wood Lane Farm—Thomas Hodgson—Delph Hill—Nathan Jennings.

THE ATKINSON JOWETT FAMILY.

Continuing our survey of the township of Bolton, we arrive at Grove House, the residence of Mr. John Hodgson Atkinson Jowett, which occupies a commanding eminence not far from the place last visited. Mr. Jowett succeeded to the residence and adjoining lands as a portion of his inheritance on the death of his father, Mr. J. A. Jowett, in January, 1886. Grove House was erected in 1860 by the late owner, from plans prepared by Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Bradford, and by Mr. Jowett's own workmen. It is in the Italian style of architecture, of a simple but substantial character. The site of the residence formerly belonged to Mr. Pollard, of Horsforth, which was many years ago purchased by Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett from Mr. Micklethwaite. The principal front is to the south, and being upon an eminence 620 feet above sea level, the prospect obtained is very extensive, embracing the rugged heights of Queensbury, Thornton-dale, and extending westwards to Bingley and Rombalds Moor.

Mr. J. A. Jowett succeeded to the vast estates left to his father, Mr. Nathan Atkinson, under the will of Geo. Baron, Esq., who died a bachelor on July 29th, 1854. Nathan Atkinson formerly lived at Delph Hill, Bolton, where he had a small estate left him by his father, Jas. Atkinson, and which he disposed of to Miss Jowett, of

Clockhouse. The way in which not only this property came back to Nathan Atkinson, but a large portion of Bolton, and valuable estates in a dozen other places, are matters of local history which will long be associated with Bolton. This was in reference to what was styled "The Clockhouse Case," from the circumstance that the Clockhouse estate in Manningham Lane, the property of the Jowetts, was comprised in it, but the fact is, that the Clockhouse estate is of itself only a small portion of the property which led to such litigation. Besides personal effects, that property comprised about 145 farms and tenements, situated in Bradford, Bolton, Idle, Eccleshill, Manningham, Horton, Bingley, Heaton, Allerton, Clayton, Northowram, Hipperholme, Keighley, Giggleswick, North and South Cave, Faxfleet, Drewton, Leeds, and other places in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, together forming the conflux of the Jowett, the Hodgson, and the Baron estates.

The litigation arose upon the construction of the will of the late owner, George Baron, Esq., who had succeeded to the Jowett and Hodgson estates under the will of his cousin, Miss Sarah Jowett, of Clockhouse. He was already a wealthy man, having a residence at Drewton, near South Cave, and although he enjoyed the Clockhouse estates from 1840 to 1854 he never went to reside there, leaving their management to his steward, Mr. William Ellison, and his lawyers, Messrs. Bentley & Wood, of Bradford. Mr. George Baron was the son of a Mr. Baron who carried on the business of a cloth merchant at Leeds. From the last named place this family first migrated to Woodhouse Moor and then to Drewton. Mr. George Baron died in July, 1854, and as he had inherited property formerly held by the Jowetts, he determined that it should revert to that family. Unfortunately, Mr. Baron had no acquaintance with any member of the Jowett family, and had not the least conception to whom the property would fall by the provisions of the will he intended to make. That he left for the lawyers to find out, and a rich harvest of fees followed.

The will, prepared by his East Riding solicitors, contained the provision that all his real estates should be devised to trustees "upon trust for such person as at the time of the testator's decease should answer to the description of heir male of the body of Nathan Atkinson, formerly of Bolton, whose mother was a Jowett, of Clockhouse," and, in case there should be no such person, then the estates were to go "unto such person as should answer to the description of heir male of the body of Samuel Atkinson, formerly of Shipley," a brother of the said Nathan Atkinson.

The Jowetts are an old Manningham family. In an old town's book we find the names of John Jowett, of Breck-yate, living in 1669; John Jowett, of Brecks, 1696; John Jowett, skinner, of Breck Lane, 1710. "Breck-yate," or "Breck Lane," is the old name for that portion of Thornton Road extending from Four Lane Ends to Westgate. The term "brecks" was applied to rough land which had been cleared of surface stone, and had no reference to "bricks," from which it may be supposed "Brick Lane" took its name.

Mr. Baron's will was read over at his death to Messrs. Bentley & Wood, of Bradford, who, with others, were named as trustees, and those gentlemen for the first time realised the responsibility resting upon them in finding an heir to meet the description given in the will.

At this time Nathan Atkinson was serving milk to his Bradford customers, unconscious of the name of Mr. George Baron, and certainly of the important part which he himself was about to play in the pending legal struggle. He was contented with his lot, and, as the sequel proved, had no desire to change it to undertake the duties incident to the management of a large landed estate. He had shortly before purchased two or three cottages in Bolton Road. It happened, luckily for him, that Mr. James Wood, of Bentley & Wood, had prepared the title deeds, and, thinking over the matter in connection with the legal problem involved in Mr. Baron's singular will,

Mr. Wood remembered that the name of Jowett had occurred in relation to that of Atkinson. Mr. Wood thereupon conceived a strong opinion that Nathan Atkinson, farmer and milk dealer, answered to the description of "heir male of the body of Nathan Atkinson, formerly of Bolton, whose mother was a Jowett of Clockhouse." He accordingly approached the fortunate heir, a man then between sixty and seventy years of age, and the information he obtained confirmed Mr. Wood's opinion as to the correctness of his surmises. The intimation to the Bolton farmer, however, that he was the undoubted heir to an estate worth thousands a year little disturbed his equanimity, after the period of astonishment at the news had passed. He remained the simple farmer still, although the heir to 145 farms and a rent-roll of about £8000 a year. A friendly suit was instituted before the Master of the Rolls, in order to satisfy the law that the right man had been found, and Nathan Atkinson entered into possession of the estates during the year 1855.

No sooner had Mr. Atkinson changed his position to that of a landed proprietor on a large scale, than difficulties and anxieties, to which he had hitherto been an entire stranger, were heaped upon him. A rival claimant named Joseph Jowett, residing at Idle, put in his claim to be regarded as the right heir. The plaintiff was a blacking hawker and a poor man, but managed to inspire a number of Bradford people with the idea that his claim was indisputable, and they were induced to subscribe very liberally towards the expenses on the promise of substantial returns when the estates were secured. Many persons, almost as poor as the claimant, suffered severely in consequence of their misplaced confidence. Joseph Jowett, it may be stated, was a descendant of Samuel, elder brother of Nathan Jowett, who was the father of the first purchaser of the "Clockhouse estate." A Chancery suit was instituted, which became known as the "Clockhouse Case," and lasted for nearly six years, dragging on until March, 1860, the result finally disposing of the claims of Joseph Jowett, and

JAMES ATKINSON JOWETT.

leaving the Atkinsons in possession. Meanwhile old Nathan Atkinson, who had taken the name of Jowett, had fully realised the change in his altered circumstances. The weight of managing so large an estate was too much for him, apart from the anxiety of an apparently interminable lawsuit. Long before the termination of the legal struggle he had made a disposition of his property to his eldest son, James, now deceased, and lived quietly at Clockhouse. He subsequently took a journey to France, and died there in May, 1862.

Mr. James Atkinson Jowett, having come to the full possession of the property, entered with considerable energy into its management. Having no desire to disturb his father in the enjoyment of Clockhouse, he erected Grove House for his own residence. For some years Mr. William Ellison continued steward of the Clockhouse and East Riding estates, but for upwards of twenty years Mr. John Hindle has occupied that position. The estates in the East Riding comprise about 1600 acres, almost exclusively agricultural land. In the supervision of so extensive a property Mr. J. A. Jowett took an active interest, and was regarded by his tenantry as a very considerate landlord. He was never happier than when presiding at a rent dinner. By good management and the natural increase in the value of property in this neighbourhood resulting soon after Mr. Baron's death, the annual value has probably been increased three-fold since the period when it was put down at £8000 a year. Since succeeding to the property, Mr. Jowett has added about 250 acres to the Bolton estate. In the year 1866 he purchased the entire Bolton property of the Rawsons, besides acquiring several holdings belonging to smaller freeholders.

Upon the incorporation of the township of Bolton with the borough in 1873, Mr. Jowett was elected an alderman, and sat till 1877. He was also for five years a member of the Bradford Board of Guardians, and had been connected with the North Bierley Union. He was also upon the directorate of the Bradford Commercial Bank.

His death occurred after a protracted illness in January, 1886, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. J. A. Jowett married in 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hodgson, of Hodgson Fold, who survives. The issue was two sons and two daughters—Nathan, John Hodgson, Annie Elizabeth, and Mary Ann, the latter dying in 1859. Both the sons and surviving daughter are married, the latter to Mr. James Moncrieff. The estates involved in the famous Clockhouse Case were divided on Mr. J. A. Jowett's decease between his two sons and surviving daughter. Mr. Nathan Atkinson Jowett resides at Clockhouse, that estate being a portion of his inheritance, and, as stated, Mr. John Hodgson Atkinson Jowett resides at Grove House.

The accompanying pedigree, which has been specially prepared, will enable the reader to trace the line of descent of the families named in it, and will also assist the reader in following the details of the famous "Clockhouse Case."

IVY HALL.

Ivy Hall, to all appearance the oldest building in Bolton, still stands near the top of Owl Lane, surrounded by several buildings almost as antique and dilapidated as itself. The buttressed chimney of this old building is given as a sketch. The date of its erection, as appeared by an inscription now effaced, was 1616. In 1765 the estate of which it forms part was conveyed by Samuel Lister, of Horton, to John Bailey, of Bolton, maltster, for £748. Comprised in the purchase were several cottages, a blacksmith's shop (then in the occupation of John Pullan), and about twenty-five acres of land. The land extended to the new carriage drive made by Alderman Jowett, and also on the opposite side of the "new road," the making of which severed the estate. John Bailey afterwards sold to John Hodgson the two West (or Wet) Fields, a messuage, and fourteen acres of land in the occupation of William Child, near the top of Owl Lane. John Bailey was at the time the owner of the building

n f male of the body of
d brother of the above-
the

EL.
on.

GEORGE ATKINSON.
Born May 8, 1731.
Bap. June 6, 1731.

MARY ATKINSON.
Born Feb. 16, 1733.
Bap. Mar. 15, 1733.
Marr. James Cromack,
April 20, 1756.

BUTTERFIELD.

GEORGE ATKINSON.
Bap. June 1766.

SUSANNA ATKINSON.
Bap. Nov. 9, 1770.
Marr. John Rangdale.

ZILLAH ATKINSON.
Bap. June 1, 1773.
Died Jan. 11, 1844.
Married twice.

ANNIE ATKINSON.
Bap. May 28, 1775.
Married Abraham
Parke.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Bap. April 16, 1817.

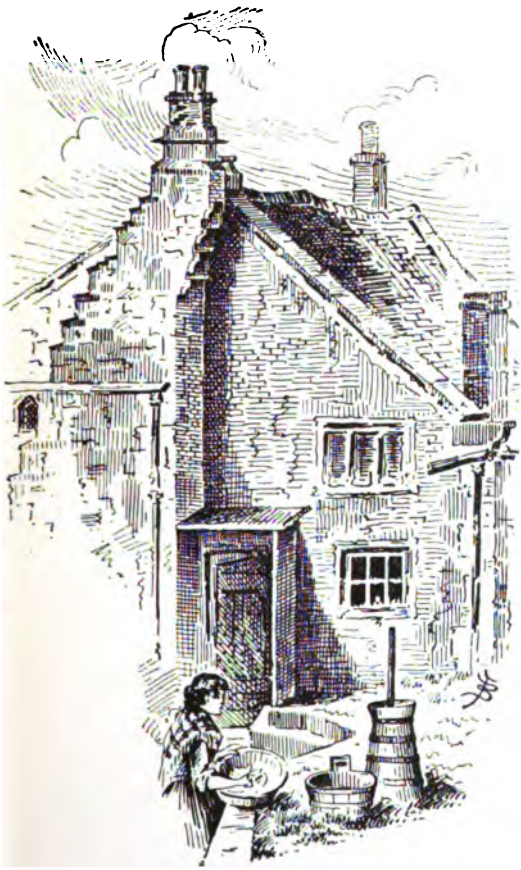
SIMEON ATKINSON.
Bap. Jan. 17, 1821.

NATHAN ATKINSON.
Bap. May 7, 1823.

THOMAS ATKINSON.
Bap. May 18, 1825.

at the top of Ivegate, Bradford, associated with the ancient history of Bradford.

The old Tolbooth and prison of Bradford in olden times passed out of existence when the street improvements in Ivegate were commenced by the Bradford Corporation. That it stood upon the spot indicated, namely, at the junction of Ivegate with Kirkgate, there can be no doubt, and that it was the place referred to in the Duchy of Lancaster pleadings of Henry VII. there is little room for question. Probably both the Courts Baron and Leet were held there. The market-place being close at hand would be quite in accord with its situation as the place where tolls would be received by the bailiffs of the lord of the manor. These tolls were subsequently rented from the lord of the manor, and were collected by the persons so farming them. The area at the bottom of Westgate was well taken up by



BUTTRESSED CHIMNEY, IVY HALL.

stalls and stands congregated round the butter-cross, which stood opposite the site of the Central Coffee Tavern. Markets were held on Thursday and Saturday.

When the old Tolbooth ceased to be used for taking tolls, it was converted into a covered market for butchers; the prison and dungeon being in the cellars beneath. These places of confinement were in two storeys, the prison being immediately below the butchers' market, and the dungeon in the lower basement. In this dungeon, John Nelson, the mason-preacher, was confined in 1744, for his advocacy of Methodism. It was a vile place and reeked with impurities. The old oaken door shown in the sketch was that which admitted to the prison from the top of Ivegate.

John Bailey purchased this manorial property in 1749 from Henry Marsden, Esq., of Wennington, then lord of the manor. His will was proved in January, 1770, and in it he bequeathed the house in which he lived to his three daughters, Elizabeth, Grace, and Sarah. He had two sons, John and William, and to them he left his "book debts," doubtless meaning his business. For nearly thirty years John Bailey worked the maltkiln at Hodgson Fold. John, his eldest son, married Judith Illingworth, and William a Miss Ellison, of Birkenshaw. John Bailey was a butcher, and carried on business on the family property at the top of Ivegate. At his death, in 1789, the Bolton property was devised to his two daughters, one of whom married Abraham Blackburn, cornmiller, of the Old Corn Mill. His youngest son, Mr. Bailey Blackburn, for many years carried on the business of a chemist in a portion of the old Hall of Pleas, and afterwards sold the property to the Bradford Corporation for effecting a street improvement. Before doing so, however, Mr. Blackburn removed to Ivy Hall, Bolton, the oak doorway which admitted to the dungeon beneath. The old door is of oak, thickly studded with heavy-headed nails. Mr. Blackburn disposed of the whole of the Bolton property of his grandfather Bailey, except a villa residence, to Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett, shortly before the death of the latter.

In the "fold" adjoining Ivy Hall, John Sugden, one of the principal clothiers of Bolton, built some houses, called Sugden Houses. The mark by which they were distinguished was that they were "garret heigh," the top storey being used for cloth-weaving by hand. The appearance of the buildings generally clustered about this "fold" testifies to its being one of the oldest habitable parts of the township.

OLD DOOR, IVY HALL.

Myers Lane, closely adjoining, took its name from an old family in Bolton, several members of which have filled useful spheres as cartwrights, cow doctors, &c. Joseph Myers, a cartwright, who had land and built houses in the lane in 1788, was succeeded by Isaac in the same business. Thomas Myers was the carrier to Leeds; and Joseph, or Dosey Doll, officiated as bye-law man and pinder. Myers Lane seems to have had an older designation, namely, Owl Lane, and is still the only public approach to Hodgson Fold.

The maltkiln in Myers Lane was for long owned and worked by John Crowther, maltster, whose son Joseph now farms the land at Hodgson Fold inherited by his wife, the daughter of James Hodgson. Near the top of the lane is an ivy-covered house, inhabited in times past by John Pullan, farmer and maltster, who also owned part of the Well Field, Zachary Field, and some others. John was in his time the great man of this part of Bolton, and by dint of much plodding work in the above

and other capacities, he amassed considerable wealth. Both John and his brother Jonathan, a blacksmith, were bachelors, and John, surviving his brother Jonathan, left his property to his nephew, John Holmes, and several nieces.

Mr. Matthew Balme resided for some time at Ivy Cottage. He was a gentleman of some note, especially in connection with the movement for ameliorating the condition of factory workers, with which the greater portion of his life was identified. He was personally acquainted with all the leaders of that movement, and rendered valuable assistance to the late Lord Shaftesbury, Richard Oastler, the "Factory King," Mr. Fielden, and others in procuring the passing of the Ten Hours Bill for Factories. Mr. Balme was clerk of the Bolton Local Board at the period of its dissolution, and was also registrar for Bolton, Eccleshill, and Idle. His death occurred in August, 1884. Previous to living at Ivy Cottage, he resided at a farm at Delph Hill.

John Pullan also built a large house near "t'Loin Heead," intending to get for it a licence; but E. C. Lister, Esq., the magistrate, persistently refused his application, and it has since been a beershop rejoicing in the title of the "Swing Gate." The sign bears the familiar couplet:—

This gate hangs well and hinders none,
Refresh and pay, then travel on.

There is also the invitation—

Good ale for nothing—to-morrow!

The house was intended to bear the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, and with this idea a representation of a sheaf of wheat was carved upon the building by Jonas Tasker, son of the sexton of the Parish Church, who was the only man in Bradford equal to a bit of stone-carving sixty years ago. The Junction Inn was the first public-house erected in the township. The builder of it was Mr. Pratt Tattersall, who also built the cottages adjoining, called Junction Row, thus giving to this locality a standing to which it

had not hitherto attained. This was about the year 1852.

"Pendragon Castle" has been already referred to. The premises adjoining, called "Sefton Cottage," were the first erected upon the newly-enclosed common in 1821, the builder being Joseph Binns, a cloth manufacturer. "Sefton Cottage" some years ago attained an unenviable notoriety as the residence of an eccentric character, named Mrs. Atkinson, who removed to Bolton from the neighbourhood of Horton. Some marvellous stories are told of the distances traversed by some of her visitors, and the wonderful influence she had over them. It was no uncommon sight to see scores of women, and men as well, loitering about her residence at Horton, patiently waiting their turn for an interview with the revealer of the future. Among her visitors she reckoned ladies of all ages and occupying different positions in the social scale. Her wardrobe was also very extensive. The number of dresses made of silk and other textures was something out of all reason. They could be counted by hundreds. It is said she had drawers full of sovereigns, florins, and half-crowns in the house, and nothing gave her more pleasure than to 'dab' her hand into one of the drawers and lift up a handful of coin. She kept her home well protected, and had a large mastiff chained at the back of her premises.

After a long residence in Sefton Cottage, during which time she lived a very secluded life, this dealer in mysteries was, in March, 1871, found dead in bed. In the house, besides a number of herbs and nostrums and oddities of all sorts, was found a large collection of female attire, including hundreds of dresses representing the fashions of many generations.

The cluster of houses near to Sefton Cottage was formerly known as Planetrees Farm, and was owned by James Walker, whose wife, by virtue of being the only schoolmistress in that part of the district, was known as Dame Walker. Richard Gant, father of Benjamin Gant already mentioned, married a daughter of James Walker,

and the homestead was left to her. The two sons, however, sold the property to Joshua Kay, of Bierley.

The old houses at the corner of Lister Lane were called "encroachments," *i.e.*, buildings having no legal title to the position they held until the common was apportioned. The maltkiln at Undercliffe, which is situate at the extreme easterly corner of the township, was built in 1824 by Mr. John Hustler for Richard Pawson, his former coachman. William Fawcett afterwards bought it, and then it came into the possession of Thomas Hodgson, of Bradford Moor.

The farmstead which for thirty years has been occupied by Mr. Fred. Hodgson, at Bolton Outlanes, was the property of Mr. Francis Simes, of Bradford, and about 1820 was occupied by James Barraclough, his son William succeeding him. They were common brewers and farmers. The farm closes were known as Toad Hole, Long Close, Moor Close, and Shackem Close.

Swain House (probably "Swayne," from a former family of that name) is situate near the upper end of Wood Lane, where it occupies a solitary position. Although somewhat altered, there can be little doubt of its being one of the oldest tenements in the district. The fields adjoining are known as the Moor Fields, Crabtree Ing, and Bolton Town, the former being land enclosed from Idle Moor. The Swain family were in possession in 1697. In 1741 John Swain and his wife Jane effected a mortgage of £1020 with William Wainman, of Bradford, of "all that messuage in Boulton then in the occupation of Josias Craven, with the several closes of land called the Two Little Closes, Bolton Town, Barker Holt (in three closes), Laith Ing, Great and Little Ing, and the two Moor Closes in Bolton; also upon that other messuage in the occupation of Joseph Blackburn, and the fields called the Broom Closes, Three Yews (containing sixty days' work), with the waste ground about the well therein." In 1759 Richard Wainman, of Carr Head, son of William Wainman, of Bradford, sold to Blasehill Taylor, of Scarborough, for £1220, "all that messuage formerly in the occupation of Mary Swain and

Joseph Jennings, afterwards of Josias Craven, but then of Joseph Blackburn, with the closes of land called Bolton Town." The farmstead has long been in the possession of the Jowett family.

Within living memory it was occupied by Joseph Greenhough, a worsted piece maker of the "olden time." Joseph Greenhough was a character whose "marrow" it would now be difficult to find. Despising such unnecessary garment as a topcoat, and being equally indifferent to a neckerchief, he was the embodiment of "labour and health" as, knee-breeched, he trudged off to Bradford market with his pieces. Tea or coffee he never tasted in his life, probably being among those who held that tea and pantaloons had been the ruin of England; but for all that he lived until his ninety-third year, principally upon good milk and porridge! Joseph Greenhough was succeeded by his son Isaac, who also "did a bit of piece makkin," and died at Windhill. John Beanland lived at Swain House after the removal of the Greenhoughs, and removing to Low Bolton, built the cottages known as Springwood Place. Thomas Calvert succeeded Beanland, then his son John, who died, and the farm is now occupied by his brother, Matthew Calvert.

The narrow road leading from Swain House to Delph Hill is called Wood Lane. Continuing along this primitive bypath we reach Wood Lane Farm, which for nearly a century was tenanted under the Jowetts of Clockhouse by a branch of the Hodgson family distinct from that of Hodgson Fold. This branch claimed to be related to the Hodgsons of Whetley, but the connection is not very clear. From an old plan before us, dated 1768, the farm appears to have been, previous to the Jowetts being owners, the property of Hugh Andrews, and to have been then farmed by Stephen Powell. Entries of the Powells of Bolton appear in the Calverley registers previous to 1750. The field names given in the plan are as follow:—White Closes, Bolton Town, Broom Field, Great Field, Barker Holts, Five Day Work, Great and Little Yews, Moor Fields, and Low Ing. These names correspond

with those comprised in Wood Lane Farm at the present time.

The family of Powell has died out in Bolton, but it figured so early as 1630, being then in possession of lands and tenements adjoining Wood Lane, and near to if not on the site of Wood Lane Farm. In Sir Walter Calverley's free rents of Eccleshill and Bolton, in 1658, John Powell, of Farsley, tailor, in consideration of a sum of £197, had conveyed to him a messuage in Bolton, on the west end of a close called Bolton Town, one close called Lathend, a close called Under the Views, with parcel of land about a well in Bolton, and liberty to get stones in a delph in the Great Pasture in Bolton, in the several tenures of Wm. Lister, Richard Akeroyd, and John Lister, younger.

Thomas Hodgson, who succeeded a family named Jobson, was the son of William Hodgson, of Wrose. During his long residence at Wood Lane Farm, where he died in his eighty-ninth year, he was witness of much change in the modes of cultivation practised in the pleasant uplands of Bolton. Hodgson's farm consisted of seventy-two acres, nearly the whole of which was under the plough and grew splendid crops of grain. The demand for milk, however, became such that almost every year saw some field which had yielded grain laid down in sward, until the plough became an almost obsolete implement. We question if there are now half-a-dozen acres of arable land on this farm. Thomas Hodgson had nine sons, all strapping fellows, and two of them, Thomas and Richard, succeeded to the farm under Miss Jowett's ownership. Thomas died unmarried, and Richard (or Dicky) Hodgson married Dorothy Holmes, of Low Fold, after a courtship which, it is said, lasted nearly forty years. Both died at Ivy Place, in Idle Road. Several of the daughters of Thomas Hodgson varied the occupation of the farm with hand-loom weaving, One of the sons, named "Jim," was a character. He was what is known in these parts as a "bit soft," and spent his days under the hallucination that "somebody" was bent on poisoning him. Consequently

every mouthful which passed his lips underwent the closest scrutiny, and he would only drink from a certain spring of water, which he visited for that purpose. The original homestead at Wood Lane Farm was of a remote antiquity, but was rebuilt in 1857 by Mr. J. A. Jowett. The farm has for some years been occupied by Mr. Frank Hardy.

Immediately adjoining the farmyard was the public garden kept by John Ackroyd, who for fifty years was noted as a Wesleyan local preacher. The site of Ackroyd's house is now occupied by a villa of Gothic design erected upon lease by Mr. Wm. Stead, of Bradford. Mr. George Osborne afterwards resided there, and at a later period Mr. R. W. Morrell. It is now occupied by Mr. Chas. Waterhouse.

A little cluster of dwellings, mostly cottages, once existed at Delph Hill. There was also a public-house and a school-house. The community were of a humble description, and the situation was pleasant, except in winter when the people were snowed up. There was plenty of game in the adjoining woods, and frequently the hounds were thrown off for hunting. Tom Wadsworth, the gamekeeper, resided in one of the cottages. Nathan Atkinson, the fortunate heir to the Clockhouse estate, had a small farm here which had been in the possession of his grandfather, and which Nathan disposed of to Miss Jowett. The connection between the Atkinsons of Clockhouse and those at Delph Hill is clearly proved in the Jowett pedigree.

Anne Pearson had two fields called Dunkhill and Nursery Close. James Mortimer owned Convoy Hill, and Ellar Carr attached to his homestead. Besides Mortimer there were several small freeholders at Delph Hill, one of whom, John Dawson, a clothier, had several cottages. John Adcock, a Quaker, resided here, and owned five fields and homestead, afterwards purchased by Nathan Atkinson's grandfather. John Adcock was a cloth manufacturer. It was also at Delph Hill that James Hargreaves, the founder of the successful manufacturing family at Shipley, first gave out worsted "tops" in pounds

and half-pounds to spin in the scattered houses around. The good house attached to the farm at Delph Hill was occupied by Mr. Richard Duckitt, who was followed by Mr. Matthew Balme. The farm has been severally occupied by Samuel Barber, Gideon Blackburn, and now by Mr. John Rycroft. Nearly a hundred years ago stone was quarried at Delph Hill, and was lowered to the canal down a strip of land belonging to the Mortimer family, called the "Convoy." A tradition existed about Delph Hill that somewhere in the vicinity a "brass pan full of gold" was buried, but although many a young delver has tried to find it without success, it has fallen to the lot of the Jowett family to secure the hidden treasure! This neighbourly allusion to the good fortune which has attended the present representatives of an old Delph Hill family might also be applied to the Bolton Hall estate, which, although differently acquired, has proved a veritable mine of wealth to the enterprising purchasers.

Not a vestige of the little colony at Delph Hill now remains except Duckitt's Farm, the whole of the cottages and school-house having succumbed to quarrying operations. Since Mr. John Hodgson Atkinson Jowett came into possession, Wood Lane has been widened, and the narrow and dangerous cartroad superseded. If any old Delph Hillite could again re-visit the scene, his first exclamation would doubtless be, "Who'd ha' thowt it?"

Nathan Jennings lived at the farmstead now occupied by Mr. William Beanland, at the junction of Wood Lane with Bolton Lane. It was the property of the Sunderlands, of Halifax. Nathan was a prominent man in town's business, and both he and his wife died at this farmstead. On the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Jennings a horse-litter was used to convey her remains, being probably the last time such an old-fashioned arrangement was called into requisition in Bolton. A family named Patchett got the farm afterwards, and were stonemasons.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—concluded.

Topographical Survey concluded—Hollin Close — The Rawson Family — The Stanhope Family—Bolton Old Hall—The Bartons—Disposal of the Estate—Purchase by Constable, Holmes & Pullan—Bolton Hall and its Traditions—Frizinghall Mill—Old James Hargreaves—Frizinghall Dam—Isle of Man—Conclusion.

Hollin Close, which next claims attention, is situated on the western side of the township. The favoured position which it occupies will doubtless often have "caught the eye" of travellers entering Bradford by the Midland Railway, especially when the immediate foreground was in something like harmony with the surroundings of the residence itself. These, however, are now sadly shorn of their former rural clothing, and yet the nice bit of wood adjoining is still gay in season with bluebells, succeeded by brackens, which although the commonest of the fern tribe, lend graceful adornment to many an unkempt hill-side. In one respect Hollin Close occupies a unique position, and affords a pleasing contrast to the stone-covered region on the opposite side of Bradford Beck, as it stands upon a knoll of bright green sward, backed by a broad belting of woody plantation, almost the last remnant of that arboraceous clothing with which Nature at one time endowed this portion of Bolton.

THE RAWSON FAMILY.

Hollin Close we believe to have been the residence of the Rawson family of Bolton, whose descendants, now of Halifax, we have had occasion several times to refer to. They were by far the largest land owners in Bolton until Mr. Jowett purchased their estate. Prior to that the Rawson estate in Bolton comprised about 187 acres.

The Rawson family claims an antiquity dating back to the Conquest, and has many branches. From John Rawson, born at Ingrow in 1504, sprang the Rawson families of Beck Foot, Bingley, of Bolton, of Stoney Royd and Mill House, Halifax, with their numerous and influential branches. Following one line of the family pedigree we find that William Rawson, yeoman, of Bolton, married Abigail, relict of Joshua Feild, of Selby, and daughter of George Feild, Esq., of Shipley. He died at Bolton in September, 1695, aged sixty-three. His only son, John, also of Bolton, born in 1677, married Catherine Lister, of Ripon, and died in September, 1719, aged forty-two years. His widow married again, John Crossley, of Kershaw House, Halifax. Of the first marriage were John Rawson, of Bradford, clerk in holy orders, born 1708; William Rawson, of Bradford, born 1710; and Christopher Rawson, of Stoney Royd, Halifax, born 1712.

It was through the bequest of Elizabeth Rawson, of Bradford, that we are able to trace the Hollin Close property to the later representatives of the Rawson family. In 1741 Elizabeth Rawson made her will, in which she was described as "relict of John Rawson, of Bradford, clerk," and in it she devised to her brothers-in-law, William Rawson, of Bradford, mercer, and Christopher Rawson, of Stoneyroyd, Halifax, "all her messuage and land in Bolton, settled on her at her marriage with her late husband, called Hollin Close, and twenty-five acres of land and woody ground in Bolton, with the tythes of Slater Closes, in the occupation of Joseph Beaumont." Christopher Rawson, of Stoney Royd, died in 1780, leaving to his son William Rawson, of Mill House, Halifax, his land "called Holling Close, with the tythes of Slater Closes, and all other his lands in Bolton whatsoever." He disposed of the property to his brother John Rawson, of Stoney Royd, who married a daughter of David Stansfield, of Hope House, Halifax, and was the founder of the numerous branches of the Rawson family as they have latterly existed. John Rawson had six sons and as many daughters, among the former being William Henry Rawson,

of Mill House, who died in 1865, aged eighty-five years. He left his Bolton estates equally to his four sons, viz., William Henry Rawson, of Mill House, born in 1812; John Rawson, of Brockwell, Halifax; Frederick Edward Rawson, of Thorpe, Halifax; and Arthur Rawson, of Windermere. It was by these gentlemen that the whole of the Rawson property in Bolton was disposed of to the late Mr. Jowett.

Another son of John Rawson, of Stoney Royd, was Jeremiah Rawson, of The Shay, Halifax, whose eldest son Thomas William Rawson, of Green Royd, married a daughter of Currer Fothergill Busfeild, of Cottingley, and was the father of Mr. Benjamin Currer Rawson, solicitor, and clerk to the West Riding Magistrates at Bradford.

Hollin Close was leased at the latter part of last century to William Oliver, a farmer and corn dealer. During his tenancy a portion of the land was required for the cutting of the Bradford Canal and the construction of a "lock." Hence the name of "Oliver Lock," by which it is still known. The adjoining stream is also known as "Oliver Beck." He came from Addingham, and died at Hollin Close. The present good house at Hollin Close was erected for Mr. George Thompson Lister, by Mr. William Henry Rawson, sen., when Mr. Lister became steward for the Rawson estate, and he died there in 1851. Mr. William Cowgill, of Bradford, succeeded Mr. Lister as steward, and negotiated the transfer of the estate to Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett.

In 1852 the house and land at Hollin Close were let on lease to Mr. John Tordoff, tea dealer, Bradford, who made it his residence, and in the premises behind carried on the manufacture of starch. Mr. John Holmes, draper, also resided for a length of time at Hollin Close.

Where the lodge now stands there were formerly two low cottages, which somehow got the designation of Low Lancashire. The land on which the Bradford Abattoir and Midland Cottages stand was purchased from Mr. J. A. Jowett, who bought it from Mr. W. H. Rawson, of Halifax.

THE STANHOPE FAMILY AND BOLTON OLD HALL.

Our topographical survey of Bolton is now drawing to a close as we approach Bolton Old Hall, but if tradition goes for anything, we ought to have commenced in its immediate vicinity. From its position, and the name which it bears, Bolton Old Hall is evidently a place of some antiquity. A tradition exists that in immediate proximity to it was the former "town" of Bolton, and to this day two adjoining meadows bear the name of Town Fields. There is abundant evidence of the immediate neighbourhood having been thickly wooded. The estate, prior to its disposal in 1869, comprised about 180 acres. At a survey taken in 1820 the following were the fields comprising it, viz.:—Ellar Car, Rough Ing, Strope Syke, Shroggs, Delf Close, Pilling Tree, Twenty Days Work, North Croft, Cow Close, Robin Croft, Great and Little Bolton Town Closes, Four Lands, Near Leys, and Moor Close.

From a perusal of documents belonging to the estate kindly made for us by the solicitor to a former owner, we learn that Bolton Hall and estate were, in the year 1648, in the possession of Richard Stanhope, an ancestor of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope; but it does not clearly appear from whom he purchased the property. It afterwards descended to John Stanhope, who was a physician, and erected, in 1713, Eccleshill Hall. Upon his death both the Bolton and Eccleshill estates descended to his nephew, Walter Stanhope, who married his cousin, Susannah Greene, the daughter of John Greene, Esq., Bramley. Walter Stanhope died without issue and devised the estates to his widow, who by her will devised them to her niece, also named Susannah Greene, who married Thomas Stott, of Manchester. This lady surviving her husband, both estates passed, by her will, dated 1783, to her nephew, Walter Stott (who assumed the name of Stanhope), for his life, and after his death to his sons in tail. The last-named Walter Stott-Stanhope died in 1844 without male issue, and both the Bolton and Eccleshill estates devolved upon his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel

George Stott-Stanhope, late of Eccleshill Hall, deceased. By him the Bolton portion of the estate was disposed of to his cousin, the late Richard Watson Barton, Esq., of Springwood, near Manchester, under whose will it was devised to his son, Alfred Barton, Esq., of Bishopstoke, Hants.

Reverting to the Stanhopes, it would appear that one branch of the family resided at Bolton Hall. From the Parish Church registers we learn that Walter Stanhope, of Bolton-in-Calverley, died at Bolton on July 23rd, 1684; and on August 4th, 1690, died Mrs. Sarah Stanhope, of "Boulton," doubtless his widow. In August, 1696, the will of Sarah Stanhope was proved by her son Edward, sole executor. He died at Bolton in May, 1703. From these entries little room is left for doubt that this branch of the Stanhope family resided at the Old Hall, which stood upon their estate. The hounds kept by Watty Stanhope were housed there before the erection of the kennels on Eccleshill Moor.

On Mr. Barton coming into possession, he in 1842 sent one of his farm bailiffs, named John Nicholson, to occupy the farm, and he cultivated it on an extensive scale for this locality. He was also entrusted with the management of the whole estate. The farm was previously in a poor uncultivated condition, but Nicholson laboured hard, and ultimately got the land into such a state of cultivation that it was considered to be one of the best wheat-growing farms in this part of Yorkshire. Nicholson was in fact regarded as an adept at ploughing, and in proof of this it may be stated that for years he was engaged as judge of the annual ploughing contests in various parts of the country. He was a native of Dumfrieshire; hence the term "Scotchman Farm," by which the Bolton Hall estate was known; "Scotchman Lane," &c.

Mr. Barton, finding that the rent of the estate did not pay interest, consulted Nicholson, who suggested that they should increase the income by opening quarries on some part of the estate. Accordingly he agreed, in the year

1853, with John Holmes and Thomas Dawson, two working men, to open a small quarry. Nicholson also undertook to lease the farm on his own account. At that time there were about twenty acres of wood upon the estate, and no roads whatever, except a bridle or footpath leading through the estate to Idle Moor. These parties had a market to find for the stone, for at that time "pavors" were little thought of; and, in fact, workmen did not know how to "dress" them. So great was the prejudice against them that at first as low a sum as 4s. per ton put on to boats was taken, a boat load being fifty-five tons. The quarry owners, however, were only paid for thirty-six tons, which, at 4s. per ton, amounted to only £7 4s. for the boat load, leaving nineteen tons the excavation, getting, dressing, leading, and loading of which had all to be done for nothing.

By the persistent endeavours of the first quarry owners the Corporation of Leeds was persuaded to adopt Bolton Wood pavors for their principal streets; but the first real demand for them was on the completion of the Town Hall at Leeds, the pavement in front of which is of Bolton Wood stone. From that time it has been in great demand, and takes the lead of all other classes of stone for paving purposes. Bolton Wood stone has also acquired a high distinction for building operations. At the International Exhibition of 1862, this stone obtained the first prize for quality and durability for monumental and building purposes. Mr. John Holmes was the exhibitor, and the stone was worked into an obelisk by Messrs. F. Stake & Co., who received the first prize for workmanship. The stone has also been largely used in the construction of many important buildings, as, for instance, the Midland Station, the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, the Manchester Town Hall, and the new Bradford Post Office.

At the decease of the elder Mr. Barton, his son Alfred, having bought an estate in Hampshire, offered the Bolton Wood estate, in August, 1866, by public auction at the Talbot Hotel, Bradford. The highest bid being only £6500, it was withdrawn. After having been advertised

in 1867-8, the estate was sold by private contract for £11,000—a sum which was considered by many to be something ruinous. The purchasers were Messrs. Constable, Holmes & Pullan, who bought it with the view of opening out the estate and disposing of it for building purposes. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Pullan were both quarry owners in a small way when the estate was offered for private sale, and their first idea was, if possible, to purchase the ground which they were quarrying. They, however, ascertained that the estate would only be sold in its entirety, and, forced thus to reconsider the matter, Messrs. Holmes & Pullan sought out Mr. Constable, of Otley, and the purchase was completed in August, 1869. At that time, with the exception of two one-storeyed buildings, more like stables than human habitations, there was not a single house upon the lower portion of the estate, and not an attempt at a road. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Holmes, owing to failing health, was paid out by Mr. Constable and Mr. Pullan with a profit of £3000, and in November of the same year, Mr. Constable, being anxious to be relieved from the necessary anxiety entailed in developing such a large estate, retired upon his own offer of £1000 profit, thus leaving Mr John Pullan the sole owner. Since that period Mr. Pullan has, with the professional assistance of his surveyor, Mr. W. B. Woodhead, managed the estate, and disposed of the land for building purposes, besides letting or selling out quarry sites. Since then a little town has sprung up in this once secluded part of Bolton township. The formation of the New Valley Road by the Bradford Corporation has given to Bolton Woods a short and very desirable means of approach from Bradford.

As far back as can be remembered by old inhabitants, James Barraclough farmed the whole of the Bolton Hall estate, and after him came Richard Snowden. He was a large farmer and a substantial man. The farm was afterwards divided for James Berry and John Coates, and it has since been farmed by Mr. Wm. Barrett, the owner being Mr. Geo. Burr, of Bingley.

Little idea can now be obtained of the former appearance of Bolton Hall, so altered is it both within and without. The chief remnant of its former state exists in the fine old oak staircase leading to the upper rooms. The date of its erection we assume to have been the year 1627, from a stone which is still preserved, upon which are also the initials T. W. From these initials, and the evidence furnished in the appendix from the Calverley registers, we incline to the belief that the Bolton Hall estate was purchased by the Stanhopes from Thomas Walker, then living at Bolton. Upon Mr. W. H. Marten, woolstapler, going to reside there many years ago, he materially altered the old place, which is now principally occupied by Mr. S. A. Auty, stationer, Bradford. The traditions of Bolton Old Hall include a ghost, which is veritably believed to make its appearance at stated intervals at the circular window shown in the accompanying sketch. Unfortunately for the story, no one has ever seen the ghost. The locality, however, has until comparatively recently had its believers in witchcraft, and bottles stuffed with needles, besides horse-shoes and other safeguards against evil influences, have been found upon the premises.

The last place we can notice in our topographical survey of Bolton is Frizinghall Mill, which is just within the confines of the township. Originally built as a corn and fulling mill, it was destroyed by fire in 1818, and on being rebuilt was taken for worsted spinning by Messrs. W. & J. Hargreaves. Of the thrifty race who united stuff making with the tilling of the soil was old James Hargreaves, of Delph Hill. Originally only a farm labourer, he learned to weave after working hours, and saved a "bit o' money," with which he took the Delph Hill Farm. There he bought his first warp of James Garnett, of Paper Hall, Barkerend, and after converting it into "pieces," took them to Bradford market to sell. While at Delph Hill he and his wife Martha (who was an active member

BOLTON OLD HALL.

of the "firm") worked early and late to increase their little store. They gave out "tops" in pounds and half-pounds to spin into yarn among the scattered houses in the district, and this yarn James collected in a "poke" which he carried on his back, leaving more "tops" to be spun. In order to extend his stuff business, James removed about 1779 to the Old Castle at Frizinghall, a large old house belonging to the Listers, where he gave out hand-weaving and spinning, and here his business much increased. Two of his sons, William and Joseph, were early brought up to the business. and after the death of old James, in 1816, they in 1819 took Frizinghall Mill for worsted spinning, employing a large number of hand-weavers. They afterwards occupied Pricking Mill (which Joseph subsequently rebuilt, although it was not his own property), and the brothers also rented Redbeck Mill in addition to Frizinghall. When the Bradford Canal was cut in 1774, the canal proprietors were laid under engagement to construct Frizinghall Dam, in consideration of their having intercepted Trap Syke, from whence the mill received its supply of water.

The small triangular bit of ground in front of the Chemical Works, near Frizinghall Mill, is called the Isle of Man, and having got so far away we must take leave of the subject with but one remark. In announcing our intention to compile a history of Bolton to an ancient inhabitant of that place, we were met with the discouraging remark—"Wah, what can ther be said abaht Bolton?" It is for the reader to furnish the reply to this homely interrogation.

APPENDIX.

The following entries of baptisms and burials of former residents in Bolton are from the Calverley registers with one exception, which is indicated by a separate heading:—

BELL.

Robert, son of Simeon Bell, of Bowlton, baptised December 14th, 1664; Ann, daughter of ditto, baptised April 7th, 1667. Mary, daughter of Simon Bell, of Bowlton, baptised May 7th, 1671; Edward, son of ditto, baptised June 13th, 1675; Simon, son of ditto, baptised February 5th, 1678. John, son of Thomas Bell, of Bolton, baptised October 22nd, 1690.

Burials.

Edward, son of Simon Bell, of Bolton, buried December 14th, 1676; Judith, wife of Simon Bell, buried September 21st, 1701; Simon Bell, of Bolton, buried November 28th, 1708.

FARRAR.

Richard Farrar, of Bolton, buried May 2nd, 1657, aged 100 years.

HAMMOND.

David, son of Thos. Hammond, of Bolton, baptised November 5th, 1620; William, son of ditto, baptised July 28th, 1624. Jeremy, son of Thos. Hammond, the younger, baptised September 30th, 1638; Jonas, son of ditto, baptised November 1st, 1640. David, son of Wm. Hammond, baptised May 9th, 1662. Joshua, son of Wm. Hammond, of Bowlton, baptised January 11th, 1664. Isaac, son of Isaac Hammond, of Bolton, baptised Sept 11th, 1719.

Burials.

David, son of Wm. Hammond, of Bowlton, buried June 16th, 1664; Frances, wife of Wm. Hammond, of Bolton, buried September 20th, 1677. Sarah, wife of Thomas Hammond, of Bolton, buried November 24th, 1684. David Hammond, of Bolton, his son Thomas, buried December 14th, 1684. William Hammond, of Bolton, buried March 26th, 1688. Susannah, wife of David Hammond, of Bolton, buried May 28th, 1691. David Hammond, Bolton, buried April 5th 1710.

HEMINGWAY.

Sarah, daughter of Edward Hemingway, of Bolton, baptised June 6th, 1703; Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, baptised April 23rd, 1708; Hannah, daughter of ditto, baptised June 17th, 1711; Mary, daughter of ditto, baptised September 6th, 1713; Benjamin, son of ditto, baptised April 8th, 1716.

HODGSON.

Thomas, son of John Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised May 20th, 1655; Martha, daughter of ditto, baptised April 15th, 1663; David, son of ditto, baptised September 3rd, 1665; Immanuel, son of ditto, baptised April 3rd, 1668; Jonathan, son of ditto, baptised May 10th, 1671. Martha, daughter of William Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised April 24th, 1692. David, son of John Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised March 25th, 1694. Mary, daughter of Wm. Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised March 24th, 1694. Jonathan, son of David Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised May 26th, 1706. William, son of William Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised November 2nd, 1706. Hannah, daughter of David Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised November 28th, 1708. Alice, daughter of Wm. Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised February 19th, 1708. William, son of John Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised November 3rd, 1717. Mary, daughter of Thomas Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised March 29th, 1719. Mary, daughter of John Hodgson, of Bolton, baptised January 10th, 1719.

Burials.

John Hodgson, Bolton, buried March 16th, 1684. John Hodgson, Bolton, buried December 25th, 1697. Mary Hodgson, widow of John Hodgson (who died March 13th, 1685), buried February 19th, 1708. William Hodgson, Bolton, died December 9th, 1732, aged seventy-four. Mary, widow of above, died February 16th, 1708. Thomas Hodgson, Bolton, buried September 24th, 1710.

HOLLINGS.

Burials.

Infant of Isaac Hollings, of Bolton, buried March 6th, 1718. Alice Hollings, Bolton, buried March 22nd, 1718.

MIRES—Myers.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Mires, of Bolton, baptised July 19th, 1712; Hannah, daughter of ditto, baptised February 21st, 1713; Joseph, son of ditto, baptised August 19th, 1717.

NORTHROP.

Thomas, son of Wm. Northroppe, of Bolton, baptised May 1st, 1580; Henry, son of ditto, baptised November 9th, 1582; William, son of ditto, baptised November 29th, 1585.

RAWSON.

Mary, daughter of Wm. Rawson, of Bowlton, baptised October 14th, 1671; Mercy, daughter of ditto, baptised January 24th, 1673; John, son of ditto, baptised September 12th, 1677. John, son of John Rawson, of Bolton, baptised March 7th, 1708; William, son of ditto, baptised January 21st, 1710; Christopher, son of ditto, baptised July 31st, 1712.

STANHOPE.

Richard, son of Mr. Richard Stanhope, of Eccleshill, baptised June 13th, 1650.

(From Bradford Parish Church Registers.)

Buried at Calverley, July 23rd, 1684, Walter Stanhope, of Bolton. August 4th, 1690, Mrs. Stanhope, of Bolton. On May 9th, 1703, Mr. Edward Stanhope, of Bolton, was buried, and on May 16th, 1736, Mr. Richard Stanhope, of Bolton.

John, son of Mr. Richard Stanhope, of Bolton, baptised November 22nd, 1715.

THOMPSON.

Richard, son of James Thompson, of Bolton, baptised November 20th, 1684. James, son of James "Tomson," of Bolton, baptised August 28th, 1686. Welbery, son of Richard Thompson, of Bolton, baptised August 18th, 1706.

Burials.

July 15th, 1682—Richard Thompson, Bolton. July 16th, 1690—"Richard, son of James Thompson, of Bolton." June 30th, 1700—"Richard Tompson, of Bolton." April 20th, 1707—"Martha, wife of James Thompson, Bolton." December 17th, 1708—"James Thompson, Bolton."

WALKER.

Thomas, son of Thomas Walker, of Bolton, baptised May 2nd, 1620; Jonas, son of ditto, baptised August 25th, 1628. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Walker, of Bowlton, baptised November 18th, 1666. Hannah, daughter of John Walker, of Bowlton, baptised February 6th, 1669; John, son of ditto, baptised June 15th, 1673.

NOTE.—The following sentence should have been added to page 83:—"That Mr. Jas. Atkinson Jowett was not unmindful of the higher duties incumbent upon the possessors of great wealth, was evidenced by his subscribing £1000 to the newly founded Yorkshire College at Leeds, and becoming one of the sixteen perpetual life governors of that institution."

HISTORY OF BOWLING.

HISTORY OF BOWLING.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Boundaries of the Township—Its former aspect—Bolling or Bowling—Highways and Byways—Old Houses—Principal Landowners—Opening up of the Township—Railway facilities—Valuation of the Tythes in 1638—Assessable Value in 1757.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.

In attempting an historical and topographical sketch of the township of Bowling, we are confronted with a similar difficulty to that experienced in regard to Bolton, namely, that no published record previously existed upon which to base our efforts. While the work of compilation is increased thereby, when completed it is all the more valuable as a contribution to the history of the borough of which Bowling forms an integral and an important part. There is no denying the fact that the history of Bradford is, in great measure, made up of that of its various townships, and that to a greater or less degree their interests are identical, although varying considerably in individual cases. This diversity is especially marked in regard to the two places whose annals are comprised within this volume. Rural Bolton and iron Bowling are in many respects different places, yet the contribution of each to the common welfare of Bradford may be none the less important. To the historian, however, all places possess an interest, and in this spirit we commence our researches in the township of Bowling.

Following the plan hitherto adopted, we propose to make a topographical survey of the township of Bowling, referring to its physical features and treating of such

matters of interest as may arise. Artificially surveyed, the township contains 1561 acres, out of the 10,776 acres comprised in the total area of the borough. It is bounded on the south by East Bierley; on the north-west by Horton; on the north-east by Bradford township; on the east by the hamlet of Tyersal; and on the south-east by the liberty of Tong.

In a plan of the manorial estate of Bowling, drawn in 1757 by John Smith, two streams are shown, one having its rise in the fields near to Park Side, the other supplying the fishpond on the Bolling Hall estate, near to what used to be termed Spring Wood, both streams uniting to supply the old Corn Mill near to Mill Lane, and afterwards falling into Bradford Beck. Law Beck, which springs at Brown Royd Hill, divides the townships of Bowling and Horton. The whole of the township is singularly destitute of timber. Except the plantation upon Messrs. Mitchell's estate at Bowling Parks, and a fringe of trees about Bolling Hall, there are only isolated patches of trees, if we except a few recent plantings. Even the plantation at Bowling Parks is of comparatively recent growth, as trees are not shown on the plan of 1757. Spring Wood, however, is shown, although it has now almost entirely disappeared. Within the memory of persons who have but just celebrated their jubilee, Spring Wood was a reality, quite a rural retreat, and the walk up to it was one of the pleasantest in the neighbourhood. In the days of the ancient owners of the soil, the Bollings and the Tempests, Bowling possessed a large wooded park, evidence of which exists in the names, "Oaks Lane," "Oaks Fold," the "Parks," "Coppice," &c.

In ancient times, too, the township appears to have been known as Great and Little Bolling, corresponding probably to the present distinctions of East Bowling and West Bowling, which are, generally speaking, divided by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The modernising of the name by the substitution of "Bowling" for "Bolling" is an innovation which thus early in our narrative is perplexing. At what precise period the alteration was

made is doubtful. The Bolling family retained the ancient form not only in its main line but in its branches, and the name has not yet become extinct. In any case it is a change to which we cannot give approval. There is nothing gained by the substitution on the score of euphony, and it is misleading in regard to its derivation. If in this sketch we use the modern spelling and pronunciation, it will be as a concession to modern notions.

The township is well furnished with roads leading from Bradford and passing forward from north to south, but it is deficient in means of communication between East and West Bowling. This defect seems to have existed ever since roads were formed within the township, for on referring to the plan of 1757, we find Rooley Lane to be the only highway or road from one part of Bowling to the other. This road was, of course, practically useless, except as a connecting link in the road from Halifax to Leeds. The main thoroughfare from Bradford to Wakefield passed through the township on the line of the present Wakefield Road, there being a toll-bar opposite the Wheat Sheaf Inn. Bowling Back Lane existed at that time as a highway to Swaine Green. There was also a by-road from Back Lane to Lumby's houses, joining Sticker Lane as at present; and Low Lane then existed, having a few houses scattered on its course. Broad Lane was really broad at that date, and must have suffered considerably at the hands of land-grabbers. Broad Lane, however, is in Tyersal liberty, and leads to Cutler Heights Road, which is also in the liberty of Tong. Hall Lane was the road to Bolling Hall, Mill Lane leading from it to the Old Corn Mill, and there is another road branching from it to Wakefield Road, near to the hall.

For West Bowling, the principal approach from Bradford was by way of Bowling Old Lane, the line of which remains at present. Before leaving Horton township there was a branch road leading from it to the Old Corn Mill. A little below the Red Ginn another departure is shown in the plan of 1757, namely, a narrow lane which subsequently became known as Milligan Lane, leading

from Bowling Old Lane to the beck. Above the Red Ginn there branched off Birch Lane, or Oaks Lane as it was anciently styled, which passed forward to Rooley Lane. Smiddles Lane debouched from Bowling Old Lane as at present, and ultimately the latter terminated at Bankfoot.

The highway now known as Manchester Road was opened in 1826. It was commenced at Bankfoot by widening the existing road as far as the Craven Heifer Inn. At Smiddles Lane end the new road struck across Mr. Thomas Wheatley's land (forming part of the Balme estate), and so on to the bottom of Old Bowling Lane, where the existing road was widened and made use of. Originally there was a toll-bar at the bottom of Manchester Road, which was subsequently removed to the top of James Street.

The above comprised the whole of the highways of Bowling township in 1757, and it is well to put the fact on record in view of the cutting up of the district since that time. There are very few buildings shown on the plan. Bolling Hall, of course, occupied its present position. New (or Newill) Hall and Rooley Hall are shown, bordering Rooley Lane. In Bowling Old Lane several apparently substantial buildings are marked "Mr. Balme's house," as well as one near the foot of Wibsey Carr. Upper and Lower Burnet Field are also shown. In Birch or Oaks Lane we find Oaks Fold and Far Oaks, and a building corresponding with the Red Ginn public-house. Two good houses are shown on the sites of the "Sun-dial House" and Prospect House, in Wakefield Road, marked respectively "Mr. Walker's house" and "Mr. Swaine's house," and there are a few buildings higher up Wakefield Road. On the right-hand side of Bowling Back Lane, Mr. (or Dr.) Walker had another good residence, and a little beyond was Mr. Rawson's house, afterwards purchased by the Bowling Iron Company, and rebuilt for Mr. John Green Paley, one of the proprietors. There were also one or two substantial residences at Dudley Hill, and others at Bankfoot, which almost completed the list of fairly sized houses in Bowling. The only two buildings

of commercial interest marked on the plan are Bowling Corn Mill, in the Holmes, and Dickenson Mill, in Smiddles Lane. From the occurrence of the name "Dyers' Field" we assume the existence of a dyehouse in 1757, and, singularly enough, the present Bowling Dyeworks occupy the same site.

The principal landowner during the above period was Walter Lindley, Esq., lord of the manor. Outside the manorial estate, Mr. Abraham Balme owned most of the land abutting upon Bowling Old Lane; Mr. Jeremiah Rawson's estate comprised the east side of Wakefield Road, one or two patches excepted, and extended to Sticker Lane. Dr. Walker, John Swaine, Robert Thornton, and William Lumby, were also small landowners.

It shows how slowly things moved in Bowling until comparatively recently, when we have to take a leap of a century before we find any systematic attempt to open up the township for building purposes. This was, however, done in 1856, when the Bowling Ironworks Company put into the market the Bowling Parks, the Oaks, the Galloway House, and other estates. In that scheme a system of roads was devised, and some of them have been carried out. The principal roads constructed were New Cross Street and Park Road, the former of which, commencing in Manchester Road, crossed the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway by a wooden bridge, and has been continued by the improvement of New Hey Road to Hall Lane. Ripley Street has also become an important connection between Manchester Road and Ripleyville, the creation of the late Sir Henry W. Ripley, Bart. An important network of roads has also been laid down on the Wheatley-Balme estate, lying between Manchester Road and Bowling Old Lane; and, lower down that road, the construction of Springmill Street has opened out the entire ground once pleasantly leading to Spring Wood.

The first inroad upon the township for railway construction was made by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, which, by completing the West Riding Union branch, opened a direct communication between Bradford

and Halifax, Cleckheaton, Huddersfield, Manchester, &c. This influential company purchased, as separate stock, the West Riding Union Railway, the Act for which received the Royal Assent on August 18th, 1846. The line from Halifax to Low Moor was opened on the 7th of August, 1849, and that from Low Moor to Bradford on the 9th of May, 1850. Since then the township has been threaded by other railway systems: the Great Northern line to Shipley and Leeds passing through the eastern portion; also the Lancashire and Yorkshire branch between Halifax and Leeds, and the Great Northern branch line to Halifax and Keighley.

There is no common land in Bowling. Among some documents bearing date 1571, however, we find an indenture between Bernard Wilson, of Bradford, and John Naylor, of Bolling, tanner, making over to the latter three acres of land enclosed from the wastes of Bolling, abutting on the road leading from Halifax to Calverley on the east; on the road leading from Wakefield to Bradford on the south and west; and on the road leading betwixt Bolling Hall and Leeds on the north part, paying the yearly rent of 15s.

From a valuation of the tithes of Bradford taken by order of Sir John Maynard, owner of the rectorial tithes, in 1638, we extract the following references to Bowling, or Bolling, as the township was then styled, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Richard Tempest, his demesne worth £200 per annum, the tythe whereof is £20 per annum, and purchase comes to	316	0	0
Jonas Naylor land, 26 acres, the tythe comes to	20	16	0
Thomas Hodgson and John Jowett, 10 acres, the tythe comes to	8	13	0
William Cordingley land, 3 acres, the tythe comes to	2	8	0
Abraham Lister land, 10 acres, the tythe comes to	8	0	0
Joshua Cook land, 6 acres, part of Sir Richard Tempest's ancient demesne, worth per annum £6, the tythe is	9	16	0
Oswald Pollard farm worth £9 a year, the tythe is	6	8	6

	£	s.	d.
John Terry land, 3½ acres, tythe	2	16	0
Qualther Brooksbank, 3 acres, tythe	2	8	0
Thomas Sharp land, 4 acres, tythe	3	4	0
Joseph Pollard land, 1 acre, tythe	0	16	0
Jos. Broughton land, 1 acre, tythe	0	16	0
Richard Nicholas, blacksmith, 1 acre, the tythe is	0	16	0
Wm. Richardson land, 2 acres, tythe	2	12	0
John Jowett and his brother land, 3½ acres, the tythe is	2	16	0
Jeremy Bower land, 1 acre and 1 rood, tythe ...	1	4	0
Peter Snowden land, 2 acres, tythe	1	12	0
Sum total	£404	8	0

The rest of the land in Bolling which they call their own land, payeth neither tythe, corn, nor hay in kind, but certain composition money at Easter, which is part of the Easter Book or Roll. Some of the tenants have bought their tythes, for which they paid £55 5s. There is no common in Bolling.

It appears that the collection of these tithes was at that remote period a troublesome affair, and involved the collector in no small amount of conflict with the tithe-payers. In the Bowling township this was especially the case. Sir John Maynard, of Tooting, Kent, was absolute owner of the tithes in the right of his wife, who had inherited them from the famous Sir Hugh Middleton, and he appointed John Sharp, of Little Horton, the father of Abraham Sharp, the mathematician, as collector. From the tone of several letters, the originals of which form part of the Hailstone collection, Sir John Maynard was not to be trifled with as to his rights in the matter of the tithes. In one letter to John Sharp, dated August 13th, 1649, he says :—

I am no stranger to Bradford, and know that land is dearer there than where I live, by reason of your trading, which causes the place to be populous. Those that refuse to pay tythe must be sued. For Bowling there is no question. They must either pay or give tythe in kind, and I hope your kinsman, Captain Wilkinson, whom I assisted in his business with his arrears, will do me right in paying my tythe out of the sequestration of Mr. Tempest's demesnes, which, I hear, are assigned to him for part of his arrears.

The reference to the sequestration of the Tempest estates involves an interesting phase in the history of Bowling, which, however, must be held in reserve until the Tempest family is treated of.

Contemporary with the survey of 1757, a regulation of the taxes of Bowling was made, and the following gives a detailed list of the various owners and occupiers at that period, with the yearly rents of land and tenements, and the amounts at which they were assessed:—

Owners	Tenants	Land. £	s.	d.	Houses. £	s.	d.	Assessed at £	s.	d.
Walter Lindley...	Mrs. Sedgwick ...	15	0	0		—		12	10	0
—	Bowling Hall ...		—		10	0	0	8	0	0
—	Jeremy Fieldhouse...	64	0	0		—		51	10	0
—	James Harrison ...	26	0	0		—		23	0	0
—	Mrs. Atkinson ...	24	10	0		—		21	2	0
—	Thos. Goodchild ...	15	10	0		—		13	1	0
—	Reuben Holmes ...	27	0	0		—		23	0	0
—	Natl. Firth ...	14	0	0		—		12	1	6
—	Taylor & Field ...	20	0	0		—		17	3	0
—	Wm. Dixon ...	13	10	0		—		11	12	0
—	Joshua Stansfield ...	10	0	0		—		8	12	0
—	John Lumby ...	14	8	0		—		12	6	0
—	Rich. Hodgson ...	5	10	0		—		4	14	0
—	Geo. Feather ...	6	0	0		—		5	3	0
—	Widow Wells ...	8	0	0		—		6	18	0
—	Ben Fieldhouse ...	4	0	0		—		3	9	0
—	Rich. Sugden ...	4	10	0		—		3	17	0
—	John Harrison ...	8	0	0		—		6	10	0
—	Geo. Field ...	8	10	0		—		7	10	0
—	Cottages ...		—		6	0	0	3	0	0
—	Free Rents ...	4	0	0		—		4	0	0
								258	18	6
—	Thos. Harrison (for his farm) ...	5	0	0		—		5	0	0
—	Thos. Goodchild ...	11	0	0		—		11	0	0
—	Natl. Firth ...	10	0	0		—		10	0	0
—	John Harrison ...	3	0	0		—		3	0	0
—	Abm. Kirkman ...	3	0	0		—		3	0	0
—	Geo. Field ...	8	0	0		—		8	0	0
William Lumby...	His own land ...	12	0	0		—		12	0	0
—	Wm. Lumby, jun. ...	18	0	0		—		18	0	0

Owners	Tenants	Land. £	s.	d.	Houses. £	s.	d.	Assessed at £	s.	d.
William Lumby...	John Lumby ...	18	0	0	—			18	0	0
—	Jon. Whitehead ...	10	0	0	—			8	10	0
—	Wm. Seed ...	14	0	0	—			11	18	6
—	John Dewhirst ...	10	10	0	—			8	18	6
—	Eight Cottages ...		—		9	10	0	5	7	8
Jonathan Seed ...	Holdsworth Intacks ...	6	0	0	—			6	0	0
Abm. Balme ...	John Swaine ...	21	15	0	—			18	10	0
—	Michael Dobson Farm ...	14	0	0	—			10	18	0
—	John Dawtree ...	25	0	0	—			21	3	0
—	Edwd. Akeroyd ...	8	0	0	—			6	16	0
—	John Knowles ...	5	0	0	—			4	3	0
—	Brickhouse and Oaks Fields ...	7	0	0	—			7	0	0
—	Wm. Murgatroyd ...	15	0	0	—			12	15	0
—	Coal mine ...	30	0	0	—			20	0	0
William Dixon ...	Own land and malt kiln ...	38	0	0	—			34	0	0
—	Corn mill ...	8	0	0	—			6	16	0
—	Five cottages ...		—		7	9	0	4	4	0
—	Coal mine ...	10	0	0	—			5	0	0
Robt. Thornton...	His own land ...	9	0	0	—			7	13	0
—	Wm. Beaumont ...	12	15	0	—			10	16	0
—	Abm. Marsden ...	2	0	0	—			1	14	0
—	Five cottages ...		—		6	14	0	3	15	10
—	Coal mine ...	2	0	0	—				—	
—	Tythe ...	15	0	0	—			15	0	0
—	Farm ...	10	10	0	—			10	10	0
—	For Ellin Croft ...	3	0	0	—			2	10	0
John Swaine ...	Burnet Field ...	25	10	0	—			25	0	0
	Increased to £30 by the Commissioners				—			30	0	0
—	Rich. Richardson, Esq. ...	2	0	0	—			2	0	0
—	John Hinchliffe ...	3	10	0	—			3	10	0
—	John Taylor ...	55	0	0	—			55	0	0
—	Isaac Clayton ...	21	0	0	—			21	0	0
—	Isaiah Verity ...	16	10	0	—			16	10	0
—	Jonathan Seed ...	27	0	0	—			27	0	0
—	Abm. Marsden ...	7	10	0	—			7	10	0
—	Wm. Shutt ...	3	0	0	—			2	0	0
—	Benj. Pyrah ...		—		1	10	0	0	17	0
—	Matt. Muslin ...	9	0	0	—			9	0	0

Owners	Tenants	Land. £	s.	d.	Houses. £	s.	d.	Assessed at £	s.	d.
John Swaine ...	Jere. Bairstow ...	4	10	0		—		4	10	0
—	Cottages ...		—		4	0	0	1	8	10
Wm Murgatroyd	Houses ...		—		4	0	0	4	0	0
—	John Hayhursts ...	12	10	0		—		12	10	0
—	Wm. Rouse ...	8	8	0		—		8	8	0
—	Rich. Atkinson ...	13	0	0		—		13	0	0
—	Thos. Knowles ...	8	4	0		—		6	19	3
—	John Kellett ...	17	0	0		—		17	0	0
—	Wm. Thornton ...	6	0	0		—		6	0	0
Wm. Thornton...	Long Intack and two cottages ...		—		2	13	0	2	10	0
—	Chris. Greenwood ...	9	10	0		—		9	10	0
Richard Gaunt...	Three Cottages ...		—		3	10	0	1	19	0
Jonas Jennings...	House ...		—		1	10	0	0	17	0
Wm. Thomas ...	House ...		—		2	3	0	1	5	0
Jno. Stephenson..	Land ...	3	0	0		—		3	0	0
Rich. Coultas ...	House and farm ...	7	0	0		—		7	0	0
—	John Benson ...	16	0	0		—		16	0	0
Margt. Crabtree...	Wm. Crossley ...		—			—			—	
—	Own house ...		—		2	18	0	2	10	0
Isaiah Verity ...	Cottages ...	14	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0
—	Samuel Schofield ...	33	0	0		—		33	0	0
—	Abm. Crabtree ...	13	10	0		—		13	10	0
—	John Fellow ...	16	0	0		—		16	0	0
—	John Pyrah ...		—		2	0	0	1	10	0
Wm. Pyrah	Cottages ...		—		3	12	0	3	0	0
—	Wm. Bolton ...	4	0	0		—		4	0	0
—	Robt. Walton ...	10	10	0		—		10	10	0
Mrs. Walker.....	Mill Ing ...	12	0	0		—		10	4	0
John Ordsley	Wm. Dalby ...	11	0	0		—		9	7	0
—	Wm. Atkinson ...	11	0	0		—		11	0	0
—	Benj. Jowett ...	35	16	0		—		35	16	0
—	Rich. Hodgson ...	21	4	0		—		21	4	0
—	Geo. Feather ...	12	10	0		—		12	10	0
—	Mary Gomersal ...	12	0	0		—		12	0	0
—	Thos. Kirkman ...	8	8	0		—		8	8	0
—	Wm. Field ...	9	0	0		—		9	0	0
George Field.....	Cottages ...		—		7	0	0	6	10	0
Wm. Sugden	His own land ...	13	15	0		—		13	15	0
—	Isaac Sugden ...	7	10	0		—		7	10	0
—	John Jobson ...	14	19	0		—		14	19	0
James Wyron ...	Own land ...	2	0	0		—		2	0	0
Rich. Robinson...	Own land ...	5	7	0		—		5	7	0
John Laycock ...	House ...	2	11	0		—		1	9	0

Owners	Tenants		Land.			Houses.			Assessed at		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rich. Fawcett ...	Nine cottages	...		—		7	4	0	4	1	9
Nich. Nettleton...	Cottages	...		—		3	10	0	1	19	8
Wm. Stead	Houses	...		—		4	10	0	2	10	0
Abm. Taylor.....	Land	...	3	10	0		—		3	10	0
Isaac Taylor.....	Cottages	...		—		1	10	0	1	0	0
Widow Senior ...	Land	...	3	10	0		—		2	19	6
Jonan. Roberts...	Land	...	2	0	0		—		2	0	0
—	Isaac Wilson	...	19	15	0		—		19	15	0
—	Jonas Lee	...		—			—			—	
—	Joseph Kershaw	...	10	0	0		—		10	0	0
—	Hy. Ramsbottom	...	2	0	0		—		1	0	0
—	Isaac Holdsworth	...	9	0	0		—		9	0	0
—	John Hinchliffe	...	10	0	0		—		10	0	0

The total assessable value of the township in 1757, therefore, would appear to have been £1253 6s. 0d.

The township of Bowling comprises the districts known as Bowling Back Lane, Sticker Lane, Dudley Hill, Rooley Lane, Bankfoot, and the growing neighbourhood of Bowling Old Lane, known as West Bowling.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Physical Features of the Township—The Bowling Iron Company first to work the Minerals—Extent of the Coal and Iron Seams—Section of the Strata—The Clay Deposits—Black and Better Bed Coal Deposits—Plan of Coal Workings—Faults or Throws—Depths of Better Bed Coal—Delphstone and Fire-clay—Pumping Shafts and Bore-holes.

Geologists, who, it must be confessed, go deep down for their arguments, have endeavoured to show that not only the physical products of the soil, but the moral and political character of the people, are governed by the direction of particular strata. Without attempting to confirm this theory or otherwise, we shall endeavour to indicate the disposition of the strata underlying Bowling, and subsequently show how largely dependent the township has been upon the coal and ironstone measures—the most valuable sections of that strata, commercially speaking. In describing the physical features of the township, we are much indebted to Mr. Francis H. Pearce, mining engineer of the Bowling Ironworks, the information given being the result of many years' practical acquaintance with the geological formation and mineral deposits of the township of Bowling.

The Bowling Ironworks were commenced about the year 1780, or shortly after that date, for smelting iron from the Bowling Bed of Black Bed ironstone, and with fuel from the seam of Bowling coal known as the Better Bed coal seam. The Bowling seam of Better Bed coal must have been pretty well known, and worked before this time, for it crops out at the surface at the northern boundary of Bowling, at Waterloo Mill (Messrs. Craven and Craven's), and keeps very shallow all along the western boundary of the township of Bowling. The Black

Bed coal and ironstone crop out to the surface near the Forge, in Bowling Ironworks, and at several other places in Bowling. The Bowling Iron Company were the first to appreciate the value of Bowling minerals for the manufacture of iron, and which afterwards became so celebrated as the Bowling iron—known in almost all parts of the world. In the year 1788 the Low Moor Iron Company commenced working the same beds of minerals for the manufacture of iron in the adjoining township of North Bierley, and were followed by the Bierley Iron Company about the year 1810.

When the Bowling Iron Company commenced the Ironworks, they got the minerals in Mr. Jeremiah Rawson's estate between Lower Lane and the present general offices at the Bowling Ironworks. In the course of time, as the minerals in this estate became exhausted, the workings were extended into Sir Francis Lindley Wood's estate, reaching to West Bowling. The workings afterwards extended into North Bierley, Tong, Hunsworth, Bradford, Clifton, Cleckheaton, and Gomersal. The Bowling Iron Company's present mineral workings are in North Bierley, Tong, Hunsworth, Cleckheaton, and Gomersal, the beds of coal and ironstone being the same as those worked in Bowling, or rather a continuation of the same into these other townships, but worked at greater depths, and with powerful machinery for winding coal, and powerful haulage machinery for conveying the coal under ground. There are now four large pumping engines, having cylinders from 35in. to 70in. diameter, and up to 9ft. stroke, employed to keep the workings clear of water. One engine lifts 700 gallons to 800 gallons per minute, and another 400 gallons per minute, into a brook that runs into the Spen Valley, while another engine lifts 400 gallons per minute into the Fulneck Brook between Pudsey and Tong, that runs into the river Aire at Leeds. The other engine pumps the water for the supply of Bowling Ironworks.

The section commenced on page 124 gives the average depth and average thickness of the beds of coal near the centre of Bowling township, and shows all the workable

seams of coal excepting a small area between two faults near the southernmost boundary of the township, where another bed comes in 65yds. above the Crow coal—known as the Shetcliffe Bed—but this coal has never been worked in the township of Bowling. The section is as follows:—

Section of the strata near Bowling Church, from the surface to the smelting coal, with descriptive particulars of each stratum:

	Thickness of each stratum. Ft.	in.
Corn mould earth	1	3
Good yellow brick clay, the upper part of which has much sand in it; the lower part is of rather a darker colour and of a softer kind	4	6
Brownish-blue coloured clay, very tough and full of roundish boulder stones, some of which are of a strong calcareous nature, with impressions of Entrochi, &c.	5	0
Rough gravel, amongst which is some clay ...	0	9
Rag or shelly soft stone (suitable for pit-walling), breaking in irregular fractures in the bed, with black iron marks between each lamina	1	8
Shale, strongly tinged with ochre	2	9
Rag or shelly stone, nearly similar to the stone above described, except being rather tougher	0	6
Shale, same as the last described, the lower part for 6in. being of a lighter colour	2	8
Strong stone, breaking in large keys or blocks at the ends, but not lying in regular beds; in the body of the stone are found firmly embedded blue egg-shaped substances resembling limestone	4	4
Brownish-blue shale	6	2
Blue soft shale, soapy to the touch, in which are found small balls of ironstone...	0	6
COAL BAND (called CROW COAL), or the three bands of coal, breaking in the bate (or lengthway of the coal) into small, thin pieces, very dry and resembling in appearance dry wood	0	8
Blackish scurf or shale, very soapy, having the appearance of fire-clay, with vegetable impression encrusted with coaly matter ...	0	3
COAL BAND...	0	5
Bluish coloured soft shale, splitting into very thin laminæ, on which impressions of a leaf, of one plant only, are strongly marked ...	1	0
COAL BAND of a shining appearance, resembling cannel or stone coal	0	3

	Thickness of each stratum. Ft.	in.
Bluish coloured shale	4	1
Grey slate or bind, slightly indurated, interspersed with micaceous particles and vegetable impressions	0	2
COAL BAND of a bright appearance, with pyrites in laminæ (thin) running through the vertical division of it	0	6
Seat earth, a grey tough schistose, breaking in irregular fractures, and interspersed irregularly with vegetable impressions marked ...	8	4
Dark grey shale, interspersed with impressions of a variety of vegetables and nodules of iron stone, the smaller of which, greatly resembling testaceous fish (but so imperfectly formed as not to be clearly made out), being encrusted with a coat of pyrites	2	6
Black shale, splitting in regular thin laminæ, which are divided by very thin layers of carbonaceous matter, on which vegetable impressions appear	2	3
Ironstone	0	1¼
Coarse, soft, grey rag stone, thickly interspersed with small micaceous particles, breaking irregularly in the bed, the side fractures white, marked with grey streaks	1	4
Dark grey shale or rag stone, thickly interspersed with still smaller micaceous particles, and vegetable impressions, and breaking in irregular fractures	3	5
Compact hard stone of a greyish appearance, with fine micaceous particles interspersed, and breaking in irregular fractures, effervescing slightly with the nitric acid, rather more with the sulphuric acid, and greatly with muriatic acid	1	1
Shales containing ironstone called "first inch or rock stone," 1¼in.; "second inch ironstone," 1¼in.; "three-inch ironstone," or rag stone, 1¼in.; "double inch ironstone," 2½in.; "thick inch ironstone," 1¾in.; "knublocks," 1½in.; "first rough measure," 1½in.; "flat-stone," 2in.; "middle ball," 2½in.; "low rough stone," 1¼in.; "low flat stone," 1¼in.; "coalhead stone," 1¼in. Total ironstone, 1ft. 7in.; shale, 8ft. 10in.	10	5
Basset shale, without vegetable impressions	0	7
COAL (called BLACK BED COAL) divided into two beds or strata. The top bed eighteen inches thick, and of a brighter appearance than the lower, the lower bed nine inches thick, divided by a black shale interspersed with stratulæ of coal two inches thick ...	2	5

	Thickness of each stratum. Ft.	in.
Seat earth, black shale, soapy to the touch, effervescing briskly with sulphuric acid ...	0	11
Seat stone, grey compact hard stone, interspersed throughout with vegetable impressions, which are coated with carbonaceous matter, breaking with an irregular fracture	2	4
Grey shale divided into two beds, the lower two feet thick, being less indurated and abounding more with vegetable impressions	6	2
Whitish hard stone, in some part of the stratum divided into beds, with an uneven surface ...	3	1
Grey shale	11	2
Thick stone, a hard compact grey stone, breaking in irregular fractures, divided into three floors or lifts, of different thicknesses, with smooth surfaces, and in some parts of it a thin slaty stone is found, of about one inch in thickness, which effervesces with the muriatic acid ...	16	6
Grey rag stone, streaked with still darker grey lines through the whole stratum, breaking in irregular fractures	2	8
Dark grey hard shale, breaking in conchoidal fractures, without vegetable impressions ...	1	3
Grey rag stone	10	0
Grey compact hard stone, lying irregularly ...	1	1
Bold shale, dark grey compact hardish shale, without vegetable impressions, in which the two following ironstones are found in regular beds; sometimes a third ironstone is discovered	20	6
Ironstone, very lean	0	3
Shale	2	8
Ironstone, called hone ironstone, pretty good	0	3
Blackish shale, soapy to the touch, rather ponderous, and without vegetable impressions, at the foot of which the following ironstone is found	4	5
Ironstone, very good	0	2
Coal band, found in different thicknesses in most pits	0	3
Darkish grey shale, breaking in irregular fractures, and interspersed throughout with vegetable impressions	5	0
Grey shale, breaking in irregular fractures, more indurated and compact than the last stratum, in which ironstones are always found (but not in regular beds), and without vegetable impressions	10	2
Grey shale, containing ironstone	0	1½
Ironstone	0	0½
Dark grey compact hard stone, breaking in irregular fractures	0	3

	Thickness of each stratum. Ft.	in.
Black hard compact shale, breaking in irregular fractures	1	2
Grey hard compact stone, breaking in irregular fractures	0	5
Hard compact dark grey shale, breaking in irregular fractures	8	6
Ironstone	0	1
Shale	1	10
Ironstone, forming irregular floor	0	1
Compact dark grey shale, in which are found nodules of ironstone	2	4
BETTER BED (forge and smelting) COAL, which is divided into two beds or strata, the upper bed (or hard band) being coarser and harder than the lower bed, which breaks into smaller fractures, and is more adapted for smiths' fires, making coke, and other purposes where large coal is not required	2	5
	189	11

Section of strata from the Better Bed Coal to the Rough Rock or top of the Millstone Grit. As no shaft has ever been sunk from the Better Bed Coal continuously to the Halifax beds of coal, this section has been compiled from shafts sunk in different districts :—

	Yds.	ft.	in.	
Better bed fire clay, seat earth, or seat stone ...	2	1	0	yds. 33 ft. 1 in. 9
Seat stone	1	2	0	
Rag stone	10	1	0	
Tannett hole stone	3	0	0	
Blue shale	16	0	0	
COAL BAND	0	0	9	
White seat	1	2	0	yds. 57 ft. 2 in. 8
Seat stone	1	0	6	
Blue shale	28	0	0	
Flag and slate quarry stone	9	0	0	
Rag stone	11	0	0	
Black shale	7	0	0	
STONE COAL	0	0	2	
Seat stone	2	1	0	yds. 34 ft. 1 in. 3
Black shale	0	1	6	
Grey stone	11	1	0	
Grey shale	1	1	3	
Grey rag stone	3	2	0	
Yellow stone	3	1	0	
Grey shale	4	1	6	
Shale with hard crust	7	0	8	
COAL BAND	0	0	4	

	Yds.	ft.	in.		
Seat earth	0	0	9	yds.	ft. in.
Seat stone	4	0	0	32	1 10
Grey rag stone	9	2	3		
Grey shale	4	1	0		
White rag stone	10	2	0		
Brown shale	3	1	0		
COAL BAND	0	0	10		
Seat earth	2	2	0	y.	ft. in.
Seat stone or Galliard	4	2	0	13	2 8
Black shale...	6	1	0		
COAL BAND	0	0	8		
Seat earth	2	1	0	yds.	ft. in.
Light seat stone	5	1	0	14	2 10
White rag stone	3	2	0		
White Galliard stone	3	1	0		
COAL BAND	0	0	10		
White Galliard stone	2	2	0	yds.	ft. in.
Black rag stone	4	1	0	19	1 5
Rag stone	8	2	0		
White shale	3	0	0		
Cracker	0	0	4		
Bassett	0	0	9		
HALIFAX—HARD BED COAL	0	1	4		
Seat earth, fire clay, or seat stone	3	1	0	y.	ft. in.
Seat stone	1	2	0	10	1 4
Shale rag stone	5	1	0		
COAL BAND	0	0	4		
Middle band stone	2	0	0	y.	f. i.
Shale rag stone	5	1	0	7	2 6
HALIFAX—SOFT BED COAL	0	1	6		
Seat earth	2	2	0	y.	ft. in.
Seat stone	1	0	0	23	0 0
Grey rag stone	5	1	0		
Blue shale	14	0	0		
	248	0	3		
Rough block sandstone or top bed of the mill-stone grit series of sandstones	60	0	0		

Boulder Clay or Drift.—The first parts of the section lying immediately under the soil, and consisting of the yellow clay, the blue clay, and the rough gravel, are merely superficial deposits, and do not belong to or form any part of the stratified measures of Bowling. These deposits are often, but not always found in Bowling, and they occupy no relative position with respect to any known stratum, being found near the surface in irregular patches and at very variable distances from any well-known stratum.

The Yellow Clay.—This clay, when found free from stones, is readily worked into a plastic state, and has often been used for making red bricks; but its use for this purpose has now been superseded by the use of the ground shales.

The Blue Clay.—This is a very dense and tenacious clay, well known to excavators, who have given to it the name of "Bowling Tough," by which name it is now generally known. It is in most request by miners, who greatly prefer it for making clay dams and similar purposes, as it withstands the action of water much better than any other kind of clay. This clay generally contains boulders and pebbles of limestone and other rocks not found in the Bradford district.

Gravel.—Deposits of gravel and sand are often found about Bowling. About thirty years ago a bed of rough gravel and sand of considerable thickness was worked rather extensively at the Bowling Ironworks for supplying sand to the blast furnaces for making the beds in which the molten pig iron was cast or run. It is now sometimes met with in excavations, and is then used for making mortar. The regular stratification in the section begins with the bed of stone under the rough gravel.

Building Stone.—The beds of the excellent building stone that crop out at the surface round about Bradford, and which are so extensively worked at many places, occupy a geological position below the Better Bed coal, and thus, being at a great depth in Bowling, have not been worked in the Bowling township. It is on these beds of stone that the most valuable springs of soft water are met with in Bowling and in the Bradford district.

Ganister.—Some few years ago a bed of good ganister stone was worked by open work just outside the northern boundary of Bowling, opposite Upper Croft Mill, Bowling Back Lane. The ganister was only a few yards from the surface, and immediately under the Better Bed coal, and on the top of the fire clay. It was worked rather extensively and profitably by Mr. Gittins for some years, until the Bradford Corporation took the property for the new

Birkshall Gas Works. Ganister is a hard and flinty silicious stone, containing over 96 per cent. of silica, and being nearly free from alkaline substances, is a valuable and one of the best fire-resisting materials that is known, being used very extensively in a moist, pulverised state for lining crucible steel furnaces, Bessemer converters, and similar purposes. Ganister is found in a few other places near the surface about Bradford. It has been used for many years in the locality as a scouring stone for domestic purposes, for scouring stone floors and steps, being very suitable for this purpose. It is of no value for building purposes. About Bradford ganister is a light-coloured stone, full of black streaks; in the Sheffield district, where it is more extensively worked, it is rather a darker colour. Ganister is often found to the north of Bowling where the Better Bed coal crops.

The Crow Coal, which is ten yards above the Black Bed coal, has only been worked to a very limited extent, some fifty or sixty years ago, by the Bowling Iron Company, principally in Mr. Jeremiah Rawson's estate. This coal crops out at several places in Bowling, and may be now seen in the open clay workings at Messrs. Gittins' old brick works in New Hey Road (where a fossil tree was found some few years ago). There is a large area of this coal still unworked in the township of Bowling. The section gives the average thickness, but this coal gets two or three inches thicker between Dudley Hill and Cutler Heights. This coal always being found ten yards above the Black Bed coal and fifty yards above the Better Bed coal, its position can be traced by the list of pits giving the depth of the Better Bed coal in various parts of the Bowling township, always remembering that the Crow coal will be found when the Better Bed coal is fifty yards or over in depth.

The Black Bed Coal and *Ironstone* come next in order below the Crow coal, and are always found just about forty yards above the Better Bed coal, never varying above a yard or two from that distance. The section gives the average thickness, and shows how, with their names still

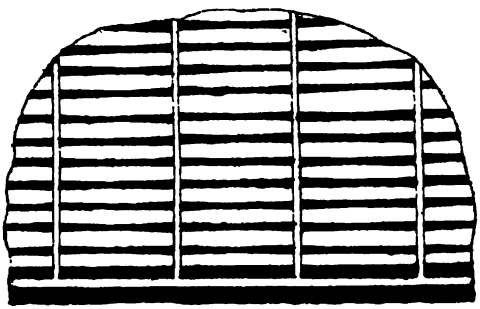
known to miners, the nodules of ironstone lie above this coal. The lower layers of these nodules of ironstone were worked for the smelting of pig iron, generally about five or six of the first layers of ironstone above the coal were worked in the ordinary pits. In the ironstone worked near the outcrop by open work all the layers were taken out and used. The Black Bed ironstone makes the strongest pig iron yet produced, and about the year 1847 this pig iron was sold readily at £7 per ton, being the highest price obtained for pig iron in this country at that time, although the cost of getting coal and ironstone was only about one-half that at the present time. In the ordinary Bowling pits an acre of ground would yield about 1200 to 1400 tons of ironstone. In the ancient workings when the Black Bed coal and ironstone did not exceed twenty-five yards to thirty yards in depth, there were generally about as many pits in a field as there were acres of ground to work in it. The cost of sinking the pits or shafts about eighty years ago was from five shillings to seven shillings a yard up to thirty yards deep. At that time it was cheaper to sink shallow pits than to convey the minerals under ground a great distance. The Black Bed coal has always been known as a good engine coal. It produces a large percentage of illuminating gas, and yields a strong, serviceable coke. It is also largely used as house coal.

The Better Bed Coal has been used for many years past exclusively for the manufacture of iron, but it was formerly sold in Bradford for house coal. This coal is remarkably free from sulphur, and appears to be indispensable for the manufacture of the best cold-blast iron. It is the great purity of this coal, combined with the good smelting properties of the Black Bed ironstone, that has so long kept up the reputation of the Bowling and Low Moor iron. Immediately above the Better Bed coal there is a thin layer of shale known as the Bone Bed, being often full of fossil remains.

Both the Better Bed coal seam and the Black Bed coal and ironstone seams are pretty nearly worked out in

Bowling township—some few small properties about Cutler Heights and south of Rooley Lane only being now left unworked, principally belonging to the Bowling and Low Moor Iron Companies. In nearly all the Better Bed coal workings in Bowling the coal was worked in banks, with small ribs or pillars of coal left between as shown on the accompanying sketch.

Plan of Coal Pillars left in old Better Bed Coal Workings at Bowling, the coal twenty-four inches thick. The vertical lines represent the headings, and the white horizontal spaces the banks where the coal has been worked out.



These pillars were sometimes taken out afterwards by workings known as Hunting Pits—but there is a large area of ground in Bowling where the pillars are still left in. When the workings in the Better Bed coal got up to about eighty yards in depth, the pillars were not left in, the whole of the coal generally being removed in the first working.

There are several large faults or throws crossing the township of Bowling, the following being the principal ones :—

The Broad Lane Fault.—This fault comes across Tong from Tong village, where it is a seventy yards fault, throwing up the minerals that distance to the north. It runs south of Broad Lane, and enters Bowling at the old cottages in Sticker Lane, and forward south of Upper Croft Mill. At Broad Lane it throws up about fifty yards north, and throws out the Better Bed coal, which comes to the surface at Swaine Green again.

Bowling Hall Fault.—This fault enters Bowling at the foot-road near Mr. Marsden's soapworks, Sticker Lane, crosses Wakefield Road a little south of Lower Lane, keeps along the road to Bolling Hall for some distance, and then passes south of Waterloo Pit (which is opposite Bowling Park north entrance gates), and on to the township boundary. This fault throws the beds of minerals down to the south at Lower Lane about twenty-eight yards.

Rook Lane Fault—This fault crosses Rooley Lane at Rook Lane, and runs to the old fishponds in Bowling Park, throwing the beds of minerals down to the south seventeen yards. At the fishponds it breaks up into smaller faults, which fork or branch out of the main fault.

Rooley Hall Fault.—There is a nineteen yards fault throwing down south and crossing Rooley Lane and south of Mr. Fieldhouse's farm buildings.

The Tunnel Faults.—A sixty yards fault crosses the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway 370 yards from Rooley Lane, throwing down to the south, and at 630 yards from Rooley Lane there is another fault throwing up south sixty yards.

Between the main faults there are often other small faults, starting with a throw of a few inches, and after reaching a throw of a few feet—in some cases several yards—run out to nothing again.

The following are the depths of the Better Bed coal at several places in the township of Bowling, viz.:—

	Depth from Surface in Yards.
Waterloo Mills	Crops out at surface.
Bottom of Mill Lane	16
Old Lady Well Pit, at Lady Well mill, Hall Lane ...	32
Township boundary, Birch Lane or Oak Lane ...	12
Mr. Beanland's Hunting Pit, Bowling Old Lane ...	50
Mr. Tordoff's Pit	73
Bankfoot	80
Old Pit, back of Wheat Sheaf	47
Under Railway Tunnel, between Wakefield Road and Bowling Back Lane, near Seven Stars	57
Top of Hammerton Street	70
Opposite entrance gates to Bowling Ironworks ...	15
Bowling Back Lane Board School	44
Swaine Green	Crops out.

	Depth from Surface in Yards.
South of Bottom of Broad Lane	65
Dudley Hill	114
Tunnel Pit, south of Rooley Lane	169
Springwood Pit...	56
Waterloo Pit	76
New Hey Road	64
Lorne Street	103
Tunnel Pit, north of Rooley Lane	52
Mitchell's Hunting Pit	50

Thus it will be seen that the Better Bed coal underlies very nearly the whole of the township of Bowling.

The beds of delph stone above the Better Bed coal have been worked to a very limited extent in Bowling, but the stone was seldom used for buildings, being principally used for fence walls, &c., and the few old houses built of it show it to have been of only inferior quality. The light-coloured shales have been used successfully for making red bricks of good quality, strong machinery for grinding it having been put down by Messrs. Gittens, Moulson, Pearson, Thornton, and others.

At West Bowling, Messrs. Thornton having worked the shales very extensively for brickmaking, have now bared a large area of the "thick stone" below the Black Bed coal, this thick stone forming the bottom or floor of the shale excavations. Messrs. Thornton are now working this stone for sale, and it appears to be of good quality and very much better than the stone obtained from the Old Bowling Quarries, that generally worked stone lying above the Crow coal, and beds not shown in section of strata. Messrs. Thornton & Sons were very probably the first persons to work this stone in Bowling for sale, and they are now doing so under very favourable circumstances.

Immediately below the Better Bed coal there is generally a valuable bed of fire clay, which has only been worked to a limited extent in Bowling. Messrs. John Moulson & Son worked it some time ago at West Bowling, but the coal having been previously got made the working of the fire clay more costly. Since the particulars upon which this chapter is based appeared in the *Bradford Observer*, Messrs. Moulson & Son have recommenced

working this clay. It is the most valuable clay now used for making glazed bricks, as it is free from iron oxides, and an immense trade is done in the Wortley district in glazed bricks, baths, &c., made from a similar bed of clay.

We give below a list of old pumping-stations in Bowling and their depths, viz. :—

	Distance from natural surface to Better Bed coal.
Lady Well Pit, Mill Lane, back of Lady Well Mill	32 yards.
Waterloo Pit, near Bowling Park, north entrance...	74 ,,
Springwood Pit, Bowling Dyeworks	56 ,,
Mr. Tordoff's Pit, West Bowling, and near to the Low Moor old water level	73 ,,
Charles North's Pit, south of Bowling Back Lane (just out of Bowling)	75 ,,
Bowling Forge Pit, Bowling Ironworks, possibly ...	42 ,,
Dam Pit, Lorne Street	103 ,,

The whole of the water that could be obtained from all the old coal workings, water levels, and old pumping shafts in the township of Bowling would probably not amount to 800 gallons per minute, or to 1,000,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, in the wet season of the year, and considerably less in the dry season. This quantity does not take into account any water now pumped in Bowling from below the coal workings or which may hereafter be found there.

Soft water from the beds of stone below the Better Bed coal is obtained from bore-holes from sixty yards to 120 yards deep below the Better Bed coal, and from three or four inches diameter up to sixteen inches or eighteen inches diameter. These bore-holes are commenced from the bottom of a pumping shaft, which is generally carried down about forty yards below the Better Bed coal, and the soft water about Bradford is mostly obtained from the strata within the distance of 180 yards below the Better Bed coal. In some cases about Bradford the rough rock of Shipley Glen, or millstone grit, has been bored too, which is a sandstone of about sixty yards in thickness. This stone will be just about 248 yards deep to the top of it when the Better Bed coal is at the surface; the

rough rock being twenty-three yards below the Halifax Low Bed coal.

The nearest bore-hole of this sort to the Bowling township is at the northern outcrop of the Better Bed coal, viz., the Britannia Mills bore-hole, which is said to have been carried on to the millstone grit, this being the deepest bore-hole to the millstone grit, but it was not successful in finding water at this place on the millstone grit. From Messrs. Lister's mill in Manningham to Ripley's Dyeworks at Bowling, the delphstones below the Better Bed coal have been already pretty well tapped for the water springs for trade purposes, and any new borings or sinkings for this water will probably affect the supply to the other springs in their neighbourhood.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Historical Survey—Bolling in Domesday Book—Poll-tax of 1379—The Bolling Family—The Bollings of Chellow—The Ilkley Bollings—The Virginia Bollings—Their descent from the Indian Princess, Pocahontas—Her romantic story.

In various guide-books which have been published for the use of historians, certain lines are laid down on which it is contended the history of a place should be written. Without going the length of asserting that such instructions are valueless, it may be justly affirmed that a writer of history is in the main dependent upon the material available for his purpose. As already indicated, the conditions, even of townships within hail of each other, vary materially. Some are rich in material valuable to the historian which others lack, while possessing features of interest of another character. Some places have a history hoary with antiquity; others are but of mushroom growth. In what follows of the history of Bowling, it will be found that the township has been the abode of families who have left their mark in the records of time; it has given birth to not a few men who have ranked high in the annals of commercial enterprise, and to others who have done something to leave the world better than they found it.

We have no intention of tracing the history of Bowling from the time of the Conquest. There is little material upon which to base any reference to that period, or which would be intelligible after this lapse of time, and we need not waste our time in speculative conjectures.

In Domesday-book mention is made of the manor of "Bollinc," where one Sindi "had four carucates of land, which payeth to the geld (or tax), where there may be two ploughs." This has reference to the ancient mode of assessment of a manor before the Conquest. Generally,

when the term "carucate" was made use of, the basis of the manorial assessment seems to have been the number of plough-teams at the time it was made, reckoning eight oxen to a team; in other words, it represented a holding corresponding with the possession of a full plough-team of eight oxen.

We are further told that "Ilbert has it (the manor), and it is waste. The value in King Edward's time was five shillings." Who Sindi was, we have no information, but from the fact that Ilbert de Lacey had nearly the whole of this part of Yorkshire handed over to him by the Conqueror, we are familiar with the form of expression, "Ilbert has it," and after the devastation following the Conquest, we are not surprised to learn that the land at Bowling was "waste."

Passing over the time that the manor remained in the hands of the Lacies, we come to a period regarding which we have reliable information, namely, the reign of Richard the Second, when, in order to raise money, a tax was laid upon such as were able to pay it. This was in the year 1379. The most reliable account we have of the principal inhabitants of Bowling at this time, is from this Poll or Head Tax, the following being the entries of those persons who paid the tax, viz:—

BOLLYNG:

Johannes de Bollyng, Esquier, & uxor (wife)	vjs. viijd.
Johannes de Fieldhouse & uxor	iiijd.
Johannes de Heton & uxor	iiijd.
Robertus de Heton & uxor	iiijd.
Robertus de Newhall & uxor	iiijd.
Johannes le Wryght & uxor	iiijd.
Willelmus le Wryght & uxor	iiijd.
Johannes Byrill & uxor	iiijd.
Rogerus Milner & uxor	iiijd.
Ricardus de Cordonley & uxor	iiijd.
Johannes de Ellynworth & uxor	iiijd.
Johannes Ade & uxor	iiijd.
Thomas Bower & uxor	iiijd.
Margareta de Dyneley	iiijd.
Willelmus del Hull	iiijd.

Thomas filius Johannes	iiijd.
Robertus Wryght	iiijd.
Johannes de Heylelee	iiijd.
Agnes de Ellyngworth	iiijd.
Margare de Birill	iiijd.
Summa	xiijs.

From this list it would appear that there were twenty persons in Bolling who were subject to taxation, and among the humbler class were the familiar names of Fieldhouse, Wright, Cordingley, Illingworth, Heaton, Bower, and others, all names existing in Bowling at the present time. None of them, with their wives, were put down at more than 4d. (a groat). In addition there would be children and very poor persons, mendicants, &c., who would be exempt from the tax. We take it that Roger was the miller of the time, and that probably there were two master blacksmiths, John and William Wright, with their wives and a young smith named Robert. Newhall was then in existence, and gave the name to one Robert de Newhall. The naming by patronymic is also illustrated in the list, Thomas being the son of John, &c. There were several females liable to the tax, either as widows or spinsters.

THE BOLLING FAMILY.

The principal contributor, who in fact paid more than all the remainder of the inhabitants of the township, was John de Bolling. He is therefore styled "esquire." The Bollings were not only the first family of any importance which took its name from the township, but it was of considerable repute in this part of Yorkshire generally. The proofs of this fact are numerous. From evidences collected by Mr. Empsall, and presented to the Bradford Antiquarian Society, illustrating the entire history of this family, we learn that towards the close of the twelfth century one Tristram Bolling was in the service of King John, and was largely concerned in his interests, and as a reward he received property in Bolling. To this circumstance is ascribed the rise of the family.

In Kirkby's Inquest (1296) William de Bolling is described as holding three carucates of land in Bolling, and shortly afterwards he was described as lord of the manor, which his descendants held for several centuries, and two of them gave common of pasture and a grant of land in Bolling to Kirkstall Abbey. Part of this land is supposed to have been the site of Burnett Field. There is also evidence of land in Bolling having been granted to Kirkstall Abbey as early as the reign of King John.

In a copy of Parliamentary Writs we find the following entries :—

"William de Bolling certified, pursuant to writ tested at Clepstone, 5th March, 1316, as lord of the township of Bowling, in the county of York."

"Johannes de Bolling, of Bolling, one of the Commissioners of Array, in the wapentake of Morley, in the county of York. Commission tested at York 25th September, 1318."

By the marriage of Robert Bolling to Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thornton, in 1349, the Bolling estate was increased by the addition of the manors of Thornton, Allerton, and Denholme. In the survey of the manor of Bradford taken in 1342, the Bolling family appears somewhat prominently in connection with the barter and sale of property in Bradford.

Passing over a century, we come upon an interesting episode in the past history of Bolling, namely, the attainder for high treason of one Robert Bolling and the confiscation of his estates. In the Wars of the Roses many of the landowners of this neighbourhood were implicated, and none more deeply than Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall. Like many others in Yorkshire, he espoused the cause of the Lancastrians, under the banner of Lord Clifford, of Skipton Castle, and was at the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, March 29th, 1461. In that sanguinary encounter 36,000 men were slain, and the Lancastrians were utterly defeated. The result was very disastrous to the Bollings. For the part taken in it by Robert Bolling, he was convicted of high treason, attainted by order of Parliament, and deprived of his estates, the manor of Bolling being

made over to a partisan of the King named Thomas Radclyfe. John James, in his "History of Bradford," gives an interesting account of this event, and quotes the following extract from a petition of Robert Bolling to King Edward IV. in 1475:—

Humbly beseeching your Highness, your true liegeman, Robert Bolling, in the shire of York, gentilman, sheweth, that in the Parliament holden at Westminster, the 4th November, in the first year of your Highness's reign, the said Robert was attainted of high treason, and that his lands were forfeited from the 4th March preceding; that suppliant was never against your Highness in any field or journey, except on Palme Sunday, in the first year of your most noble reigne, whereto he was dryven, not of his oune proper wille, nor of malice towards youre Grace, but oonly by compulsion, and by the most drad proclamations of John, then Lord Clyfford, under whose daunger and distresse the lyvelode of your suppliant lay.

Notwithstanding that letters of pardon were granted him, Robert Bolling and his family of ten children were reduced to great straits from the loss of his estates, but these he subsequently recovered, and added much to them.

Robert Bolling made his will at Bolling Hall, October, 1485, desiring to be buried before the high altar of Bradford Church, to which he left benefactions. To Amicia, his daughter, he left £10. The residue of his personalty, in three parts, one to James, William, Umphrey, Raynbron, and Troilus, his sons; one for masses for his soul; and a third to Isabel, his wife. The testator thus disposes of his lands:—

I have enfeoffed Edward Goldsborough, one of the barons of our Lord the Kyng, of his escheaur; Ed. Redmayne, one of the esquiers of his body: Ed. Cresacre, parson, of Arksey; and James Bolling, my son, in the manors of Bolling, Thornton, and Denholme, and of all the *halfendole* of my manor of Haynsworth—to myself for my life. In suffrance, Isabel, my wyfe, to have all the yerely issue of the *halfendole* of the landes at Mikill Bolling, and to have her dower of Haynsworth. I do order a gyft to Jamys, William, Umfrey, Raynbron, and Troillus Bolling, my sonnes of 40s., by the yere out of Thornton, Hethlee, and Sowden; after their decease to remayne to Trystram Bolling, my son and heir, and the heires males of his bodie.

Of two of the sons of Robert Bolling—Tristram and Raynbron — interesting evidences exist. Raynbron, the

younger brother, was bailiff of the manorial property at Bradford vested in the Duchy of Lancaster, and held a lease of the manorial mills, &c., which in the "Rolls Chronicles" is set forth in the following terms:—

1488, 8 March.—Lease to farm by the advice of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, for 7 years from Michaelmas last past before date of present letters, to *Raynbron Boleling*, yeoman of the King's Crown, of the cloth fulling and corn mill, toll, stallage, and agistment of cattle in Bradford Bank, with the perquisites and shops beneath the Hall of Pleas of the town and Lordship of Bradford, Co. York, at an annual rent of ixl. vis. viijd.

In making the most of his bailiwick, Raynbron incurred considerable odium among the inhabitants of Bradford, and a suit was instituted in the Duchy Court for extortion and wrongdoing, of which the following is the substance, extracted from the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings in the Record Office:—

18, Hen. VII.—Richard Tempest and others, freeholders and King's tenants of Bradford township, plaintiffs. Raynbron Bolling, the King's bailiff, and others, defendants. Disputed title to lands, tolls of markets, partiality of kin, &c.

Contra, pleading—

Raynbron Bolling, bailiff of Bradford, and Godfrey Foljambe, Feodary of Tickhill Honor, plaintiffs. Rich. Tempest, defendant, and others.

To the Right Worshipful Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster.

We, Richard Tempest and Robt. Leventhorp, esquires; Thos. Thornton, Wm. Rookes, John Rookes, Thos. Ellys, John Rawson, John Feld, James Webster, Thomas Bower, Wm. Bancke, Robt. Ledgard, Richd. Bancke, and others, freeholders and the King's tenants of the township of Bradford; John Threapland, John Ellyngworth, Rich. Hollyns, John Whitacre, Thos. Aldersley, &c., freeholders and King's tenants of Allerton; John Wilkinson, Thos. Roper, Wm. Byrkenshaw, &c., tenants and freeholders of Thornton; Robt. Midgley, William Mortymer, of Clayton; Richard Broadley, Thos. Stead, of Bowling; Christopher Sharp, James Sharp, Christopher Thornton, &c., of Horton; Joseph Thornton, Roger Thornton, &c., of Heaton; William Northrop, Laurence Ellynworth, William Jowett, Thos. Mortymer, Richard Rodes, &c., of Manningham, deposeth that whereas three faires have been held and kept within the lordship which were a

great resort of merchants, chapmen, and others of the King's lieges of divers parts for the purpose of selling their wares to the great weal of the King's tenants of the said lordship and to the country adjoining. That Raynbron Bolling, the bailiff of the said lordship, wrongfully, by him and his deputies, taking excessive and unreasonable tolls of your said orators and others the King's tenants and others the King's lieges resorting to the said faires, the said merchants and chapmen have withdrawn themselves and their merchandise from the said faires, and that thereby the said faires are greatly decreased, to the great hurt of all the King's tenants and fermers and freeholders of the said lordship; and also that the said Raynbron Bolling, by reason of levying excessive mulcture at the King's mylnes to the great hurt of your orators, and taking the cattel of your orators and keeping them in secret places, so that your said orators cannot gain knowledge of them, and after keeping them a certain time claiming the said cattel as waifs and strays to his own uses; that in the 16th year of Hen. VII. he caused certain women to shear twenty sheep of the King's tenants so that they were not known again by their owners; that he will not suffer any sheep of your orators to be unclipped after Whit-Sunday, but if there are the said bailiff will take them and cause them to be clipped, claiming and taking the wool to his own uses and to the great hurt of the King's tenants; that on the 5th of June, in the 17 of Hen. VII. he took from Ellen, late wife of Tristram Bolling, five ewes; from Elizabeth Bristowe, two kye; and from William Wright one cow; that one William Gordon, a Scotch chapman, who was coming from Halifax with three packs of wool, was waylaid by the said bailiffs upon Manningham Moor, because the said chapman ought to have come through Bradford and paid toll, and cast him down and beat him, and caused him to pay 6s. 8d. and above in money.

Raynbron's answer, which is filed in the Duchy records, states:—

That there were two very great fairs every year at Bradford,—on the day of the Feast of St. Andrew, and the day of St. Peter in Cathedra, three days every fair—that he had to attend upon the King's daughter, the Queen of Scots, into Scotland, and in his absence Sir Richard Tempest went into the Tolbooth of Bradford and threatened his servants (the servants of the King's bailiff) if they took toll. That the inhabitants of Clayton, at the instigation of Sir Richard Tempest, waylaid John Aldworth, whom the said bailiff had sent to gather toll, and beat him unmercifully. So that he had been little able to do any work since; that the said Tempest had ordered all his servants and retainers, and had encouraged all others, to beat down the bailiff's servants when they gathered toll, and declared that no man should bear rule in Bradford but himself.

This interesting episode is illustrative of the exactions resorted to by the emissaries of King Henry VII., who made use of them to extort money and to heap up wealth for his own ends, which was the ruling object of his existence.

Tristram Bolling, the eldest son of Robert Bolling, the attainted possessor of Bolling Hall, married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Walter Calverley, of Calverley. He was a man of great courage, and was most loyal to the Lancastrian party, so much so that he appears to have idolised Henry VI. In his behalf he fought alongside his father at Towton, but, being young, escaped further consequences than the disastrous defeat of his party. He died at Chellow, near Manningham, leaving an heiress, Rosamund, who had become the wife of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell. We give a copy of his will on account of its quaintness of spelling and the information it contains :—

Will of Tristram Bolling, of Chellow.

April 7, 1502. Proved August 2.

I, Tristram Bolling, of Chellow, to be buryd in the high quere of my parish church of Bradforth, and I bequeath in honour of my mortuary my best horse wt. sadyll & brydll, jake, salet, bowe and harnes, sword and bockler, as I went to the warr. I bequeath unto the aulter of Synt Kateryn afore the image of King Henry the vj. one vestment with albe priest iijs. iiijd. To one priest for saying for my saule xxs. and li. wax to be brend upon my sepulture, and iiijd. for the wast of every torch brynnyng about my body the day of my buryall. To every man beyryng me to the church iiijd. I will yt all my manners, lands, &c., being my inheritance after the decease of Robert Bolling my fader or any other tytll of right herafter remayne after my decease unto Richard Tempest and Rosamunde my doghter and wyff unto the said Richard and to ther heyrs for ever mor. I wyll that my wyff Elyne during her lyve have a yearly rent for her thirds out of my said maners, &c. To my son Edward Bolling all my lands purchased in the toun of Bradford except a messe and one tenement lying beside the parich chirch, which I will remayn unto Thos. Tempest, son of Richard Tempest aforesaid. To the said Thos. Tempest one messe som tyme in the holdynge of Alison Dyn-Gurd. To John Tempest, son unto ye said Richard Tempest, one tenement called Rowley and one tenement in Thornton beside Bradford newly

bylded. I wyll that Edwd. Robertshaw take half a coile pytt at Clayton dewring one yere, and my wyff the other half, and then the said coile pytt to remayne to the foresaid Rich. Tempest and hys wyff. I order as executors Nicholas Tempest, Edward Bollynge, and Cudberd Lenthorpe, my son Richard Tempest being superviseare.
Giffen at Chellow. Prod. 3 June, 1502.

The estates of Tristram Bolling comprised the manors of Bolling and Thornton, and lands in Little Bolling Bradford, Clayton, Allerton, Wilsden, Hainworth, Horton, and Denholme. He thus left the bulk of his property to his daughter Rosamund, wife of Sir Richard Tempest, although he had a son, Edward, by a second wife, who succeeded him in the Chellow estates, which comprised the manor of Chellow, and a substantial residence.

THE BOLLINGS OF CHELLOW.

Although by the marriage of Rosamund, the daughter and heiress of Tristram Bolling, to Sir Richard Tempest, the ancient family estates left the main branch of the Bolling family, it is evident that the line was carried on at Chellow. Chellow is a hamlet of the township of Heaton, and was a separate manor at the time of the Domesday Survey. The Bollings continued at Chellow for a very long period, Edward Bolling, the son of Tristram (father of Rosamund), succeeding his father there, he in turn being succeeded by his son Tristram.

The last of this branch of the Bollings in the male line was William Bolling, to whose memory a monument was erected in the Bradford Parish Church. He was living at Chellow in 1698, but appears to have removed to a little farmstead called the "Temple," at the top of Crow Trees Lane, Manningham, which was also his property, leaving Chellow Grange to his son John. William Bolling married, in 1688, Mary Lister, of Frizinghall, and died in 1730, leaving a brother Edward and a sister Mary. His own son, John, died in 1729, a year before his father. He rebuilt the old house at Chellow, and inserted on a stone the record—**I. B. 1720.** Another stone contained the initials **W. B.** and the date 1689. John Bolling married

Ann, the eldest daughter of Col. John Beckwith, and granddaughter of Lawyer Gregson, of Manningham. After her husband's death she removed from Chellow to Baildon, and afterwards settled in London, where she died in 1773. At the time of her death Mrs. Ann Bolling was possessed of property at Chellow, left her by her grandfather Gregson, in addition to property in Manningham and Bradford. She was a very illiterate person, as is shown by letters written by her from London to her Bradford lawyer, Henry Hemingway, of Boldshay, who managed her property, the following being a specimen. In a letter to Hemingway, dated from London, June, 1770, Mrs. Bolling writes, in reference to the tenant of the Temple farm :—

> I am sorrey you have soe much trubble with Hill but he allus acted like a roge ever since I had the misfortin to have to doo with him I layd out a great deal of monney in repayring that house and I bilte quiat a nue barne put everything into repare it cost me a deal of monney but he nivver ather mosst or pointed it but let all run to rewin from the very firste but as you observe it is no ewes spendin monney on such a villan.

The whole of Mrs. Bolling's estate she devised to her relatives, one of whom, Benjamin Fearnley, lawyer, of Birstall, fell heir to the Temple farmstead, which has since passed into the hands of Alfred Illingworth, Esq., M.P., and forms a portion of the grounds of Daisy Bank.

THE ILKLEY BOLLINGS.

It will be seen by reference to the will of Robert Bolling, of Bolling, that he held lands at "Heethla," a style of pronunciation common in very recent times. A branch of the Chellow family migrated to Ilkley, where we find it residing prior to 1690. Edward Bolling, who lived and died at Chellow about the year 1680, had three sons, viz., Edward, William, and John, and a daughter Mary. Edward, born in 1653, was a governor of Ilkley Grammar School, and occupied lands at Ilkley long known as "Bolling Farm." His brother William remained at Chellow, and held the family property there ; the other brother,

John, died at Chellow, leaving issue. Edward Bolling, of Ilkley, died in 1740, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, and as his sons John and Nathaniel had died before him, he left his property to a grandchild, the daughter of his son Nathaniel, failing her to his nephew William, the son of his brother John. This nephew was a tobacconist at Ilkley, and acquired not only the above property, but the Chellow and Manningham estates of his uncle William of Chellow, as well as his brother Edward's, who died at Ilkley, unmarried and intestate. Mary Bolling, sister of Edward, of "Bolling Farm," married the Rev. Thos. Lister, vicar of Ilkley, who died in 1745, his wife dying the same year. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Ellis Cunliffe, and Phœbe, the second daughter, married her cousin William Bolling, who, as stated, succeeded to the property of his uncles, and died in 1781. His eldest son, John, born in 1746, married Mary Cunliffe, and died in 1825. As he left no issue to carry forward his name, and as all his own brothers died childless, the Bollings of Ilkley became extinct, as had been the case with the main line some time previously.

THE VIRGINIA BOLLINGS.

Although the ancient family of Bolling, both in its main line and collateral branches, has become extinct in England, there still remains a branch of the family in the State of Virginia, in America. The Virginia Bollings, however, migrated from London, where a branch of the family had settled, but they are distinctly traceable to the Bollings of Bolling Hall. Bristol parish was the scene of their settlement. Soon after it took root in the United States, this branch developed into one of considerable importance and influence, and at the present time comprises many offshoots. At an early stage of their history a member of the family married Pocahontas, the famous Indian Princess, and intermarriages also took place with the Blands, now of Virginia, who sprang from Westmoreland, England.

The history of this surviving branch of the Bolling family is of so romantic a character, and withal so interesting, that we may venture to make ample reference to it, although it may appear to be going far a-field for material. This is the more desirable, inasmuch as, although the family has been recognised in America for fully two hundred years, and its history written there, no record of its existence, beyond the merest reference, has hitherto been published in England. To the credit of the American people, however, it must be stated that they give far more attention to genealogical matters and to family history than is the case in England, which possesses such wealth of material—the growth of centuries before America became known to the world.

The early history of the Bollings of Virginia, too, is rendered more picturesque by the flavour of romance imparted by its associations with the charming Princess Pocahontas, a beautiful creature, and the first American Indian woman who married a Christian, and herself embraced Christianity. The personal history of this remarkable woman has quite recently engaged the attention of certain captious critics in England, who have striven hard to prove her to have been a creature of the imagination only, but it has been proved beyond question that the life-story of the Princess Pocahontas was not a myth, but a solid historical fact.

In this volume, we are concerned with the issue of the marriage of Pocahontas, rather than with the incidents which made her life famous; but for the information of the reader we have added, in a note, some historical facts which are beyond dispute.* It is only just to add, that we are

* NOTE ON POCAHONTAS.—History does not afford, nor has fiction ever depicted, a lovelier character than the Princess Pocahontas, the "beautiful savage," the first of her tribe to embrace Christianity. Her father was Powhatan, the Great Chief of Attanoughkamoack, as he was called by the red men, and ruler over all the Indian tribes which, at the advent of the English, inhabited Virginia from the seaboard to the falls of its rivers. Pocahontas was born about 1595. She was her father's "dearest daughter," the idol of her tribe, the admiration of the English, and the pet, as it were, of Nature herself. Thus esteemed by her people she lived among them to womanhood. In the year 1606, the English were making great exertions to secure the vast territory to which Sir Walter Raleigh

indebted for the first insight into the existence of the Bolling family in Virginia, to Miss Fanny Bland, the author of "A Link between Two Westmorlands," who is now engaged upon an exhaustive work dealing with the history of the family of Bland.

For the main facts relating to the Bolling family we turn to a volume published in 1887, entitled "Pocahontas, *alias* Matoaka, and her descendants, through her marriage at Jamestown, Virginia, April, 1614, with John Rolfe, gentleman, with biographical notices by Wyndham Robertson, and biographical sketches by R. A. Brock." Dr. Brock, we may add, is an acknowledged authority in genealogical matters in Virginia, and is Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. A chief source of information of the American Bollings, however, is to be found in the

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had given the name of "Virginia" for themselves, and to drive from it all the Indian tribes. The leader of the Colonial invaders was Captain John Smith, a brave and daring officer, who was anxious to make friends with the Indians. But the red men naturally did not like to see their land taken from them by the palefaces. Great efforts were made to capture Smith, and at last they succeeded. The Captain was seized by a party of Indians, and taken before Powhatan, who was delighted to have obtained possession of so important a captive. The Indians held a council, and very soon decided that he should be put to death. The Indians rarely showed mercy to a prisoner, and it was determined that John Smith should die a lingering and cruel death. He was tightly bound, and Powhatan was about to strike the first blow, when Pocahontas, then a girl of twelve, and her father's favourite child, who had heard all that had taken place, threw herself upon the prisoner at the risk of her life, and implored the chief to spare the paleface. Her act was so sudden and unexpected, and so clearly caused by natural womanly feeling, that the superstitious Indians determined not to kill their prisoner. Captain Smith was at once unbound; but he was told that for the present he would have to remain in Powhatan's wigwam, and he was compelled to give a solemn promise that he would not attempt to escape.

The truth is that Pocahontas was moved with pity for the terrible fate which she knew awaited the Englishman, and felt affection for him. During the time that he remained in her father's wigwam she was constantly with him, and it presently became clear to her father that she was fond of the captain of the palefaces. In a very short time Powhatan thought that the wisest thing was to restore Smith to liberty, and he and his beautiful deliverer parted without any hope that they would ever meet again. Two years passed, and Pocahontas was rapidly growing into a woman. During this period hostilities between the Indians and the English, although they had never really been at an end, were not very active; but Pocahontas carefully watched every movement of her tribe that seemed likely to be directed against the English. After a time she noticed that Indian dislike and jealousy of the English began rapidly to increase, by reason of the success of Captain Smith's endeavours to colonise the country. Powhatan and his warriors often talked the matter over in their councils, and at last they

"Memoirs of the Bolling Family," by Colonel Robert Bolling, of "Chellow," Buckingham County, Va., written in French but translated into English, and printed in 1869. This superb production contains five portraits of the early Virginian Bollings, and is a very rare book, only fifty copies having been originally printed.

The romantic story of Pocahontas being dealt with in a footnote, it will be sufficient to trace her connection with the Bolling family of Bolling. It appears that John Rolfe, the husband of the beautiful Indian princess, was descended from a family resident for centuries in the county of Norfolk, England, his immediate ancestors being seated at Heacham, in that county, as far back as 1560. He is stated to have been educated at an English University, and sailed for Virginia in May, 1609. He became a

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decided that the best thing to do would be to recapture John Smith, and a plot was arranged for seizing and carrying him off. Pocahontas heard what the braves had decided, and she determined there and then that the handsome paleface should never fall into their hands. She knew, from the conversation of the warriors, where Smith was encamped, and that same night, when the Indian village was all silent, she set out through the dark forest on her errand of mercy. She walked as swiftly as the tangled brushwood would allow, for she knew that if she had not returned by daybreak she would have to face the deadly anger of her father and of the whole tribe, who would probably guess what had been her errand. She reached Smith's encampment at the dead of night, and warned him of the danger in which he stood. "I shall never forget the gratitude I owe to the Indian maiden," he said, when she had told him all. "But I have no means of showing that gratitude except by asking her to accept these trinkets." And he offered her some pretty little baubles, which he thought would be sure to take her fancy. But Pocahontas would not accept them, nor would she stay to eat anything. She hurried back to her village, which she reached without her absence having been noticed.

On many subsequent occasions Pocahontas was a good friend to the English, warning them when danger threatened, and often averting serious disasters. At length her father became aware of her care for the English, and the tribe became so angry that he feared they would kill her. To remove her from the neighbourhood of the English he sent her to live for a time with the chief of Potomac, with whom he was on very friendly terms. About this time it was reported that Captain Smith was dead, and so great was her grief at the news that she was not sorry to be removed from painful scenes. Pocahontas was now about eighteen, and of great beauty; but every one who knew her agreed that her greatest charm lay in her kindness of heart and in the elevated moral principle which seemed to mark her out as destined in time to receive the truths of Christianity. Among the Englishmen who sometimes traded with Jopazaws, the chief of the Potomac, was Captain Argall, who knew something of the story of Pocahontas, and believed that if he could obtain possession of her he would be enabled to make peace with the Indians. He thought that her father would consent to anything

prominent member of the colony, and is said to have been the first to call the attention of the settlers to the cultivation of tobacco. Early in April, 1614, his celebrated marriage with Pocahontas took place. In 1616 Rolfe and Pocahontas left Virginia for England, where a son Thomas was born. As the parents were about to set sail for Virginia on their return, Pocahontas died and was buried in Gravesend church, March 21st, 1616-7. Rolfe left his infant son at Plymouth under the care of Sir Lewis Stukeley, but he was afterwards transferred to his uncle Henry Rolfe, of London, with whom he remained until manhood. He afterwards went out to Virginia, and through him the descendants of Pocahontas are traced.

Thomas Rolfe, the son, went to Virginia in 1640, and settled on his patrimonial property near Richmond. Between 1646 and 1663 he patented a number of tracts of

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he might propose in order to get her back again. The simplicity of the Indians aided him in his attempt. Captain Argall had with him a large shining copper kettle, which the chief thought was a gigantic precious stone. Jopazaws admired the kettle immensely, and made several offers to buy it; and at last Argall said that he should have it if he would give him Pocahontas in exchange. The chief joyfully consented, and Pocahontas, who was always glad to be with the English, was taken to their camp. Argall was disappointed, however, to find that Powhatan was not very anxious to recover his daughter, and that the most he would offer for her ransom was 500 bushels of corn.

Pocahontas had not been long with the English before she accepted their customs, and became a Christian. A young officer name John Rolfe, who taught her the English language, attracted by her beauty and by the purity and simplicity of her character, fell in love with her, and she consented to marry him. Powhatan, who was by this time tired of the long warfare in which the palefaces were nearly always victorious, made no objection to the match, as he foresaw that peace would result from it. The beautiful Indian maiden was married to Captain Rolfe in a rude wooden church which the settlers had built, and after three happy years she accompanied her husband to England in 1616. By that time her romantic history had become well known in England, and all the great people in London were anxious to see her. One of the first men she saw was her first love, Captain John Smith, whom she had long mourned as dead. She was completely overcome by the discovery, her health broke down, and she began gradually to fade. Great kindness was shown to her by the Queen, to whom Captain Smith had described the brave things the unfortunate girl had done. But neither her husband's love nor the Queen's attentions could mend her broken heart, and she died in London in 1617, when about to embark for Virginia, and in her twenty-third year. Pocahontas had a son, who was brought up in England, and afterwards returned to Virginia, where he became a wealthy planter, and had several children. And so it happens that to this day several of the old Virginian families are descended from the good and beautiful Pocahontas—the first American Indian who was converted to Christianity.

land, and became a man of wealth. His wife is said to have been a Miss Poythress, and he had one child, Jane, who married Colonel Robert Bolling, of Kippax, a fine estate on the James River, below Petersburg, Virginia. Robert Bolling, the first of the name in Virginia, was the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallows, Barking Parish, Tower Street, London. John was of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, Bradford.* Robert went to Virginia in 1660, when not fifteen years of age, and seems to have attained to fortune and prominence, and at twenty-one married Jane Rolfe. He lived and died in 1709 at "Kippax," named by him probably because he was friendly with the Blands of Kippax, England, leaving one son, Colonel John Bolling, who settled, lived, and died at "Cobbs," on the Appomattox, near Petersburg. He engaged largely in commerce, and being interested in his descent, paid a visit to a kinsman in Yorkshire. On that occasion a Yorkshire lady, hearing him speak, remarked that he could talk English as well as herself, when he somewhat ungallantly replied—"Faith, madam; and I hope better, or I would not talk it at all!" He died in 1729, leaving a son and four daughters. His son, Major John Bolling, inherited many of his father's qualifications, but had not his aptitude for trade. His energies were directed to prospecting and securing valuable tracts of unappropriated land, with which he afterwards richly endowed his large family. He was for thirty years representative of his county in the House of Burgesses. Of his family, Robert, the third son, born 1738, is described as of "Chellow," Buckingham County, Va. He was educated at Wakefield, Yorkshire, by the celebrated Dr. Clarke, and was learned in many languages. It was Robert Bolling who wrote the "Memoirs of the Bolling Family," to which reference has been made. About the year 1766, he laid out a vineyard of four acres on his estate at "Chellow," which he planted with varieties of foreign vines, and wrote a valuable manual on vine culture.

* In the Bradford Parish Church marriage registers, under date November 22nd, 1722, there is the following entry:—"John Bolling, parish of St. Botolphs (London), and Ann Oakes, of Bolling (Bradford), spinster."

Of the stock sixth in descent from Pocahontas was William Bolling, who inherited "Cobbs," near Petersburg, Virginia, but afterwards sold it and removed to a fine estate on the James River, in Goochland County, which he called "Bolling Hall." He established while at Cobbs the first institution for the deaf and dumb in America.

If necessary, it would be easy to multiply evidences of the continuity of the Bolling family in Virginia to the present time, and also to give proof of the influential positions held by some members of the family, which, failing the main line in England, now represent the Bollings of Bolling, in our own neighbourhood. The history of the family also ran into that of the Blands of Virginia, and originally of Westmoreland, England; Bland County, Va., being named after that family.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORICAL SURVEY—continued.

The Tempest family of ancient lineage—Sir Richard Tempest died 1537—Rosamund Bolling, his wife, survives him—Their family—Death of Dame Rosamund—Descent of the Bolling estate—The last Sir Richard Tempest of Bolling Hall—Transfer of the Bolling estate to Henry Savile—Detailed account of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bolling and Bracewell.

THE TEMPEST FAMILY.

The Tempest family were certainly more distinguished by ancient lineage and individual prestige than the Bollings. Originally of Bracewell, Waddington, and Broughton, the Tempests were one of the oldest families in the realm. By an undated charter, Broughton-in-Craven was granted, temp. Ed. II., to John Tempest, of Bracewell, who in 1313 was one of the Confederacy under the Earl of Lancaster that overthrew Piers Gaveston, the King's favourite. His descendants held prominent positions, one of them being one of the heroes of Agincourt. In the Wars of the Roses, the Tempests espoused the cause of Henry VI., and in the house at Bracewell a room was comparatively recently shown, in which the King found a secure retreat after the battle of Hexham. Adopting the Royalist cause during the Civil Wars, they suffered much in estate, the Broughton property being for some time held in forfeiture by Parliament. The family also suffered severely for their adherence to the Catholic faith. Much of this world's gear they subsequently recovered, and being fortunate in several high matrimonial alliances, they afterwards reattained an important standing. The baronetcy became extinct in 1865, on the demise, unmarried, of Sir Chas. Robt. Tempest; the Broughton and Coleby estates being left in trust for the use of his nephew, Arthur Cecil Tempest, and his friend James Fleming, Q.C., for the life-

time of his other nephew, Charles Henry Tempest, of Heaton, county Lancaster, who was created a baronet in 1866.

Reverting to Sir Richard Tempest, whose marriage with Rosamund Bolling was such a turning-point to the Bolling estate, we learn that he was a man of some note, having held a principal command at the battle of Flodden. He died in 1537, and by his will gave to his wife Rosamund all such lands as had come to her by the will of her father; also bequests to his eldest son, Thomas; and to his second son, John, his lease of the bailiwick of Bradford, and also his "lease of the parsonage of Bradford, which he had of the College of Lester."

Rosamund Tempest survived her husband sixteen years, and took an active part in the management of her estates and in furthering the interests of her family. From the muster roll of archers and billmen, "as well archers as other men on horse and on fote," viewed by Sir Robert Nevill and Sir Thos. Tempest, in the time of Henry VIII., we learn that the following constituted the

Howshold of Dame Rosamund Tempest late Wiffe of Sir Ric. Tempest Knyght.

John Tempest Esqwyer horse and harnes
John Lacy Esqwyer horse and harnes
Henry Tempest Esqwyer horse and harnes
Ric. Balderston horse and harnes
Edward Bollyng horse and harnes
John Bolland horse and harnes
John Sugden horse and harnes
Gefferey Russhton horse and harnes
Godfray Bollyng horse and harnes
Ric. Coke horse and harnes

It would appear that Dame Rosamund still retained two members of the Bolling family in her retinue. The following is the list of all the remaining inhabitants of Bolling able to bear arms, viz.:—

James Hogson, horse and harnes
Ric. Cordonley, horse and harnes
John Horton, a jake

Gilbert Hillhouse, a jake
Willm. Thornton, horse and jake
Thos. Horton, a jake
John Ogden, a bow
Thos. Hogson, billman
Omfrey Hogson, archer
George Bernes, archer
John Hillhouse, archer
Xtpher Smythis, archer
John Haldwurthe, archer
Brian Haldwurthe, archer
John Ffirthe, billman
Ric. Wode, billman
Willm. Cordonley, archer
Edward Jooett, billman
Edward Allerton, billman
John Haldwurthe, billman
Willm. Wright, billman
Pcyvall Bertyll, archer
Robt. Coke, billman
Ric. Ogden, archer
Ric. Rhodes, archer
Ric. Dykynson

Dame Rosamund's relations with her half-brother, Edward Bolling, of Chellow, are somewhat obscure. From a deed poll, dated one year after the death of her husband, Rosamund makes over to him property in Wilsden as follows :—

31 Henry VIII., June 20.

Rosamund Tempest, relict of Sir Rich. Tempest, Kt., gives to Edward Bollyng, of Chellowe, one messuage, with buildings and appurtenances, in Wylsden ; and lands, &c., called Mytham, in the township of Allerton, abutting on Hardyng Becke or Harden Broke on the south and north, on Cottingley Park on the east, and on the high road leading from Bradford to Keighley on the west. To pay one red rose in the time of roses should it be demanded.

Witnesses—THOS. BOLLYNGE.
RANOLPH WILMAN.
LAURENCE ROYDS.

This property was afterwards confirmed to Tristram, son of Edward Bolling.

To Sir Richard Tempest, Rosamund bore twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. The eldest, Sir Thomas, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and held command in the war with Scotland during the reign of Henry VIII. Sir John Tempest, the second son, was also High Sheriff. Nicholas Tempest, the third son, was Bailiff of Wakefield from 1544 to 1549, and was one of the jurymen at the trial of Queen Katherine Howard. Henry Tempest, by his marriage with a daughter of the Mirfield family, became the founder of the Tempests of Tong. Dame Rosamund died in 1553-4, when the manor and estates of Bolling went to her second son, Sir John Tempest, his elder brother, Thomas, being dead.

After passing to several successive members of the Tempest family, the manor and estates of Bolling came to Sir Richard Tempest, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, Justice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1639. His son Richard succeeded, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Kt. and Bart. He was the last of the Tempests of Bolling.

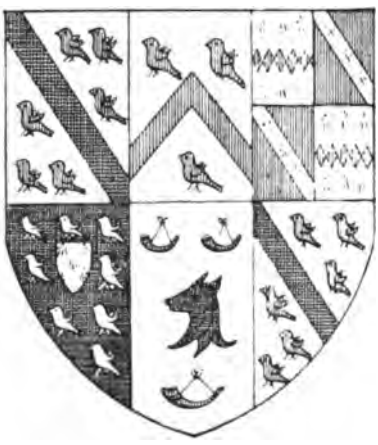
Sir Richard Tempest was an ardent Royalist, being taken prisoner in one of the sorties made by the garrison from Manchester, in October, 1642, and when scarcely twenty-three years of age held a colonelcy of horse under Charles I. During the sieges of Bradford he took up arms for the King, and it was at Bolling Hall that the Earl of Newcastle took up his quarters on the occasion of the second siege. Before the close of the struggle, however, Tempest laid down his arms and submitted to Lord Fairfax, at the same time obtaining the signatures of a number of his neighbours to a document attesting his submission, which was to the following effect :—

This is to certify to all whom it may concern that Richard Tempest hath ever since he laid down his arms, which was about August, 1644, and submitted himself unto Lord Fairfax and received his protection, hath not at any time gone into any of the King's garrisons, but hath lived at his own house, constantly obeying all orders and ordinances of Parliament, and hath been and is ready to pay such fine as may be imposed upon him, and hath taken the othe

of the 5th April, 1645, before the Committee at York. In testimony whereof we the undersigned certify.

ANTHONY GARFORTH.	WILLIAM HARGREAVES.
JOHN COWPER.	HENRY CURRER.
WILLIAM HIGGIN.	NICHOLAS SHUTTLEWORTH.
CHRISTOPHER HARTLEY.	RICHARD HAMMOND.
HENRY MITCHELL.	

Although intended to find favour with Parliament, this document did not free Richard from the consequences of his having taken up arms against it. A fine of £1748 was levied upon his estates, and it was doubtless to raise this money that the Bolling estate became alienated from the remainder of the Tempest property. In 1657, Sir Richard died in London, within the Rules of the Fleet Prison. By his will, dated November 14th, 1657, he settled his estates upon his cousin, John Rushworth, the eminent topographer, to the entire alienation of his own daughter, "in requital," as his will states, "of that unfeigned love which he hath showed to mee, bothe heere in England and in all my extremities, and redeeming mee out of a sadd condition in France when all other friends failed me," though from evidences produced by various family papers, this will was drawn up by Rushworth and signed by Tempest under compulsion.



The arms given in the drawing are those of Richard Tempest, Esq., the last Tempest who was owner of Bolling Hall and Bracewell. Quarterly of six. 1st, argent, a bend between six martlets sable for *Tempest;* 2nd, argent, a chevron between three martlets gules for *Waddington;* 3rd, quarterly, 1st and 4th ermine, five fusils in jesse gules

for *Hebden;* 2nd and 3rd, gules, a bend ermine for *Rye of Gosberton;* 4th, sable, an escutcheon ermine within an orle of eight martlets argent for *Bolling of Bolling;* 5th, argent, a fox's head erased between three bugle horns stringed sable for *Bradford of Hethe;* 6th, as the first.

The further transfer of the Bolling manor and estates may be briefly disposed of. In 1649, Bolling Hall became the residence of Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, who, it would appear by the following legal evidence, had also acquired the remainder of the manorial estate, viz.:—

1649.—Indenture between Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, on the one part, and Henry Savile, of Thornhill Green, on the other part, in consideration of the sum of £7100, paid him by Henry Savile, the said Richard Tempest grants bargains and assigns to him—All that manor of *Bow*ling, with all rights, &c., and all that park known as *Bow*ling Park, and all that water cornmill situate at *Bow*ling, belonging to the said Manor of *Bow*ling; and all those three water cornmills in Bradford, now or late in the tenure of the said Rich. Tempest, or his tenants; together with the profits to the same belonging; and all and singular the ways, orchards, gardens, warren, and free warren, &c., belonging thereto; together with all wastes, commons, heaths, &c., occupied therewith. And all the rights, tytles, &c. To have and to hold to the said Henry Savile, his heirs and assigns, &c., &c.

Signed RICH. TEMPEST.

This is the first occasion on which we find the ancient form of spelling Bolling departed from.

After this brief summary of the history and succession of the Bolling estate, and the distinguished family which once held possession of it, we are enabled to supply, by the aid of Mrs. Arthur C. Tempest, of Coleby Hall, Lincoln, much information relating to the Tempests hitherto unpublished. The information thus supplied is the result of much research on her part, not only among the archives of the Tempest family, but of original documents in the Public Record office and elsewhere. For such invaluable assistance we desire to offer the fullest acknowledgment and our sincerest thanks.

SIR RICHARD TEMPEST, OF BOLLING AND BRACEWELL, KT.

The first member of the Tempest family who became connected with the manor of Bolling was Richard, the son and heir of Nicholas Tempest (third son of Sir John, of Bracewell, county York) and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Pilkington, of Pilkington Hall, near Wakefield, Knight. Richard Tempest was born about 1480, being aged twenty-six at the taking of the *Inquisition post-mortem* of his uncle, Sir Thos. Tempest, 30th September; 23 Henry VII., 1507. In 1497 it was covenanted and agreed upon between Sir Thos. Tempest, of Bracewell, Knight, and Tristram Bollynge, Esquire, that one Richard Tempest, *consanguineus* and next heir male of Sir Thomas, namely, son of Nicholas, brother of the said Sir Thomas, should marry Rosamund, daughter and heir-apparent of the said Tristram, and that, should Sir Thomas die without male heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then the manors of Bracewell, Waddington, Skalshawe, Pathorne, and Ulley, with land and tenements in these towns and in Essyngton, Stock, Horton-in-Craven, Pathnall Thorpe, Burnsall, Skipton-in-Craven, Malhome, Broughton-in-Craven, Conyngston, Cold Conyngston, and Hornby should remain, and come to the said Richard Tempest and his male heirs. In fulfilment of these covenants, by indenture dated the 13th of July, twelfth year of Henry VII. (1497), Sir Thomas Tempest granted all the above to Sir John Sayvell, Sir Thomas Talbots, Knights, William Calverley and William Westby, Esquires, to hold the same to the use of Sir Thomas and his heirs male, and in default to the use of the said Richard Tempest, son of Nicholas Tempest, brother of the said Sir Thomas, and his heirs male.—(*Inquisitio post-mortem* of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knight, *virtute officii*, Henry VIII., Part I., No. 77.)

Sir Thomas Tempest dying on the 1st of July, twenty-second year of Henry VII. (1507), and having an only daughter and heiress, Richard, his nephew, succeeded to the above-named manors and lands, as also to the manors of Bealraper-in-Gosberton, and Ewerby, with lands in Claypole, all in the county of Lincoln. It will be seen, therefore, that with his own possessions and those he inherited through his wife, Rosamund Bollinge, namely, the manors of Bollinge and Thornton, twenty messuages, 2000 acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 1000 acres of moor in Little Bollynge, Bradford, Clayton, Ollerton, Willesden, Heynworth, and Horton, with five messuages, eighty acres of land, twenty of meadow, and twenty of pasture in Denholme, this Richard Tempest was a man of considerable property. The 20th November, 1509, he was demised the remainder of a lease of the Corn and Fulling mills of Bradford, County York, which William Bolling, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, had granted to him on 12th November, 10 Henry VII.,

1494, for twenty years, and which lease the said Bolling surrendered on condition of Richard Tempest being allowed to take up the remaining five years of the lease at a yearly rent of £9 6s. 8d. He also had a lease granted him of the Wapentake of Staincliff, within the Lordship of Knaresboro', to farm, at a yearly rent of £13 7s. 8d. —5th November, 1509. *(Duchy Lanc. Records, Div: XI. Leases, Henry VIII., No. 30, &c.)*

Descended from a family who had always been, more or less, connected with the Court and army, it is not surprising to find that Richard was one of the "Esquires of the Body" to King Henry VII., who granted him an annuity of £33 6s. 8d., and this office he held under the new King, becoming in due time "Knight of the Body." Being of a warlike mind, we find him on the 12th of February, second year of Henry VIII., among those who signed the articles of challenge at Westminster for the four knights who were to fight at the second day's tilting in honour of the birth of a Prince; and perhaps on this occasion he first used his badge of "a griffin's head erased argent, on a red banner," with a war cry of "*A Foye!*" In June, 1513, he commenced his military career in earnest, being at that date, with his retinue, at the muster for the defence of the borders against the Scotch, one of his retainers being "Robert Knollis, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer," for whom Richard obtained letters of protection in April, fourth year of Henry VIII. After fighting at Flodden Field in September, Richard joined his Royal master in France, and was knighted at Tournay on Christmas Day, by the King, after mass (fifth year of Henry VIII).

While attending to his duty as a subject, he did not neglect it as a parent, for on the 9th of November, fourth year of Henry VIII., he obtained the wardship and marriage of Margaret, the only child and part heiress of Sir Thos. Tempest (Richard's uncle) -- this Margaret in due course becoming the wife of her cousin Thomas, Richard's eldest son. On the 14th of February, fifth year of Henry VIII., he was granted a lease for forty years of the farm of the town of Wakefield, Yorkshire, with the office of bailiff there, the bakehouse and fishing therein, all meadows called Wilbigh, Dibford, Erlesing, parcel of the lordship of Wakefield, the mills of Wakefield and Horbury, "le newe milne super le dam," and the fisheries there, with timber for repairs from the Old and New Park, at a yearly rent of £89 16s. 7½d.

In December of the following year (sixth year of Henry VIII.) Sir Richard was appointed feodary and receiver of all the possessions belonging to the Crown in the county of York, with authority to deliver all minors, holding of the King "in capite," to Sir Thomas Lovell, Treasurer of the Household, and as such he rendered his account of what was due to the King from the Earl of Derby's estates, a minor, for the year ending Whitsuntide, fifteenth year of Henry VIII.; and

on the 6th of February, 1523, an indenture was made between the King and Anne, Countess of Derby, that in recompense for dower she should receive from Sir Richard Tempest, "receiver-general" of the Earl of Derby's lands in the county Palatine, certain sums. This connection with the Derby family doubtless accounted for the presence of the Stanley arms and legend in the window at Bolling Hall, which so puzzled Dr. Whitaker. Either the glass might have been given Sir Richard, or he might have taken it from one of the Stanley mansions in the course of various transactions he had with the family.

In 1515 Sir Richard's name appears on the High Sheriff roll for Yorkshire, he filling the office in 1516 and 1517. In June, 1517, we find Magnus writing to Cardinal Wolsey that Sir Richard Tempest, the sheriff, "did his duty nobly" at the entry of Margaret, Queen of Scots, into Yorkshire; whether the "nobly" meant as to entertainment or the fine array of armed retainers Sir Richard brought to defend the King's sister, the letter does not state. In the "Revel accounts" for May, 1515, amongst the payments for various dresses for the King's household, we find that Sir Richard Tempest, Sir Ralph Egerton, &c., had "frocks of green satin gored with yellow," while for the same pageant those of Lords Surrey, Hastings, Abergavenny, &c., were of green velvet gored with yellow; and at a "joust of honour" held at Greenwich on the 19th and 20th of May, in the eighth year of Henry VIII., Sir Richard, being one of the King's "aids," was apparelled in a "yellow satin set on a white satin coat."

Again, in March, 1517, we find Sir Richard thinking of his son's marriage, when he and Thomas, Lord Darcy, purchased of William Copley the wardship and marriage of his "two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne Copley, his heirs" (by Dorothy, his wife), but possibly owing to the birth of their brother Philip, neither Darcy nor Tempest considered the girls desirable wives for their sons, as neither match took place, Elizabeth Copley in due course marrying Edward Hawley, of Stotfold.

The year 1520 was a stirring one for those connected with the Royal household, and one of the knights who accompanied Henry in May to Calais, for his meeting with the French King, was Sir Richard Tempest, in company with the Earl of Northumberland (of whom, by-the-bye, he held his lands in Pathorne), Lord Darcy, Lord Lumley, Sir John and Sir Robert Constable, Lord Coniers, and Sir William Gascoigne, besides many other of the north-country nobles and knights: and Tempest was appointed to attend upon the King and Queen at their interview with Francis I.

That the King highly esteemed Sir Richard as a warrior we may conclude from the fact that, when at this meeting of "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," it was agreed that two noblemen should be appointed, one for each side, to make "good geite espie," and to watch all suspected places where ambushes might be placed on the frontiers

of Flanders, France, Picardy, and Artois, Sir Richard Tempest was one of those selected to accompany Sir Griffith Rice and Sir William Bulmer for the undertaking. He appears to have had a retinue of twenty men at Calais, as that is the number he received payment for on the 12th June, 1520. In July of the same year Sir Richard is named as one of the knights who were appointed to attend the King when he visited the Emperor Charles V. at Gravelines.

At home, Sir Richard held various posts under the Crown, his name occurring frequently in the Duchy of Lancaster rolls of this period. He held the Forestership of Quermore and Bowland Forest, and as such was able to prosecute his neighbours for illegal hunting and other breaches of forest rights, as we find he did from 1511 to 1535. He was also Steward of Blackburnshire in the fifteenth year of Henry VIII., and as such, no doubt, we find him in 1521 at variance with Thomas, Earl of Derby, on account of the alleged misconduct of Lord Derby's retainers. Amongst others, a man having stolen a hundred pounds of gold from his master, the thief fled to the Earl's servants, begging them to protect him, pretending that he had slain one of Sir Richard Tempest's servants, and on this pretence they accepted bribes to convey him to the Isle of Man. Fortunately the thief was overtaken and lodged in Lancaster Gaol. Another complaint was that Lord Derby had sent his "servant," Sir Henry Kygheley, and 800 persons to Preston, in Lancashire, to put out a Chantry priest, and to instal another, against the wishes of the burgesses of the town. All these disputes and disorders necessitated a special session being held to inquire into the matter, the "Sheriff of Lancashire commanding divers of the King's servants to be empanelled." The Justice, however, took the panel list, "and with his pen he marked and wrote an M of all Lord Monteagle's friends upon their heads (*i.e.*, over their names), and also a T for Sir Richard Tempest's friends . . . with divers such others, and crossed them forth of empanel wholly, and charged them all to avoid the town, except only they favoured the Earl's cause." Lord Monteagle was uncle and guardian to the young Earl of Derby, Thomas, the second Earl, having died on the 23rd of May 1521.

These matters in Lancashire did not detain Tempest from his place with the army, for on the 17th of June, 1522, the Bishop of Carlisle, writing to Wolsey, announces that Sir Richard Tempest, Arthur Darcy (whose mother was a Tempest, and first cousin to Sir Richard), with Lord Ross, Sir William Eure, and others, had left Newcastle for Alnwick, to join the army which helped to frighten the Regent of Scotland, Albany, into his disgraceful truce with Lord Dacre. He continued stationed on the borders, and in June, 1523, we find that Sir Richard Tempest and 200 men are to meet others at Howtill Sweyre at four p.m. on June 10th, and to ride into Scotland to burn and pull down various places across the borders;

again, on the 26th of June, in the fifteenth year of Henry VIII., he and his men were ordered to burn the town of Kelso. Sir Richard's sons were not backward in this warfare, and Magnus writes to Lord Dacre how Lord Leonard Grey, going to Alnwick with sixty men, met a younger son of Sir Richard Tempest's lying at Ettel with 180 men, and that they together encountered the Scots, entirely routing them, having only one Englishman killed and one taken prisoner. About this date disputes arose between Sir Richard and Henry Savell; Lord Surrey, writing in August, 1523, grumbling at a dissension between these two, Henry Savell being a servant or follower of Wolsey's, and it is about this date that Sir Richard quarrelled with Sir Brian Hastings, as related in Cavendish's "History of Wolsey." Tempest was at this time at York, to collect the subsidy, granted for four years, on all who were worth £40 in the West Riding.

In October, 1523, he was back again on the borders, Surrey writing to Wolsey that Sir William Bulmer and Sir Richard Tempest had been ordered "to see that all the fords of the River Tyll were cast," so that should Albany attempt to enter England that way, he would be delayed; and Sir Richard is named as having gone with a retinue of 127 men on the last raid to Gedworth. In 1525 we find Thomas Gryce writing to Lord Darcy that Sir Richard Tempest and others were to meet at Rothwell on the 26th of April, possibly on account of some raid.

In November, 1528, the Duke of Richmond writes from Pomfret that Sir Richard Tempest is with him there, "who has always done good service in these parts." He was on the Commission for the Peace for Cumberland in 1525, and in November of the twenty-first year of Henry VIII. he was Parliamentary representative for Appleby; and in August, 1535, being in command there, Lord Cumberland writes to Cromwell as to some of the persons committed to prison by Sir Richard for riot in those parts. We find his name on the Commission for the Peace for the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire from the twelfth year of Henry VIII.

The dissolution of the monasteries doubtless placed great temptations in the path of those who had lived much at Court, though as yet I have been unable to discover that Sir Richard participated in the spoil. He held several leases of land from religious houses, and also the rectory of Bradford. Whether from willingness to oblige his Royal master, or for worthier motives, he served on the jury which in 1536 found Anne Boleyn guilty of the crimes of which she was charged. He was connected with the Boleyn family through the marriage of his cousin, Ann Tempest (granddaughter of Robert Tempest and Katherine Wells), with Sir Edward Boleyn, the Queen's uncle.

In September, 1535, Sir Richard, as Steward of Wakefield, had

a good deal to do with the conviction of Dr. Robert Holdsworth, the vicar of Halifax, for seditious words. It appears that the Doctor complained loudly that he had lost, "upon mortuaries taken by the King, from his benefice, eighty marks," and that if the King were to reign much longer he would take all from the Church, adding "upon Harre all Yngland may werre." Sir Richard indites several letters to Cromwell on the matter, describing the vicar as "cruel and maintained by Sir Henry Savell." In one letter, dated from Bollyng, 27th August, 1535, to Cromwell, he states that some men committed to prison for riots remained there, but considers that the men "assuredly have had straight punishment, for as they are poor men, if they remain in prison their harvest will be ungotten, and they will be unable to pay their rents." One wonders whether this was Sir Richard's method of softening Cromwell's avaricious heart for the poor men's sake, or for his own rents. Again, writing from Bollyng on the 28th of September, in the same year, he begs Cromwell to "remember my old suits for such parks as ye have my bills in your keeping."

The year 1536 was destined to be one of trouble and doubt for the Tempests. The rising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, by which the Northern Counties strove to demonstrate to the King their dissatisfaction at his proceedings, convulsed all classes. Sir Richard Tempest probably watched with uneasiness the actions of his brother, Nicholas Tempest, who plunged into the schemes of the malcontents, especially as he was one of those knights to whom a letter was sent under the Privy Seal with orders to repress with force the traitors against the King's Highness, amongst whom he must have felt this said brother Nicholas was counted. On Friday, the 13th October, 1536, the day on which this Privy Seal letter was despatched to Sir Richard, we find him writing from Bolling Hall to his kinsman, Lord Darcy (who later joined the Pilgrimage and suffered decapitation for his action), desiring Darcy's advice as to the conduct of Lords Scrope and Cumberland, who had consulted him. Sir Richard mentions that if Darcy and Cumberland agree to set forward against the rebels, that he is ready to join with them in the west parts of Yorkshire. In answer to Tempest's letter, which shows a laudable anxiety to serve his King, while it displays a weakness towards the popular cause, Lord Darcy already showed his half-heartedness by saying that *if* Cumberland and Tempest have authority from the King to raise his subjects (which by the date he received the letter Tempest had), that then he, Darcy, was ready to join them with his sons and friends, and suggests that Sir Richard could do most service to the King near Wakefield, where he was steward. It appears Sir Richard had not left Wakefield unguarded, as his eldest son, Thomas Tempest, was acting Deputy Steward, and wrote to his father from that town the 14th October, 1536, to tell him how he had assembled the men of the place in the Moot Hall (or Town Hall), and

extracted from them a promise to follow Sir Richard on behalf of the King. But Thomas adds, he doubts the sincerity of the Wakefield men, and fears that if the rebels, or "Commons" as they were called, came to Wakefield before Sir Richard, that their promises would fail and that they would flock to the popular side.

As a proof of the confidence the King must have felt in his "Knight of the Body," we find him, the 15th October, 1536, directing Lord Shrewsbury to send for "our couzen of Derby and Sir Richard Tempest" to join him with their forces against the rebels in Yorkshire. This same day that the King was planning for the assistance of his tried soldier Sir Richard, Sir Richard was himself writing from Bolling Hall, "Sunday morning after daybreak," the 15th October, 1536, to the Earl of Cumberland—evidently in reply to some despatch —that he would that day repair to Wakefield to watch the King's interests, which he did, arriving the same day; as a letter from Thomas Grice to Lord Darcy shows. Sir Richard mistrusted the Commons and their leaders, and wrote from Sandall Castle, where he had been installed governor, to Sir George and Sir Arthur Darcy that he hears their father desires to speak with him, but that he will not come unless he has a safe conduct; and writing from the same Castle on October 16th to Lord Cumberland, after his interview with Lord Darcy at Pomfret that day, says he heard from Darcy that those who rose in Holdenshire (Holderness), of whom he had already spoken to Cumberland, "have been stayed by Darcy's writing to them." He himself adds, that he puts the King's subjects in readiness, and when he hears from the King as to his pleasure he will join Lord Clifford. The 17th October the King again mentions Sir Richard as one to be relied upon. The 20th October, the day on which Lord Darcy surrendered Pomfret Castle to the insurgents and took their oath, was, no doubt, a date at which many wavered—though Sir Richard stood firm for a few days longer. In fact, the Duke of Norfolk, under whom as Earl of Surrey Sir Richard had served in the Scotch campaign, writing to the King to inform how he was proceeding against the rebels about Doncaster, mentions that Sir Richard Tempest took one of the rebel captains, "a tall man, late Lord Darcy's servant," a prisoner.

By the 25th October, Tempest appears amongst Aske's followers at Pomfret. How can we tell what pressure, what arguments, were used to cause this brave soldier to side against his old comrade and king, with those who claimed to fight for religion and liberty? The meeting at Pomfret was a gathering, as Froude says, in which "we scarcely miss a single name famous in Border story," though with his usual carelessness this otherwise great historian describes the Tempests as from Durham, whereas the family of Tempest seated in County Durham a little over a century, do not appear to have troubled themselves over the Pilgrimage of Grace, except Sir Thomas,

who as serjeant-at-law assisted in the trial of the prisoners. The insurgents marched from Pomfret in three divisions (the rear-guard was estimated by Sir Richard and Darcy as at least 20,000 men strong) to meet the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Shrewsbury with the King's forces at Doncaster. Here a meeting on Doncaster Bridge took place on the 27th October, between delegates from either side, to discuss terms. Sir Richard was by this time entirely one with the insurgents. We find Sir Robert Nevill, of Leversege, writing the 12th November to Lord Darcy, advising the arrest of Sir Henry Savel, whom he suspects, and suggests that Sir Richard Tempest should take him; a task which probably would not have come amiss to Sir Richard, as little love had been lost between him and Savile.

Sir Richard, with his brother Nicholas Tempest, Lord Darcy, Sir William Gascoigne, senior, Sir George Darcy, Sir William Middleton, Sir William Mauleverer, and Sir Stephen Hamerton were selected to represent the Commanders of the Commons for the West Riding at the meeting to be held in December at Doncaster, to confer with the King's Commissioners, his son Sir Thomas Tempest, and his son-in-law John Lacy, being named as guarding Halifax. Sir Richard was one of the thirty-four peers and knights who sat in Pomfret Castle Hall on Monday, 27th November, to discuss the coming meeting.

This meeting at Doncaster on the 2nd December, where promises of free pardons, Parliament at York, hints at reform, engagements virtually entered upon, or words used which led the insurgents to believe their entire petition had been granted, and that they had therefore accomplished the object of their pilgrimage, combined with the feeling of ill-humour and division amongst the followers and leaders of the Commons, caused the submission alike of Aske and his fellows. Sir Richard was one of those to whom the King extended pardon for all offences committed from the beginning of the rebellion to the 10th December, 28 Henry VIII., 1536, his pardon being proclaimed at Bradford, Thursday, 14th December, by the herald, Thomas Hawley, Clarencieux King-at-Arms. Sir Richard was wiser than his brother Nicholas and his kinsman Lord Darcy, for he avoided conspiracies after he was once pardoned. He seems to have felt the affair much, and writes to the Earl of Cumberland shortly after his pardon—"I have bene sor acrasyd so as I dar nor as yet styr a brod or ellys I wold not have fallyd to have sen yout lordship er thys," and continues to express his regret that he and the earl should both have been in the same trouble, desiring to hear also if Cumberland has any news how matters stand at Court.

Doubtless all this trouble made Sir Richard think of his latter end, for he made his will the 6th January, 27 Henry VIII., 1536-7, or about a month after he had received his pardon, declaring himself to be "hoole and of good mynde and rememorance." In his will he

desires to be buried in Bradford Church if he dies within the parish; he kindly leaves to his wife, Dame Rosamund, "all such landes as she of right ought to have of myn enheritance over and besides her owne enheritance which she was borne unto;" he also leaves her his "household stuff, goods, and catalles at Bolling." To his son and heir, Thomas Tempest, Knight, he leaves "all such landes as was lefte and did come unto me by discente of enheritance and all such household stuff as remaneth at Bracewell." To John Tempest, another son, he leaves all "my purchesed landes which I dyd by of Nicholas Sawell, and all oder suche landes which I did purchese within the towne of Wakefield, and in any oder place within the lordship of the same," for John Tempest and his male heirs, and in default of such to remain to the right male heirs of Sir Richard himself. He also leaves John "my graunte tacke and leace of the farmes and balifwike of Bradford," and also the "tacke graunte and leace of the parsonage of Bradford," which he has of the College of Leicester, also the farm held of the Abbot of Cokersande and his farmhold of Grenehyll and Studdertes, with all other land which he has in the lordship of Barnoldswick, except Newclose and Cowpasture, with the meadows belonging, which he leaves to his son Sir Thomas, to whom he further bequeaths his lease of the parsonage of Kirkbye Mallomdale, held of the house of West Derham, in Norfolk. To his third son, Nicholas, Sir Richard leaves all his farm and leases held of the King in the lordship of Wakefield; also "such landes which I did purchese of John Bradfurd, his fader-in-lawe, lying in Bradford, now in the tenure of Edwarde Midgeley." To his other son, Tristram, he leaves all such lands as were purchased of Robert Blacker, and all such lands as were bought by him of Alexander Medley, in Ovenden and Waddesworth. To his son Henry he left all the lands bought of the heirs of Robert Falthroppe, in Horton-in-Craven and Settill, for the term of his life, with remainder to Sir Richard's male heirs. Sir Richard also remembers his "servant" (? his chaplain), William Smythes, leaving him the reversion of some land in Skipton for life, and also a "tithe laithe" belonging to a farm held of the Abbot of Cokersande. His wife, Dame Rosamund, is made sole executrix, his sons, Sir Thomas, John, and Nicholas, being supervisors. The will was proved at York on the 7th of June, 1538, not, as James in his "History of Bradford" states, on the 29th of January, 1537.

Though only fifty-seven or eight years old, the sorrow and shame of seeing his brother Nicholas confined in the Tower of London, tried for rebellion, condemned and hanged at Tyburn in May, 1537 (although it was in company with Sir Thomas Percy, Sir Stephen Hamerton, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Frances Bigot, the Abbots of Jerveaux and Fountains), no doubt shook the sturdy frame of the brave soldier, for his *Inquisition post mortem* records he died on the 20th August, 1537, leaving his son Sir Thomas, aged forty years and

upwards *(Chancery Inq. p. m., 29 H. VIII., No. 11).* According to a pedigree drawn up by Dodsworth in 1647, Sir Richard died "suddenly in London," temp. Henry VIII.—but it is doubtful whether we can trust this statement, for though in the pedigree he is set down as brother of the Nicholas who was attainted with Sir Stephen Hamerton, he is said to have died "s.p.," or without issue, which is certainly incorrect.

Whitaker thinks this Sir Richard rebuilt Bracewell Hall and the north aisle of the church there; but we can find no evidence of the facts. When Dodsworth visited Bracewell Church on the 9th March, 1645, no Bolling arms appeared in any of the windows, all the arms in the windows on the north aisle belonging to three generations earlier. The Bollinge arms were, however, painted on an escutcheon on the wall amongst other Tempest quarterings impaled with the Pigott arms, which point to a later date. In 1511 Sir Richard did rebuild the chancel of Waddington Church, in the parish of Mitton, and had placed in the east window effigies of himself and his wife, with the Tempest arms on his breast, and on hers Tempest, impaled with "Sa. an escutcheon ermine inter an orle of martlets argent" for Bollinge, and beneath the figures a request that the souls of Richard Tempest, Esquire, and Rosamund, his wife, and of all their sons and daughters, should be prayed for, which Richard and Rosamund made the same window in the year 1512.

Sir Richard had by his wife Rosamund a family of eight sons and four daughters, who lived to be marked in the genealogist's note-book:—

1. Sir Thomas (Sir Richard's eldest) was born in 1498, and, as we have seen, was mentioned in his father's will. He fought with his father and the Earl of Surrey on the Scotch Borders. He married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest, his great-uncle, whose wardship Sir Richard had secured in 1512. The marriage took place before 1516, he and his wife being defendants in a suit in the *De Banco Rolls* in the seventh year of Henry VIII. They had no children, and Sir Thomas, dying the 7th May, 1545, before his mother, never succeeded to Bowling.

2. Sir John Tempest, Knight, second son of Sir Richard, became possessed of Bowling as heir to his mother, Dame Rosamund Tempest, on her death on the 1st February, 1553,—was born about 1499, being aged forty-five when his brother, Sir Thomas, died.

The other children of Sir Richard and Rosamund Tempest were—(3) Nicholas, who married Beatrice, daughter of John Bradford, and succeeded his brother, Sir John, to the Bowling and Bracewell properties; (4) Robert, (5) George, and (6) Christopher, named in Flower's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, died unmarried, or at least without issue; (7) Tristram, married Alice, daughter of Alexander Methley, and left issue; and (8) Henry, the youngest son, married Eleanor,

daughter and heiress of Christopher Mirfield, of Tong, near Bradford, and became in her right of Tong, founding the family of Tempest, of Tong, which became extinct in the male line in 1819, the present Sir Robert Tempest, Baronet, possessed of Tong, being descended through a female line, his paternal name being Ricketts.

Sir Richard Tempest's four daughters were—Elizabeth, married to Sir Peter Frechville, of Stavely, Derbyshire; Jane, married to Sir Thomas Waterton, of Walton, Yorkshire; Anne, the wife of John Lacy, of Cromwellbotham, a near neighbour at Bowling; and Beatrice, married to William Gascoigne, Esquire, of Shipley, a younger son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, and her great-grandson was the famous Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded by order of Charles I.

Dame Rosamund Tempest dying on the 1st February, in the first year of Queen Mary (1553-4), an inquisition was taken after her death to declare what she died seized of, and it was found by this inquisition, taken at York Castle, on the 10th of August, first and second year of Philip and Mary, before Christopher Lepton, Esq., escheator, that Dame Rosamund Tempest, widow, held in fee the manor of Bolling, with appurtenances, twenty messuages, 200 acres of land, fifty of meadow, 100 of pasture, and 1000 of moor in Little Bolling, Bradforth, and Horton, held of the Crown as of the honour of Pontefract, parcel of the Duchy of Lancashire, by knight's service, and examined yearly; also the manor of Thorneton, with appurtenances, and twenty messuages, 400 acres of land, eighty of meadow, 200 of pasture, 1000 of moor, and forty of wood in Denholme, Allerton, Wilsden, Clayton, and Oxenhope; with the manor of Wadelaws and appurtenances, ten messuages, four cottages, forty acres of land, thirty of meadow, twenty of wood, and 200 of moor in Wadelaws, Calverley, Ferslaye, Pudsay, and Ecclyshill. The manor of Thorneton and premises in Denholme, &c., being held of the Crown of the honour of Pontefract in common socage, and at a rent of two shillings yearly; the manor of Wadelaws, &c., held of the same by a yearly rent of tenpence. She also died seized of a moiety of the manor of Hayneworth, with appurtenances, ten messuages, forty acres of land, twenty of meadow, ten of wood, twenty of pasture, and 100 of moor in Hayneworth and Leys, which were also held of the Crown in socage and at a rent of fivepence. Her son, Sir John Tempest, Knight, was found to be her heir, and aged fifty-four years and more on the 1st of February, 1553-4.—*(Chancery Inquisition post-mortem 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Part I., No. 38.)*

It may be well to add to the exhaustive narrative given above, that the Tempests of Broughton having always remained firm to the Catholic faith, were unable after the

Reformation to take that position in public affairs to which ancestry entitled them, and the heavy fines their recusancy cost them kept them poorer than their acres promised. But when able to take any part they did it thoroughly, as in the Great Revolution, when old Sir Stephen Tempest had two sons and a grandson killed while fighting for their King, besides two other sons who served under the Royal standard. Further, they were always loyal subjects, as when James II. tried to tempt Stephen Tempest in 1689 to raise a regiment for him, he remained firm to the elected king, although grievously harassed by suspicion, and forbidden to leave the vicinity of his home without a licence, as shown by the licence and papers now at Broughton.

Mr. Dawson, in his "History of Skipton" (p. 215), states that the Tempests of Broughton joined the Rebellion of 1569, and had their estates confiscated, and to prove this gives extracts from "Sadler's State Papers" as to the forfeiture of lands in Great Broughton, owned by Michael Tempest. The author, however, never took the trouble to ascertain that Great Broughton is in the North Riding, and that the rebellious Michael Tempest was of the family of Tempest of Holmside, County Durham, or he might have been spared the promulgation of a gross calumny upon the family to which this chapter is devoted, as well as committing a careless mistake.

Sir Robert Tempest Tempest, Bart., of Tong, although of the family of Ricketts, is the undoubted representative, *ex parte materna*, of the Tempests of Tong, as co-heir general and nearest male heir of his uncle, Colonel T. R. P. Tempest, who was heir general of the Tempests of Tong. His female Tempest ancestors descended from an eighth son in the sixteenth century, and the Tempests of Broughton from a younger (said to be the fifth) son in the fifteenth century.

The family of Tonge has existed from the year 1100, the original grant of the manor of Tong, although without date, as was not uncommon at that early period, having been long in the possession of the Tempests of Tong.

The first document relating to Tong that refers us to a date is the recital of a trial which took place in the King's Court at Westminster, in the sixth year of King Richard I., A.D. 1194, before Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert, Bishop of London, Roger le Aygood, and other Barons. The suit was between Richard de Tonge, Jordan Fitz Esolf, and Richard, his son, concerning the manors of Thornhill, Huddesworth, and Birle, which manors had been granted to Jordan Fitz Esolf by Richard de Tonge, and were held of him by military service and the rent of 10s. per annum. This fee is still received by the Lord of the Manor of Tong.

The Tempest baronetcy dates from 1666, the title being bestowed upon John Tempest. A succession of Tempests continued down to Sir Henry, the last baronet of Tong, born in 1753, and died in 1819, when the title became extinct. As he died without issue, representation of the family passed to the descendants of his uncle, one of whom dying unmarried, it went to his eldest sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Plumbe, Esq., who succeeded to the estates of his grandfather, Mr. John Plumbe, of Wavertree Hall, and of Aughton, Lancashire. The surname of Tempest was assumed by royal licence, by Colonel John Plumbe Tempest, who died in 1859, aged eighty-five. His son, the late Colonel Thomas Richard Tempest, died unmarried in 1881, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His sister, Catherine Elizabeth, succeeded to the estates, and also died unmarried in 1884, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

The estates then descended to Sir Robert Tempest Tempest, Bart., eldest son and heir of the late Admiral Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., of the Elms, county Gloucester, and of Beaumont Leys, county Leicester, by Henrietta, youngest daughter of Colonel Plumbe Tempest, of Tong Hall. He was born at Rome in December, 1836, and married, in 1861, Amelia Helen, daughter of John Stewart, Esq., of Dalguise, Perthshire, who died in 1869. By royal licence, in 1884, he and his issue were authorised to take the surname and arms of Tempest in lieu of Ricketts. His son and heir is Tristram Tempest, born in 1865.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORICAL SURVEY—continued.

The Lindley Wood Family—Francis Lindley, Lord of the Manor—The Pigotts—Capt. Charles Wood—Sir Francis Lindley Wood—His interest in Bowling—Disposal of the Manorial Estate to the Bowling Company—Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, First Viscount Halifax—The present Viscount Halifax.

THE LINDLEY WOOD FAMILY.

It would appear that in 1668 the manor of Bolling, including Bolling Hall and estate, was mortgaged by Sir Henry Savile to London financiers for a sum of £5200, Francis Lindley, a barrister of Gray's Inn, being one of them. In their hands the property vested until the year 1680, when in consideration of the sum paid by him, the estate was conveyed to Francis Lindley absolutely.

Francis Lindley, who then became Lord of the Manor of Bowling, was son of William Lindley, a Hull merchant, and in 1665 was barrister-at-law and chamberlain of Chester. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lightbound, Esq., of Manchester. His will was to the following effect:—

Will of Francis Lindley.

I will that out of all my lands and manor of Bowling there be assigned to my dear wife Elizabeth lands of the value of £140 a year to hold to her for life, and I will that the assignment be made by my uncle Thomas Minshall which I doe in the memo. of articles made at my marriage. If there be any occasion for sinking of cole mines in any of the lands to be assigned, my heir or those who are to have the order thereof shall have liberty to dig for cole mines giving my wife full satisfaction for the same. Also I will and desire that my dear wife shall have my manor house with all its appurtenances during her widowhood. And as for the residue of the manor and lands, I will that the profits thereof shall be taken by my said wife towards payment of my debts and the raising of a sum

of £500 by agreement with my mother Lightbound, the said lands are also to be liable for a sum of £1000 more, both which said sums to be distributed amongst my younger children, &c.

Francis Lindley pre-deceased his wife, and left a son, also named Francis, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to George Pigott, Esq., of Preston. Francis married in 1695, Caroline, daughter of Joseph Finch, Esq., of Kent. He resided at Bolling Hall, was High Sheriff of the County of Lancaster, and keeper of the West Riding registers. He died in 1734, leaving his wife Caroline, an only son, Walter, who was insane, and two daughters who died unmarried.

By the failure of his line the Bolling estates went to Thomas, son of George Pigott, Esq., of Preston, who, dying without issue, bequeathed them to his cousin, Charles Wood, son of Francis Wood, Esq., of Barnsley, and a captain in the navy. He married Caroline, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lacon Barker, Esq., of Otley, and on his death in 1782, left several children. His daughter Caroline became the wife of William Busfeild, Esq., of Upwood, who subsequently represented Bradford in Parliament. His son, Francis Lindley Wood, born in 1771, inherited the estates and the baronetcy (created in 1784) of his uncle, Sir Francis Wood.

Capt. Chas. Wood, owner of Bolling manor, and great grandfather of the present Viscount, and his wife, Caroline Lacon Barker, were both related to the Thompsons of Kirby Hall, his grandmother and his wife's mother having been of that family. They were also connected through the Lindleys and Finches, his wife through the Finches being related to the Lindleys, as he was connected with them through the Simpsons, of Babworth. Mrs. Wood, through her great-grandmother, was descended from the Hortons and Gledhills of Barkisland, the former deriving their family name from Horton, a township immediately adjoining to Bowling.

Sir Francis Lindley Wood resided at Bolling Hall, and married, in 1798, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Buck, Esq., of New Grange, Leeds, by whom he had three children — the Right Hon. Sir Charles

Wood, M.P., Samuel Francis Wood, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Anne, married to J. W. Childers, M.P., of Cantley Hall, near Doncaster.

About 1790, however, the proprietors of the newly-formed Bowling Ironworks entered into arrangements with Sir Francis for leasing the getting of the coal and ironstone on his estate, the result being the formation of mounds of shale and refuse, many of which still remain. So disfigured had the neighbourhood of Bolling Hall become before the close of last century, that Sir Francis quitted the hall for a more pleasant part of the country, and accordingly took up his residence at Hemsworth Hall, near Barnsley, which he had inherited from his uncle, the Rev. Henry Wood, D.D., vicar of Halifax. His Bowling estate was principally managed by Isaac Wells, his agent, who appears to have been a clever business man and a good servant, as shown by his correspondence with his employer.

Sir Francis, too, was an active man of business, and throughout the negotiations connected with the leasing of the minerals and the subsequent sale of his estate to the proprietors of the Bowling Ironworks, he displayed much Yorkshire 'cuteness. The country around Hemsworth, however, would doubtless be more to his liking than a neighbourhood which was rapidly becoming disfigured by collieries, ironworks, and factories, and Sir Francis passed his time on his estates, introducing agricultural improvements and promoting the prosperity of his tenantry, by whom he was much respected. He was also an ardent sportsman, and entered into the pleasures of the chase with great zest. It would appear that he kept a kennel of dogs at Bolling Hall after he had quitted it for Hemsworth. In November, 1799, his agent, Isaac Wells, writes to him—"The young dog and old Bumper are in very good order; the young dog appears to be a very fine one, and last week Jere Clayton got another puppy, which he says is of a very good breed, which David (Davy) is keeping."

Sir Francis Lindley Wood was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1814, and Vice-Lieutenant of the West Riding in

1819, during a period when much discontent prevailed in the surrounding district.

Politically, Sir Francis was an advanced Whig, and took an active part in the political affairs of the county of York. Towards the close of the year 1806 there was an election for the county, the candidates being Mr. William Wilberforce, Mr. Walter Fawkes, and the Hon. Henry Lascelles, afterwards Earl of Harewood. In this contest Sir Francis Lindley Wood took an active part, chiefly in the interest of Mr. Fawkes, with whom he was on most intimate terms. The following letter, written to him by his trusty agent, Isaac Wells, from Bradford, will find an appropriate place here:—

Bowling, October 24th, 1806.

Sir,—I have received your letter, and have wrote to Abm. Sutcliffe, and spoke to the persons you mention and several others in the neighbourhood, who are all agreeable to support Mr. Fawkes. Mr. Ibbitson, Mr. Bleasard, Mr. Broadley, and several other persons about Bradford, hath been for two or three days by past soliciting about this district for votes in favour of Mr. Fawkes, and I understand they have had pretty good success. Mr. Fawkes was at Bradford yesterday, and was received by the ringing of bells amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people, who dragged him in his carriage (without horses) into the town, and also out of it, to a certain place, when he returned home. He went to the Piece Hall about eleven o'clock and stood upon the steps at the entrance to the Hall, and delivered an excellent speech to all the assembly, who received it with great attention and repeated huzzas. He told them that he meant to offer himself as a candidate, and hoped for their support, and if he got the honour to represent them, he would endeavour to make himself worthy of the confidence they reposed in him. He said he was no stranger amongst them, but was very well known to most of them, to use your own language, "I am your neighbour's bairn." He also said he was determined to stand in the Castle yard to any opposition there might be till the very last moment admitted by law. There seems to be an opposition forming at Halifax in favour of the old members. Mr. Edwards was in the chair. They have sent hand-bills to Bradford, and solicit deputies from other towns; and at Bradford they called a meeting last night at three o'clock for the same purpose as that at Halifax. But I have not heard what they made of it, nor who was their leading man.

Yrs. to com'd,

ISAAC WELLS.

A week afterwards, Mr. Wells also forwarded to Sir Francis another letter on the same subject, and the following extract is interesting, referring as it does to the visit paid to Bradford by Mr. Wilberforce, the champion of the slave :—

Bowling, October 31st, 1806.

Sir,—The friends of Mr. Fawkes are doing all in their power in his favour, and mean to get as many as possible to attend at York on Thursday next, the day of nomination. Mr. Lamplugh Hird is in favour of Mr. Fawkes. Mr. Jarratt was chairman at the Talbot meeting in favour of the old members. Mr. Sturges and many other gentlemen about Bradford are very active in getting votes for the old members, and Mr. Wilberforce was at Bradford yesterday by himself. He was met on the road and conducted into the town by many of his friends on horseback, and was conducted by the gentlemen from the Talbot Inn to the Piece Hall, where he delivered a pretty good speech. But the place was so crowded very little could be heard. I hear very little about the other member, but it is expected he will stand forwards in the contest, though it is believed Mr. Fawkes is certain to be elected.

On November 13th, Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Fawkes were elected without opposition, the Hon. Mr. Lascelles having declined the contest. The year following, namely, in May, 1807, occurred the most memorable election contest for Yorkshire which ever took place. The candidates who went to the poll were Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Milton, and the Hon. Mr. Lascelles. The real struggle, however, was between Milton and Lascelles, Mr. Wilberforce being an old servant and accepted by both parties. Sir Francis took a leading part on behalf of Lord Milton. The polling lasted for fifteen days, the excitement towards the close being almost maddening, as the numbers ran so evenly. At the final close of the poll they stood as follows : — Wilberforce, 11,808 ; Milton, 11,177 ; Lascelles, 10,990. The contest is said to have cost Earl Fitzwilliam and the Earl of Harewood each £100,000.

At the general election in 1812, Wells wrote, that in obedience to instructions he had "canvassed twenty-five freeholders in Bowling for Lord Milton, and had got twelve plumpers." There was no contest, however, Lord Milton and the Hon. Mr. Lascelles being returned

unopposed on the retirement of Mr. Wilberforce. After the great Reform Bill of 1832 had passed the Commons and was negatived in the Lords, a great meeting was held at York, under the presidency of Sir Francis, as a demonstration in favour of the bill. The meeting was very largely attended by influential persons from all parts of the Riding.

Sir Francis Lindley Wood was justly considered the father of Reform in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and although he never aspired to a seat in Parliament, yet during a period of forty years he took a leading part in carrying out the principles of Constitutional freedom, in the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and in the abolition of negro slavery.

The disastrous failure of the Wakefield Bank, and the bankruptcy of its partners, Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner and Co., having brought the beautiful estate of Hickleton, near Doncaster, into the market, Sir Francis Lindley Wood became the purchaser in 1828. Sir Francis went to reside at Hickleton in 1830, and continued there until his death in 1846. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir Charles Wood, elevated to the peerage by the title of Viscount Halifax of Monk Bretton, the place from whence his ancestors had sprung.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., first Viscount Halifax, was born December 20th, 1800. He was the son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, of Hickleton, by Ann, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Saml. Buck, Esq., Recorder of Leeds. Unlike his father, Sir Charles early displayed a taste for Parliamentary life. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated double first class in 1821. He first entered Parliament in 1826, as member for Great Grimsby, and exchanged that seat for Wareham in 1831. In 1829 he married Lady Mary, fifth daughter of Charles, second Earl Gray, and in the following year entered upon his official career, being appointed private secretary to his father-in-law. In 1832 (after the passing of the first Reform Bill) he was nominated as a candidate for Halifax. Although

he had no local interest or connection with the town beyond the favour of a few personal friends, he came with the prestige of the great Whig nobleman under whose auspices the Reform Bill which gave to Halifax its two seats was successfully carried. The other candidates were the Hon. James Stuart Wortley (Conservative) and Mr. Rawdon Briggs (Liberal). He told the electors that "he had formerly made a full declaration of his principles, which remained unaltered. The only change of which he was aware, was that he had become a member of the Government. He was a member of a party which, when in opposition, won from a reluctant Administration the relief of the Dissenters, of that party which assisted a converted Government in relieving the Catholics, which, when first in power, advocated the people's rights and the extension of their suffrage by the Reform Bill, and which had abolished and reduced sinecures and pensions. He had been a Churchman from his youth, but he could not forget that the Church owed its origin to conscientious dissent. He was anxious to preserve the Church, and, because he was so anxious, he was the more ready to reform it. He was also an advocate for Free Trade and the establishment of commercial intercourse as the best security for averting the evils of war and promoting the blessings of peace." The numbers were at the close of the poll: Briggs, 242; Wood, 235; Stocks, 186; Wortley, 174. Just previous to being returned for Halifax, he had been appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, and in each successive Whig Administration Sir Charles Wood continued to hold a place. The patronage at his disposal in clerkships, &c., was bestowed in a sagacious and worthy manner, and the son of many a poor working man in Halifax obtained a comfortable berth under Government directly through his influence.

In 1839 he retired from the Whig Ministry, with his brother-in-law, Lord Howick, then Secretary for War, and now Earl Grey, they having differed in opinion with their colleagues as to the extent to which reform should be carried. Sir Charles and Lord Howick advised a vigorous

policy of social and administrative reform, but the majority of the Cabinet thought that it would be better to be allied still closer to the more advanced Liberals. Accordingly Lord Howick, compared by the wits of the time to Robinson Crusoe, and Sir Charles Wood, nicknamed Man Friday, came out from among the Liberals, although announcing that this would not interrupt their friendly relations with their former colleagues, and that they would continue to support their general policy.

Having been again returned for Halifax in 1841, Sir Charles remained quiet in Parliament for some years, and when Lord John Russell's Government was formed in 1846 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Scarcely was he settled in office, when the Irish famine rose to such a height as to baffle all ordinary means of meeting the calamity, and Sir Charles was obliged to add £10,000,000 to the debt of the country in order to keep millions from actual starvation. The negotiations which issued in borrowing this sum were the least of his difficulties. There was the machinery to be created for its distribution, which required to be arranged in such a way that the money so provided should actually go to the relief of the people, and not by a series of manœuvres into the pockets of the Irish landlords. And these steps were to be taken on the instant, for, while the Government deliberated, the people were starving.

Scarcely had this appalling difficulty been surmounted when the stagnation of trade and the general want of confidence in mercantile solvency—generated very much by the reckless manner in which new railway undertakings were pushed forward, absorbing more capital than the business of the country could spare—produced their natural consequences, and created panic on the Stock Exchange. To add to the difficulties of the occasion, the panic occurred in the autumn of 1847, when Parliament was not sitting; the Ministers were therefore compelled to act on their own responsibility. Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood accordingly, after consulting with the authorities at the Bank, authorised that body to take a step which would

violate the law, that is to say, they were permitted to issue notes to a certain amount beyond the cash reserve they had in their coffers, on the understanding that all advances made to merchants by such means should be charged at the rate of 8 per cent., half the profits to go to the Government. The complete success of this stroke of policy was shown in the fact, that the contemplated breach of the currency law, which the Government authorised, had not to be resorted to. The mere promulgation of the notice that the Bank of England was permitted, and was prepared to act on the permission, to advance money, restored confidence at once.

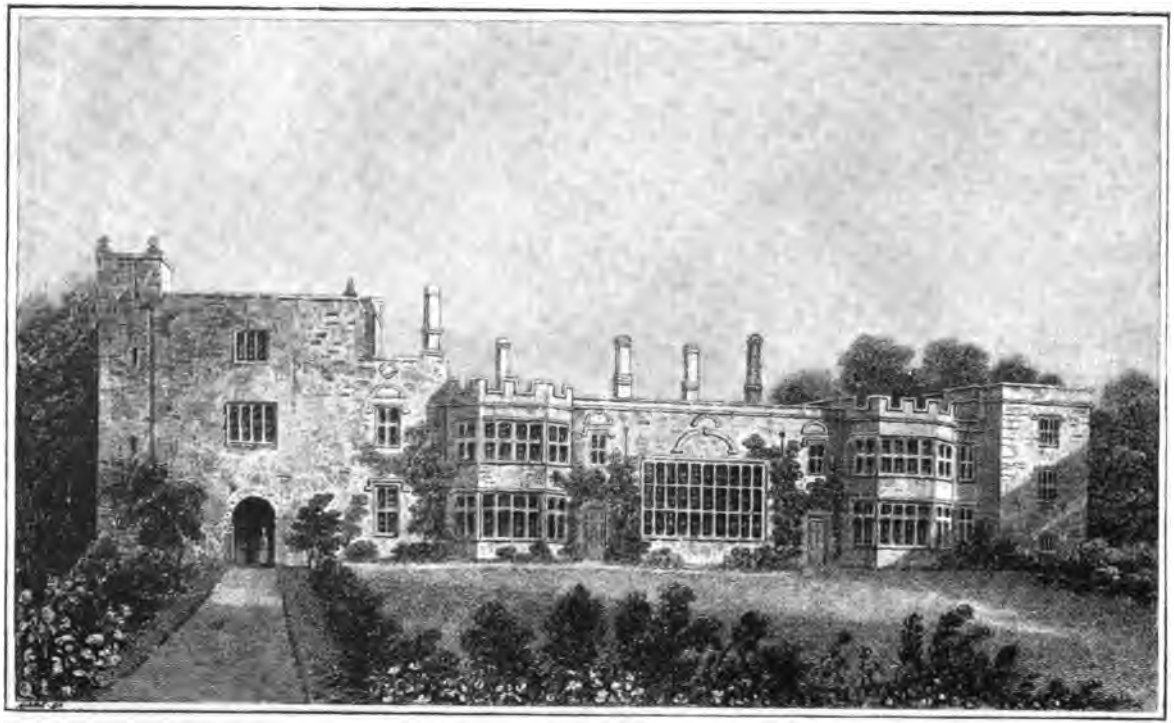
When Lord Aberdeen formed his Ministry in 1852, Sir Charles accepted the post of President of the Board of Control of India. The first notable act of Sir Charles after his appointment, was to introduce into the House of Commons, in June, 1853, a new bill for the government of India, which he did in a speech of five hours' length. The bill gave rise to frequent and prolonged discussions in the Commons, but was ultimately carried through all its stages there, and in due course received the Royal assent. From this time the official and political career of Sir Charles Wood may be very lightly sketched. He held the office of President of the Board of Control until 1855, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he occupied until 1858, when the Liberals went out of power. In 1859, on the reaccession of the Liberals to power, Sir Charles was appointed Secretary for India, which important post he held until 1866.

At almost each election Sir Charles was returned for Halifax, after a contest, and often at the top of the poll, but in 1865 he thought it prudent to announce that he should retire from the representation of the borough for which he had sat for thirty-three years. Very soon afterwards he was presented with a service of silver plate, as an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by those who had known him and supported him for so long. On February 6th, 1866, Sir Charles Wood resigned the office of Secretary of State for India, in which he was succeeded

by Earl de Grey and Ripon, and was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Halifax. After entering the House of Lords, Viscount Halifax was not very prominently before the public, his appointment, in 1870, as Lord Privy Seal, which office he held until 1874, being the most important feature of his latter political career. He died at Hickleton on August 8th, 1885, in the 85th year of his age, leaving four sons and three daughters.

His lordship's eldest son is the present Viscount Halifax. The second son, the Hon. Francis Lindley, a captain in the Royal navy, died in 1873. The third son, the Hon. John Lindley, was aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee War, and was also with Sir Garnet during his Governorship of Cyprus, and served in the Zulu War in 1879. The Hon. Frederick George Lindley, the fourth son, a barrister, married in 1878 Lady Mary Susan Felicie Lindsay, daughter of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Of his lordship's daughters, the Hon. Emily Charlotte married, in 1863, the late Hugo Francis Meynell Ingram, of Templenewsam, near Leeds, and Hoar Cross, Staffordshire; the Hon. Alice Louisa, in 1870, married the Hon. John Charles Dundas, brother to the Earl of Zetland; while the Hon. Blanche Edith married, in 1876, Captain the Hon. Henry William Lowry-Corry, third son of Lord Belmore.

The present Viscount Halifax, fourth baronet and second Viscount, is a gentleman of considerable note. He was born in 1839, and graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1866, with distinguished honours. He held the appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from 1862 to 1870. He married, in 1869, Agnes Elizabeth, only daughter of William Reginald, twelfth Earl of Devon, and has an only surviving son, Edward Frederick Lindley, born in 1881, and two daughters. His lordship has been for many years President of the English Church Union, which was established in 1859, and in 1886 he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. The Union now comprises 30,000 members.



BOLLING HALL.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORICAL SURVEY—continued.

Bolling Hall an interesting relic — Style of Architecture — Central Hall — Historic Mantelpiece—Bolling Park—Ghost Legend—"Pity poor Bradford"—Tenants of Bolling Hall—Family Shields (illustrated)—Bolling Chapel, Bradford Parish Church.

BOLLING HALL.

Bolling Hall, so long the residence of the Bollings, the Tempests, and the Lindley Woods, is, in its associations and style of architecture, the most interesting relic of a past age left in the immediate vicinity of Bradford. Dr. Whitaker, in his "Loidis and Elmete," thus describes Bolling Hall:—"The hall is a large majestic building, with a centre and two deep wings to the north, and has been built at different periods. The south front, opening to the garden, is terminated by two square towers of considerable but uncertain antiquity. The rest, I think, may safely be assigned to the Tempests, in the reign of Elizabeth. Within the towers are two deeply embayed windows, and between them the hall, which has one vast window of many square-leaded lights. It is about thirty feet long, and has a plain plaster ceiling, which probably conceals a fine oaken roof."

So many additions and alterations have been made to the building by various owners, that the hall now presents a somewhat mixed appearance. Of the two towers, that to the west is evidently the more ancient, partaking somewhat of the character of a keep of the feudal period. It is probably a remnant of the earlier Bolling residence, the Tempests being represented by the more domesticated style of the deeply-embayed windows and central window of the south front. Our illustration shows the two embattled bay windows of the hall as they were prior to

the alteration of one of them (that to the east) during the later part of last century. Besides adding another "style" to the architectural features of the building, the alteration entirely destroyed the harmonious appearance of the south front.

The principal entrance to the hall is on the north side. The lights above the entrance door are filled in with interesting fragments of stained glass of evident antiquity, and there are specimens of old stained glass in the central hall and other portions of the house. When Brook, the antiquary, visited Bolling about the middle of last century, there were, he states, in the central hall window thirty-five shields of arms: in the staircase window four, in the glass door leading to the garden three, and in the window to the gallery two. The central hall is a large and lofty apartment, and preserves many of the characteristics which it possessed in the time of the Tempests. The window is of noble proportions, being in three tiers, each having ten lights. The shields and stained glass are principally in the lower tier. The window is surmounted by a semi-circular arch, filled in with small leaded glass. An old oak balcony, in a perfect state of preservation, spans one side of the central hall. Ascending the oak staircase, admission is gained to the "Ghost Chamber," which occupies the western bay, and here, it is said, the redoubtable ghost appeared which struck terror into the heart of the Earl of Newcastle, the Royalist commander, during the siege of Bradford, and caused him to forego his intention of putting the town to the sack. The apartment remains in the same condition as it was left at that period, except for the "improvements" effected by the modern decorator, whose aversion to oak panelling has resulted in the walls being painted and varnished in light colours. The plaster ceiling in this room is very ornate, and considered to be one of the most remarkable specimens of the work of its period in existence. The ornamentation, which is in high relief, is very quaint. Round the upper portion of the walls runs a cornice of considerable depth, with human heads and fabulous animals

rudely carved in relief, and interlaced with foliated ornamentation.

The chief feature of interest in the room, however, is the mantel-piece, which is of carved oak, reaching to the full height of the room. It is supported by two fluted columns, which support a canopy ornamented with oak and vine leaves, and contains two portraits painted on panels, said to be those of Lady Rosamund, the last of the Bollings of Bolling, and her husband, Sir Richard Tempest. These portraits are said to have been painted from the originals in early life, and if so, they are in a remarkable state of preservation. The accompanying sketch, taken on the spot, gives but an imperfect idea of this historic mantel-piece, which, so far as our knowledge extends, is for the first time given as an illustration. Some diversity of opinion exists as to the period when this mantel-piece was erected. An examination of the character of the ornamentation clearly points to the work belonging to the early Jacobean period. The portraits may have been earlier. As Sir Richard Tempest, one of the subjects, died in 1537, a date anterior to the style of the mantel-piece, the panels on which the portraits are painted may have been inserted from a former work. A passage from this interesting apartment leads to the rooms in the western tower, which are disused. The walls of this, the most ancient portion of Bolling Hall, are of great thickness. A private chapel was once attached to the Hall.

It is said that Bolling Hall was once protected by a moat, and surrounded by an extensive park. Of the latter there is sufficient documentary evidence to justify the assumption, while in the name, "The Parks," by which the site of the Messrs. Mitchell's residences was known a century and a-half ago, we have traditional evidence to the same effect. That this park was wooded to some extent, we conclude from the existence of such names as "The Oaks," "The Coppice," and "Spring Wood," all referring to ground within sight of Bolling Hall. There is evidence, too, that a deer park formed part of the Bolling estate in very early times, and extended to and embraced the greater

part of Denholme. During the time of the Tempests, Denholme Park was several miles in circumference, and was stocked with deer, one portion being reserved for the "doe" park, which name it still bears.

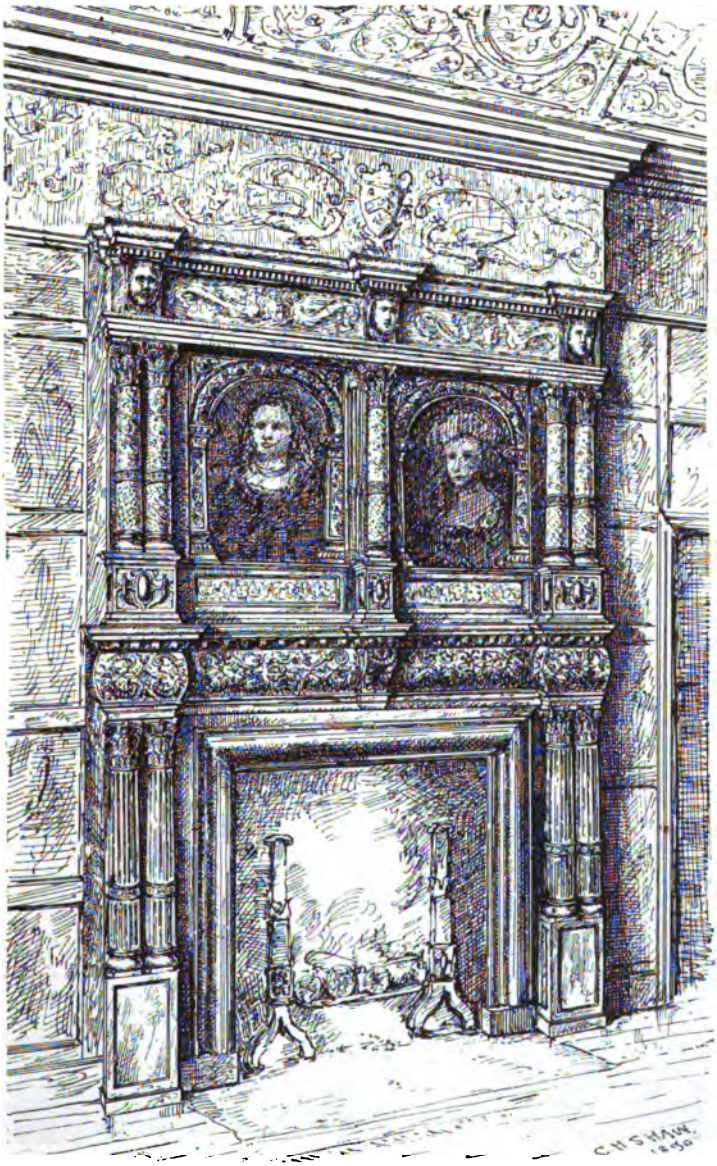
The legendary associations of Bolling Hall have been so often treated of, that the theme has become hackneyed. We have already referred to its traditionary ghost, without which so ancient a residence would not be complete. Unlike many similar apparitions, the Bolling Hall ghost, it would appear, rendered good service to the town of Bradford, by saving it from wreck and pillage during the Civil Wars — the story going, that during the siege of that town, while the Royalist general was asleep in one of the rooms of the hall, a female apparition stood before him.

> Mournful she seemed, though young and fair;
> She clasped her hands, as if in prayer,
> And, sighing, said, "In pity spare
> Our poor devoted town."

Of course it is an established fact that the Earl of Newcastle, the general in command of the Royalist forces, made Bolling Hall his headquarters during the second siege of Bradford, and that, having captured the town, he was so exasperated at the stubborn resistance made by the inhabitants, many of whom were ardent Parliamentarians, that he ordered the town to be sacked, and its inhabitants slaughtered. A pitiful story is told by Joseph Lister, who was a partaker in the scene, of the consternation of the inhabitants when the town was taken by the Royalist forces.

> Oh! what a night and morning was that in which Bradford was taken! What weeping and wringing of hands!—none expecting to live any longer than till the enemy came into the town; the Earl of Newcastle having charged his men to kill all, man, woman, and child, in the town, and to give them all Bradford quarter, for the brave Earl of Newport's sake (who was said to have been barbarously slain during the first siege). However, God so ordered it that before the town was taken, the Earl gave a different order, viz., "that quarter should be given to all the townsmen."

And then follows the story of the visit of the lady in



MANTEL PIECE, BOLLING HALL.

white to the Earl, on which he sent out orders revoking his former command. At all events, the lives of all the unarmed inhabitants of the town were spared, and the place became a garrison for the King.

Bolling Hall has had many tenants since Sir Francis Lindley Wood vacated it. It has been subdivided into sections, and at various times has been tenanted by Mr. Thos. Mason, Mr. Michael Horsfall, Mr. John Aked, Mr. Miles Illingworth, Mr. Wm. Walker, Mr. Chas. Walker, &c. The late Mr. J. M. Tankard, the last occupant, worthily revived the prestige of the hall. His tastes being quite in sympathy with his surroundings, the deceased gentleman added to the furnishings of the hall many articles appropriate to such a place, especially in antique furniture, armour, pictures, &c., with which the hall was well stocked. At his death, in July, 1887, the whole were disposed of. Bolling Hall belongs to Mr. John Paley, of Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, his father, the late Rev. G. B. Paley, having been the eldest son of Mr. J. G. Paley who purchased the estate in 1834. The hall is now the residence of Mr. Arthur D. Ellis, manager of the Bowling Ironworks.

FAMILY SHIELDS.

Reference has already been made to the shields in stained glass formerly existing in Bolling Hall, many of which were removed from the windows in the Hall by Thomas Mason, Esq., about the year 1825, before he sold the hall, and which he placed in his new home of Copt Hewick Hall. The window at Copt Hewick has been twice removed since 1825, and much glass has doubtless suffered thereby, what remains being very "tender." It is supposed that some of the shields were put into the large window of Bolling Hall by Richard Tempest, of Bolling and Bracewell, who made some enlargements in the hall, and died in 1582. The sketches we are privileged to give were made for Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest, of Coleby Hall, Lincoln, by the permission of Mr. Hirst, the

present owner of Copt Hewick Hall, and to this lady we are indebted for drawings of thirty shields, from which the subjoined six have been selected. Notes are added in explanation, taken from information supplied by Mrs. Tempest.

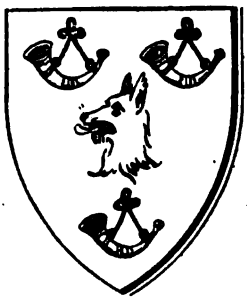
The first sketch given is that of the Bolling arms, viz. :—Sable on an escutcheon argent three emmets with an orle of seven martlets of the second. When Dodsworth visited Bracewell Church in 1645, he described a shield painted on the wall with the Bolling arms as, Sable on an escutcheon argent three fleur de lys of the first between six martlets of the second, three in chief and three in base, and then adds this note—"Mr. Tempest saith it is not right here but is in the gallery at Bolling." In Waddington Church, where Sir Richard Tempest placed a window to the memory of himself and his wife, Rosamund Bolling, Dodsworth describes the coat on her breast as, "Sable an escoucheon ermine empaling an orle of martlets argent, paled with Tempest."

The following are the arms of *Tempest*:—Argent, a bend sable between six martlets sable—a bearing of great antiquity. Sir Roger Tempest, of Bracewell, bore these arms, who fought with his son Richard, in King Edward the First's wars in Scotland and in France. Sir Richard Tempest, a younger son, who became of Studley, near Ripon, sealed with the arms slightly differenced when he undertook, in 1352, to hold Berwick-on-Tweed for the English king, viz., a chevron between three martlets; but the bend between the six black martlets or storm finches is the coat which all the branches of this ancient and spreading family have preferred.

The accompanying plate represents the arms of *Tempest*:—Argent a bend between six martlets sable, impaled with *Harrington*, sable fretty argent. It is believed that Johanna, the first wife of Sir Thomas Tempest, who died in 1507, was a Harrington. The coat appears amongst the Tempest quarterings on the shield painted on the walls of Bracewell Church, between *Hebden* and *Rye*. On June 27th, 1437, Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, Kt., father of Sir Thomas, was bound in £400 to Sir Thomas Harrington, Kt.; and Sir James Harrington, who helped to betray Henry VI. at Waddington, was a younger son of this Sir Thomas Harrington.

For *Thornton*, one of the Bolling intermarriages, their arms were given in the window of Bolling Hall as—Argent, a chevron sable between three thorn trees proper. The shield given below is a patch-up, and may be meant for *Hamerton*:—Arg. three hammers sable impaled with *Tempest*. Argent a bend between six martlets sable, and refer to the marriage of Isabel Tempest, daughter of Sir Richard, with Laurence Hamerton, of Wigglesworth, about the year 1400. It is more probable, however, that the Tempest coat should be on the "baron" side of the shield and stand for *Tempest* impaling *Pigott*, viz.:—Argent a bend between six martlets sable (*Tempest*) and sable three pickaxes or, for *Pigott*. The lower quarters have been restored on this supposition. Robert Tempest, of Bolling and Bracewell, married about 1563 Anne, daughter of Bartholomew

Pigott. These arms were impaled in a shield painted on the wall of Bracewell Church, and seen by Dodsworth in 1645.



This shield may be described as argent a fox's head erased between three bugle horns, stringed (evidently meant for the arms of *Bradford* (of Hethe), or Heath, near Wakefield), Beatrix Bradford having married one of the sons of Sir Richard and Rosamund Tempest. The Bradford family of Heath do not appear to have ever resided in Bradford, although they undoubtedly had property there.

While on the subject of the arms of Bradford, it may be well to notice the ambiguity which exists in respect to them. In James's "History of Bradford," the arms are given as gules, a chevron or, between three bugle horns strung sable. Crest, a boar's head erased; evidently indicating the traditionary slaying of a wild boar, and the blowing of the horn by the retainers of John of Gaunt on his passing through Bradford. Whitaker, in his "History of Craven," says that painted on the wall of Bracewell Church the arms of Bradford were "a leopard's head erased between three bugle horns strung sable," in reference to the marriage of a daughter of John Bradford, of Heath, with a younger Tempest of Bracewell. Dodsworth, who visited the church in 1645, also gives a leopard's head erased. When the same antiquary paid a visit to Bradford Church in 1619, he stated that there were in the east window of the church for the Bradford arms, a lion's head erased, between three bugle horns strung sable, an annulet argent. These armorial bearings remained in the east window of the church until some alterations were effected in the first half of the present century. Again, we have Brook, when he visited Bolling Hall, stating that there were the same arms as those mentioned by Whitaker as being in Bracewell Church, viz.:—A leopard's head erased between three bugle horns strung sable.

According to current representation, the Arms of Bradford are:—Per pale gules and azure on a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns, stringed or, a well sable. The crest, a boar's head (without tongue), erased or, in front of the trunk of a tree sprouting proper. Motto: *Labor Omnia Vincit.*

BOLLING CHAPEL.

The Bolling chapel at the Bradford Parish Church is situate in the south aisle, adjoining the chancel, and until recently was separated from the body of the church by an iron railing. The chapel is supposed to be contemporary with that of the principal structure, as it is referred to in the wills of the Bollings who lived about that period. On the south wall of the chapel there is an old oak carving of a coat of arms, which may be described as a chevron between dragons, on a chief three griffins' heads erased. Sir Richard Tempest, of Bolling Hall, by his will dated 1537, ordered his remains to be buried in "our Ladye's queere" of Bradford Church, the Bolling chapel having been dedicated by him to the Virgin Mary. In addition to the Bolling and Tempest burials, there are deposited in the floor of the chapel the remains of several members of the Lindley-Wood family, the Masons, and the Paleys. By arrangement with the Rev. G. B. Paley, of Freckenham Rectory, Suffolk, then owner of the freehold, the chapel was in 1879 converted into a clergy vestry, the freehold being still vested in the owners of Bolling Hall. Mr. John Paley, of Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, while retaining the freehold, still permits the use of the chapel for the purposes named.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS.

The old town's books — Laxity in town's affairs — Extravagant charges by officials —Valuation of Bowling Township in 1757 — Highway Acts of 1750 — The "Rebecca" Riots in Bowling—Workhouse for Bowling and North Bierley—Bowling divided into East and West—Town's affairs in 1800 - Old Township Officers—Assessment in 1834—Incorporation with the Borough—Aldermen and Councillors for Bowling.

The township affairs of Bowling are much akin to those of other townships of Bradford before they became incorporated with the borough. The accounts of the constables, surveyors, overseers, and churchwardens are meagre enough in themselves, but they throw light upon the secular history of the township which could be obtained from no other source, and it is therefore well that they should be preserved. This we are enabled to do by the courtesy of Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson, assistant overseer of Bowling, who has charge of the old town's books, and they were cheerfully placed at our disposal by the overseers. It is satisfactory to note that the books are in excellent preservation and in safe keeping, which is more than can be said for the old books in several of the townships in and about Bradford.

The earliest minute-book in the overseers' possession is a most interesting record of town's affairs of nearly two hundred years ago. The first entry was made in October, 1707, and relates to the setting apart of a day for making the annual assessment of all the property in the township. For that purpose the first day of August in each year was set apart; and it was added that no new "lay" shall be made until the officers had presented their accounts showing how the previous "lay" had been expended. A book was also to be provided in which the

accounts of the township should be duly entered. The minute then proceeds:—

The overseer for the time being not to charge more than sixpence a man to Bradford, twelvepence to Halifax and Leeds, eighteenpence to Wakefield, two shillings to Pontefract, nor above two shillings and sixpence for attending one town's meeting, provided there be not more than one meeting in any one year, and if there be more than one meeting in a year, not above one shilling for every one of such other meeting.

(Signed) FRAN. LINDLEY.
W. RICHARDSON.
JO. SUGDEN.
JOSEPH GARGRAVE.

Wm. Seed gave in his account as constable for the year 1706, when it appeared that he had disbursed £6 16s. 4d., and had only received from the town £6 4s. 2½d., "so that ye town is now indebted to him 12s. 1½d." It may be added that the name of Seed, while one of the first, is also one of the last mentioned in the old town's books. Rich. Collington was overseer in 1707, and had received as "cess" for eight months £25 2s. 10d., and had paid to the poor £22 17s. 9d. Robt. Swaine was constable. There are no entries for the years 1708 and 1709, a laxity of keeping the accounts which had set in very early, and which was subsequently the cause of some disturbance. This dereliction of duty on the part of the township officials was not confined to Bowling.

At a meeting held at Wm. Thornton's in December, 1710, Joshua Blackbrook gave in his accounts as constable; Abraham Dixon being overseer. For the year 1714 Joshua Walker was overseer, and the town's book was signed by Wm. Richardson, Isaac Balme, W. Curtis, Saml. Gargrave, Wm. Hodgson, and Will. Thornton. In 1718 Jere. Clayton was churchwarden, and Richard Collinson surveyor, when £1 8s. 5d. was charged to Bowling for the repair of Bradford Parish Church. The entries in the town's book from this period until the year 1727 are made in the most higgledy-piggledy fashion, having evidently been entered up every few years and attested by Francis Lindley, the lord of the manor, or some other local

magnate, for decency's sake. From 1727 there is no entry whatever until the year 1758, when the town's affairs reached a crisis, and something like a "rumpus" occurred.

In September of the previous year, an important town's meeting took place at the house of Jeremy Fieldhouse, the old Wheat Sheaf, the purport of which is explained in the memorandum drawn up on the occasion, in which it was stated that—

Whereas, by an agreement entered in the first leaf of this (the old town's) book, dated the first day of October, 1707, subscribed by the late Francis Lindley, Esq., deceased, then lord of the manor of Bowling; Wm. Richardson, late of High Fearnley, Esq., deceased; John Sugden and Jos. Gargrave, deceased; all then principal landowners in the township, several useful regulations were intended to be made and observed by the officers for the time being, as to the passing of accounts of the town, making constables' lays, assessments of the poor, for repairing highways, and other public assessments and accounts of the township of Bowling, which for several years were duly entered in the town's book; but that for a period of thirty-one years after the year 1727 no entries whatever of monies received or disbursed were made by any of the officers. And whereas, for want of a due attendance of the principal landowners for many years at the time for making assessments and passing the officers' accounts, advantage had been taken of such neglect by those who did attend to take upon themselves the management of the town's concerns, and as a consequence assessments had not been equally made, nor monies received and paid satisfactorily accounted for.

To prevent like abuses in future, it was ordered that, for the safe keeping of the town's papers, a suitable box with two different locks be provided, which was to be kept at Bolling Hall, the manor-house of Walter Lindley, Esq., one of the keys to be kept by the steward of the manor, and the other by the overseer of the poor, who at that period was William Lumby. And to the end that the taxes might be more equally levied, it was resolved that no assessment be made except at a meeting called for that purpose. "And to the intent that the like irregularities and impositions as appear in such of the town's accounts as William Lumby hath been pleased to present, and particularly of those of the overseers of the poor," it was ordered that all accounts be presented and approved by a

meeting of the inhabitants to be held on the first Monday in August.

And to the further intent that the like extravagant charges by the overseers of the poor for their attendance upon the town's business and their expenses at town's meetings as have too frequently been allowed may for the future be avoided, it is agreed that no more than five shillings shall be hereafter allowed to any overseer as his expenses at any town's meeting, nor more than one shilling a day for each of his attendances at Bradford upon town's business, nor more than 2s. 6d. a day for his like attendances at Wakefield or Leeds, nor more than 3s. 6d. a day for attending at Pontefract. And it is further resolved that the constables, the churchwardens, and the assessors of the land-tax shall also be paid upon the above scale. And it is further agreed that John Swaine, Abm. Crabtree, Will. Thornton, and John Taylor make a survey of the Township of Bowling and an assessment thereof.

(Signed)

F. PIGOT, appointed by the Court of Chancery for the estate of Walter Lindley, Esq. (an imbecile).

RICH. RICHARDSON.	JOHN SWAINE.
JERE. RAWSON.	JOHN TAYLOR.
ABRAM BALME.	RICH. HODGSON.
JOSHUA WALKER.	GEORGE FIELD.
WM. MURGATROYD.	BENJ. JOWETT.
ABM. CRABTREE.	ROBT. WALTON.
ROBT. THORNTON.	JOHN PYRAH.
ISAIAH VERITY.	JOHN WOOD.
J. C. GREENWOOD.	

It appears that, following the decision of the above town's meeting, a complete valuation of the township was made, in which both owners' and tenants' names appear, with the yearly rent of land and houses, and the amount they were each assessed at. The list is given on pages 118–21.

About the year 1750 several Acts of Parliament were sought and obtained for making turnpike roads in the vicinity of Bradford. Among them was "An Act for repairing and widening the roads from Kighley to Wakefield and Halifax, and from Dudley Hill to Killinghall, and the south-west corner of Harrogate Inclosures; and more effectually to repair the roads from Leeds to Halifax, and Bowling Lane, and Little Horton Lane; and for building a bridge over the river Wharf at Pool, in the

West Riding of the County of York." The preamble of the Bill states that—

Whereas the road commonly called Bowling Lane, in the said townships of Bowling and Little Horton, leading from Bradford to Wibsey-Bank Foot; and the road commonly called Little Horton Lane, leading also from Bradford through the village of Little Horton, to the top of Brownroyd-hill, in the said townships of Little Horton and Wibsey; are, by reason of many heavy carriages, loaden with coals, passing along the said highways, become so deep and ruinous, that the same are (except in dry seasons) unpassable for waggons, carts, and other wheel carriages, and dangerous for travellers, and cannot be effectually repaired and amended by the laws now in being; and it being apprehended, that the Trustees appointed in and by the Acts of Parliament, so far as the same relate to the said roads between Leeds and Halifax, are not thereby impowered to amend and repair Bowling Lane and Little Horton Lane; Be it therefore enacted, that the Trustees appointed and elected, or to be appointed and elected, for putting the said Acts in execution, shall, from and after the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, be impowered to amend the said roads called Bowling Lane and Little Horton Lane.

And, for the better and more effectual repairing of the said roads between Leeds and Halifax, and of the said roads called Bowling Lane and Little Horton Lane, Be it further enacted, that from and after the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, the said Trustees shall and may erect a turnpike or turnpikes across or on the sides of the said roads called Bowling Lane and Little Horton Lane, and through Bowling and Wibsey, to Halifax; and shall demand and take, before any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, going for or laden with coals, shall be permitted to pass through the toll-gates or turnpikes already erected as aforesaid, the several tolls and duties following, that is to say—for every cart, wain, or other carriage, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or other beast of draught, the sum of one peny; and if drawn with more than one horse, mare, gelding, or beast of draught, the sum of an halfpeny for every such horse, mare, gelding, or beast of draught drawing the same; and for every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden with cinders, one halfpeny.

About this time a scheme was set on foot for a proposed highway from Selby, through Leeds and Bradford, to Halifax. It was strongly opposed by a number of influential inhabitants of Bradford and Bowling, for reasons set forth in a memorial addressed to an influential member of Parliament, and signed by Robt. Stansfield, Jere. Rawson,

James Garth, Hen. Hemingway, Will. Thornton, Chas. Booth, John Atkinson, Tim. Sterne, Hen. Stockdale, Thos. Watson, Joseph Shaw, John Copley, Isaac Wood. The Act was passed notwithstanding, and several roads were made passable for traffic in consequence.

The passing of Highway Acts, involving the erection of many toll-bars where none previously existed, was the cause of much discontent and a considerable amount of rioting. The rioters were called "Rebeccaites," and the following memoranda found amongst the literary curiosities of an old inhabitant, long since gathered to his fathers, will be read with interest by many:—

A brief account of the disturbances occasioned by the turnpikes. On Monday, the 18th of June, 1753, a mob arose from several parts, but chiefly from Yeadon and Otley and the adjacent places, and pulled down a turnpike at Bradford Moor, and afterwards attempted to destroy Bradford turnpike. The same day they destroyed one at Apperley Bridge. On the 22nd, they assembled again, and were joined by many hundreds of people from most parts of Bradford parish, when they tore down a turnpike at Tyersal Moor End, and burnt it and the house together. The same day they burnt one at Newill Hall, and Wibsey Bank Foot turnpike house and Bradford turnpike shared the same fate. At last they beset Mr. Balme's house, and behaved in a very irregular and unseemly manner. Saturday, 23rd, they pulled down Kirkstall turnpike and house, and burnt them together. The same day they burnt the house at Halton Dial. On Monday, the 25th, they assembled near Revey Beacon, when a very considerable company went and pulled down Beggerington turnpike and house, and burnt them together. The same day they burnt the turnpikes and houses at Belly Bridge, Brig-house, Clegg-heaton, and two others. In the same evening there was a skirmish at Harewood, where about half a score of the rioters were taken and sent to York; also a body of 100 soldiers was detached from York to Bradford. On the 26th, about 100 soldiers came from Manchester to Bradford, and the other detachment was withdrawn. The remaining days of this week were spent in meeting of the Commissioners to consult what was to be done, and apprehending such of the rioters as could be met with. About Wednesday, Beeston turnpike was burnt. Saturday, 30th, a mob arose in or about Leeds and attempted to rescue some of their companions when under confinement, and began to commit some outrage, upon which the soldiers were obliged to turn upon them, at first, as was reported, with powder only; but the mob, seeing it did no execution, raged still the more. After that small shot was used, which had much the same effect. At last the soldiers were obliged

to load with ball, and, I believe, several were slain, but so various were the reports, that I much question whether ever a true account was known. It was said that there were fifteen killed and two or three times that number wounded, but there are others that affirm the loss was far more considerable. At the following assizes, all that had been imprisoned on account of the turnpike riots were set at liberty; but about the latter end of August and September, they burnt by night most of the country turnpikes, viz., at Belly Bridge, Brig-house, Apperley Bridge, Stockbridge, Holme Lane End, and some others. And several of the above were burnt twice over, and some, I believe, three times over.

At a meeting of the principal landowners of Bowling and North Bierley, held on July 18th, 1762, it was agreed that £19 should be paid by the above townships to William Sharpe for the goodwill or tenant-right of his messuage and farm in Wibsey, and that the same should be converted into a workhouse for the use of both townships, the partnership to last for three years or longer if agreeable to both sides. The parties to this agreement were, on behalf of North Bierley, Richard Richardson, Esq., Edward Leedes, Esq., and Squire Tordoff, and representing Bowling, Abraham Balme, John Swaine, John Benson, and John Hopkinson. A large committee was appointed to attend the workhouse by four at a time on the first Monday in every month to pay poor's money and to inspect the overseer's accounts. John Swaine was the overseer at the time, and according to the accounts presented by him it appeared that for the preceding twelve months he had disbursed to the poor £136 19s. 8d. The old workhouse was situate in Rooley Lane. The town's apprentices were allotted to the various farms in the township, the owners or tenants whereof being obliged to take them or pay a certain sum of money to the town. Thus we find entries, viz.:—"Mrs. Swaine returned her apprentice and paid £10;" "John Wroe, sen., returned his apprentice and paid £6." John Wilson was master of the workhouse and assistant overseer. In August, 1789, it was agreed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bowling and North Bierley to continue the joint occupancy of the workhouse at Wibsey for another year, and then to separate and divide the goods,

and what interest appertained to the farm adjoining; and if no agreement could be arrived at, to put the case to reference, each side binding itself to abide by the result on a penalty of £50.

In 1765 a minute appears to the effect that as Thomas Goodchild, the collector of the land tax for that year, had not either appeared at the town's meeting nor presented his accounts, that the meeting be adjourned for his appearance. The name of John Eagle, lawyer, Bradford, is several times mentioned about this period. In 1772 the township of Bowling was divided into East and West. Previously it had been known as Little and Great Bowling. In 1770 appears the following minute:—

That we whose names are hereto put, being the principal inhabitants of the east end of Bowling, do agree the time to come to pay 4d. in the pound instead of performing our several and respective statute works.

(Signed)

For Chas. Wood, Esq., JOHN EAGLE.

JOHN BOLTON.	WM. LUMBY, jun.
JERE. FIELDHOUSE.	JAS. HARRISON.
JOHN KNOWLES.	THOS CLARKE.
REUBEN HOLMES.	GEO. FEATHER.
RICH. HODGSON.	ISAAC SUGDEN.
JOHN LUMBY.	ISAAC HOLDSWORTH.
STEPHEN HARDISTY.	ABM. FIRTH.
JOHN FIELDHOUSE.	JOHN CRABTREE.

The town's meetings were held from 1760 to 1765 at Isaac Wilson's in Bowling and James Harrison's at Dudley Hill, alternately. In 1770 the meetings were removed to the house of Jere. Fieldhouse, the Wheat Sheaf Inn, and were there held for a period of thirty years. The management of town's affairs, however, appears to have become as lax as before, judging by the following entry in the town's books:—

"The accounts of Abraham Balme, being surveyor of the highways of the west end of Bowling from the year 1787 to the year 1792, and the town passed his account and was debtor to him £3 14s. 4d., which was paid by Joseph Wilkinson at the committee-room, September 1st, 1800."

"The accounts against the surveyors of the highways from Michaelmas, 1797, to Michaelmas, 1801, were passed at a meeting held at Mr. Wharton's, the sign of the Wheat Sheaf Inn."

Thus, for a period of five years in one case and four years in another, the accounts were allowed to remain unchecked, and in the hands of the officials. Probably they were in safe keeping in the hands of Abraham Balme, whose name was the most prominent in town's affairs for a period of forty years.

At the beginning of the century the name of John Sturges became equally prominent. Thus in 1801 we find that gentleman receiving the amount of four years' collection for the highways, namely, £160 12s. 1¾d., and from Mr. Hailstone four years' allowance from the trustees of the highway from Dudley Hill to Harrogate (the Killinghall Road), amounting to £13 10s. During the four years there had been disbursed for maintenance of the highways £155 10s. 2d., leaving a balance to the good of £18 11s. 11¾d., which sum was handed over to Abraham Marshall, the next surveyor. During the same year (1801) Joseph Wroe was overseer, and Richd. Bolton churchwarden.

At a town's meeting held in 1806, over which Mr. Sturges presided, and at which there were present Mr. J. G. Paley, Mr. Thomas Mason, and others, it was agreed that a subscription of 15s. should be levied upon each man in the township of Bowling liable to serve in the militia, that might be disposed to advance the same, such subscription to exonerate him from the effects of the ballot. The subscriptions were to be paid to Thomas Terry and Richard Coultas. The accounts of the overseers of the poor had also gone up seriously at this period, reaching in the year 1807 to £569, Benjamin Gomersall being overseer. The names of George Ripley and Henry Leah appear in the town's books in 1810, when the militia subscription was again collected. The names of Richard Coultas and John Lumby were ordered to be returned to the magistrates as overseers in 1811, when it was resolved that the sum of fifteen guineas be paid to Coultas for his previous year's services.

The accounts were now presented in better order, and were approved by the West Riding magistrates, E. C. Lister, Esq., H. W. Hird, Esq., and J. Plumbe, Esq., having been audited by a committee consisting of Messrs. J. G. Paley, Thomas Mason, Henry Leah, Richard Wroe, William Benson, Joseph Wroe, jun., William Hartley, John Balme, John Wilkinson, and George Field. In 1817 the overseer's accounts were still very high. Richard Coultas was overseer, and his accounts for the year contained the following memorandum:—"A rate of 5s. in the pound on £2033, the assessable value of the township, realises £508 8s. 3d.," sundry other items bringing up the amount in his hands to £665. To the regular poor there had been dispensed £368 and to casual poor £156; other payments, £140. In the year 1819 it was resolved that the wages of the acting overseer, William Webster, be advanced ten guineas, making his salary in future thirty-five guineas annually. Robert Sugden was constable. Francis Mitchell and John Milligan were surveyors of the highways in 1826; William Terry and John Mitchell being assessors. William Webster was still acting constable.

At a town's meeting held October, 1830, to determine the necessity of fixing a place of confinement for all persons breaking the Sabbath, gambling and other misdemeanours, the following persons were selected as special constables, viz.:—Joshua Jennings, John Milligan, William Terry, James Sharp, Edward Ripley, Joseph Wroe, Samuel Haigh, Benjamin Wroe, John Field, John Balme, William Swaine, James Wilkinson, Francis Mitchell, George Addison, John Roper, J. G. Paley, and Joseph Booth.

In the year 1833, Henry Sutcliffe was appointed collector of assessed taxes for Bowling, he being also assistant overseer. In the following year an assessment of the township of Bowling showed the rateable value to be £2852 15s., and upon the basis a rate of 2s. in the pound realised £285 5s. 6d. William Terry and Benjamin Berry were the overseers, and Henry Sutcliffe assistant overseer The principal contributors to the rate were Messrs. John Sturges & Co. and Sturges' executors, who

paid on land, collieries, and cottages. The other principal contributors to the rate were:—Samuel Hartley (cottages), Mr. Rouse (cottages), James Wade (cottages), John Green Paley (land), John Hartley (cottages), Dr. Walker (land), Thomas Lord (cottages), John Lumby (cottages), John Taylor (cottages), John Wroe (cottages), William Marsden (cottages), Widow Oaks (cottages), Andrew Holmes (cottages), William and John Terry (mill, land, and cottages), John Butler (cottages), Thomas Wadsworth (cottages), Miss Currer (land and pits, for Bierley Ironworks), Thomas Wheatley (land and cottages), Wibsey Chapel (land), Mr. Newby (land), Francis Bridges (land and cottages), Hird, Dawson & Co. (land, colliery, and cottages).

An analysis of the various assessments in the rate books of 1834 may be of interest, for comparison with those of more recent times. Thus in 1834 Messrs. Sturges and Co. were assessed at 2s. in the £ on £20 for the "foundry," the annual value of which was put down at £20; for colliery, £10 10s., annual value, £105; for mill, occupiers Addison and Roper, £2 4s., annual value, £22. W. & J. Terry, mill, annual value, £13. Rev. Mr. Bull, Bierley parsonage, annual value, £6. Hird, Dawson and Co., for Newall Hall Farm, annual value, £5. J. G. Paley, for Bowling Hall and land—occupiers, John Aked, Michael Horsfall, Abram Barrett, and Daniel Davy—annual value, £79. Sturges' executors, dyehouse, Edward Ripley & Co. occupiers, annual value £46. J. G. Paley, corn mill, Joshua Jennings occupier, annual value, £36. William Greenwood, mill, Bankfoot, annual value, £8. Many of the cottages were assessed at the annual value of from 15s. to £1, paying upon the latter basis a rate of 2s. in the £. Robert Seed was surveyor of the highways in 1840. John Cole, jun., William Wilkinson, and William Stead were about the time in office as assessor and collectors of assessed taxes.

Prior to the Charter of Incorporation being obtained for the borough of Bradford, the township of Bowling was practically excluded from any benefit arising from the operations of the Board of Commissioners which

governed that town. One serious defect of the Act under which the Commissioners worked was, that it referred only to the township of Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little Horton. The townships of Bowling, Manningham, and a considerable portion of Horton were destitute of local government, not even possessing the advantage of lighting and watching. The Charter of Incorporation was granted in April, 1847, when the township of Bowling became a ward of the borough, with a burgess roll of 715 voters. The first councillors elected to sit in the Town Council were William Terry, G. W. Addison, Benjamin Berry, William Stead, James Firth, and John Glover.

The following gentlemen have represented the township of Bowling as aldermen and councillors since 1847, and two prominent townsmen have occupied the Mayoral chair, viz :—

Mayors :—Wilson Sutcliffe, William Moulson.

Aldermen :—Edwd. Ripley, Wm. Murgatroyd, Wm. Cheesebrough, Edwin Turner, H. W. Ripley, Wm. Rouse, Wilson Sutcliffe, James Cole, John Wright, Abm. Mitchell, William Moulson, Wm. Holdsworth.

Councillors :—Joshua Pollard, David Baxendale, John Wade, Mark Pickup, William Walker, Squire Auty, Cowling Ackroyd, George Coates, Henry Wm. Ripley, John Cole, John Sharp, John Moore, James Riley, John Charlesworth, Robt. Brownbridge, Wm. Corless, Edwin Turner, James Tankard, Thos. Berry, Abm. Baxendale, Wm. Wilkinson, Geo. Collins, Peter Wroe, John Harrison, James Hird, Abm. Naylor, Wilson Sutcliffe, Nathan Whitley, James Cole, Wm. Guy, George Pearson, John Wright, Joseph Scholefield, James M. Tankard, Lister Greenough, Samuel Storey, G. F. Dawson, Edward Ripley, Henry Wilkinson, Richard Holt, Abraham Mitchell, Squire Holdsworth, C. S. Johnson, Moses Sharp, Matthew Wright, Mark Brayshaw, William Moulson, John Schofield, W. D. Thornton, Jonathan Barker, Wm. Holdsworth, Wm. Lister, John Cass, J. C. Priestley, Henry Holland, Jesse Galloway, James Wright, J. R. Johnson, J. E. Scholefield, James Kay, Francis Haley.

In 1882 the township was divided into two wards, East Bowling and West Bowling, with a burgess roll respectively of 2990 and 2857 voters.

The population of the Bowling township since the beginning of the century, represented in decades, has

been as follows:—1801—2055; 1811—2226; 1821—3579; 1831—5958; 1841—8918; 1851—13,531; 1861—14,495; 1871—20,983; 1881—28,738. In 1858, the rateable value of Bowling stood at £30,057; in 1868, £53,172; in 1878, £83,887; in 1889, £101,868; in 1890, £105,092.

"Bowling Tide," an old-established feast, and the great holiday of the year, is held on the first Monday after the 12th of August.

Bowling Township is in the Eastern Division of the Parliamentary Borough of Bradford, as defined by the Redistribution of Seats Bill, 1885.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMERCIAL FEATURES.

Origin of Bowling Ironworks—Original Partners—Lease of the Rawson Estate—The "Birks"—First Contracts—Reconstruction of the Company in 1804—Lease of the Lindley-Wood Estate—Purchase of the Property by the Bowling Iron Company—Partition of the Estate between Messrs. Sturges, Paley, and Mason—Reconstruction of the Company in 1849—Converted into a Limited Company in 1870—Principal Families connected with the Company—John Sturges—John Green Paley—Thomas Mason—The Paley and Mason Families—Joshua Pollard.

ORIGIN OF BOWLING IRONWORKS.

In a previous chapter we described the nature of the substratum about Bowling as part of the most extensive and valuable coalfield in England, stretching from Derby and Nottingham to this district. The seam of coal known as the "better bed" contained in it is one of the most important elements necessary for the production of the best quality of iron, while the valuable beds of ironstone yield about 32 per cent. of iron. It would appear that the valuable nature of these deposits was first recognised by several business men, among whom were Mr. John Sturges, an ironmaster of some repute, residing at Sandal, whose works were at Wakefield; Mr. Richard Paley, iron merchant, of Leeds; and others. This was about the year 1784. In company with several other persons they set up the first foundry at Bowling for doing foundry and smiths' work, and for some years there was a constant transmission of productions between the works at Bowling and those at Wakefield, comprising such articles as "sad irons" (flat or laundry irons), posnets, ovens, boilers, sash and clock weights, &c. Domestic ovens were in those days, and for thirty years afterwards, the property of the tenants, and a good trade was done in them at Bowling works.

It was not until the year 1788, however, that works were established for smelting iron ore at Bowling, three years before the sister works at Low Moor, the boiler-plates for the steam boiler first put down at the commencement of the Low Moor Works being made at Bowling Ironworks. This was the beginning of the trade of the best Yorkshire iron, afterwards so famous throughout the civilised world. The works were, however, at first upon a very small scale. The Wakefield concern was carried on up to the year 1792, and how much longer we have no information, when, in return for wrought iron sent from thence, pig iron was sent from Bowling. In the year 1788, the building of the foundry at Bowling was going on, when the name of Henry Leah, the father of Mr. Leah, afterwards an influential ironmaster, occurs as a contractor for supplying stone and other material for the erection of buildings.

The original partners of the Bowling Ironworks Company were five in number, namely, Mr. John Sturges, sen., Sandal; Mr. John Sturges, jun., Leeds; Mr. William Sturges, Datchett; Mr. Richard Paley, Leeds; and Mr. John Elwell, Wakefield. The respective amounts of capital contributed to the concern in December, 1787, by the first partners were as follow:—John Sturges, sen., £700; John Sturges, jun., £1050; John Elwell, £350; Richard Paley, £700; and in September, 1788, William Sturges, £700—or a total of £3500. In 1792 this partnership was dissolved so far as John Elwell was concerned.

The new works were commenced on land purchased from Madame Rawson, of Bradford, and her son Benjamin, as appears by the following indenture of lease of the property, viz.:—

1788.—Indenture between Frances Rawson, widow, and Benjamin Rawson, of Bolton-le-Moor, younger, and John Sturges, elder, of Sandal; John Sturges, younger, of Leeds; William Sturges, of Datchet, Bucks; Richard Paley, of Leeds, iron merchant; and John Elwell, of Wakefield, bookkeeper.—Witnesseth that Benjamin Rawson, in consideration, &c., grants to John Sturges & Co., named, All that messuage called Birks, wherein John Fieldhouse lives, and several closes of land called Dyehouse Close, Calf Close, Round

Hill, Fish Pond, Little Banks, Great Banks, Three Nooked Close, Longlands, Far Pasture, Rushy Bottom Close, Tanyard, Riding Ing; Spout Ing, Laith Croft, in the occupation of the said John Fieldhouse; also the messuage where Richard Hodgson lived, and the closes called Smithy Close, Bailey Ing, Sugden Close, &c., in the occupation of the said Richard Hodgson; and also the closes called Jobson Close, Dennison Close, Cordingley Close, Long Close, &c., together with all the appurtenances, &c.

All these several closes lay in immediate contiguity, and formed the site of the present works, being bounded on the north by Bowling Back Lane, on the south by Low Lane, and on the west by Wakefield Road. They formed no part of the manorial lands attached to the manor of Bowling, having been leased, as stated, from the Rawson family, who were lords of the manor of Bradford, but not of Bowling. Judging by its appearance now, disfigured by slag-heaps and all the accessories of an iron manufactory, it would scarcely be imagined that, at the period of which we are treating, the land was in cultivation and withal partly covered with trees. Even within the recollection of old Bowlingites, portions of these trees remained, and blackberries grew freely on the spot occupied by the great slag-heap. The existence of the name of "Birks" would infer the presence of birch trees at some period. The messuage known as the Birks formed part of the purchase from the Rawsons. A new and handsome house was added to it as the residence of Mr. J. G. Paley, when he became resident manager, and in which he lived from 1798 to 1838, when he removed to Harrogate. It has since formed part of the company's offices. The various lands were not purchased from the Rawsons until the year 1808, twenty years after the formation of the company.

The first contract entered into by the Company for the minerals under the estate of the Rawsons and other landowners, is dated December 17th, 1788, and comprised the minerals in the Rawson estate, containing 58a. or. 10p., at £140 per acre, or equal to a sum of £8128 15s. The second contract was for the minerals under 44a. or. 37p. of their land in Bowling, which was dated October 6th,

1793. The price of minerals had evidently gone up during the interval, being at the rate of £160 per acre for the coal and ironstone, and of £60 per acre for 18a. 1r. 38p. of ironstone alone. The total amount of this second contract was £8185 2s. 6d. The second contract referred to the better-bed coal and ironstone at the Oaks and Rooley, and, as to the ironstone, in Galloway's and "late John Wroe's Farm." The third contract was dated February 15th, 1803, and it referred to the taking of twenty-four acres of black-bed coal in land in the occupation of John Wroe, sen., John Wroe, jun., and Richard Coultas, the price agreed to be paid being £27 10s. per acre. A contract had, however, been entered upon in 1794 with Sir Francis Lindley Wood for ninety acres of ironstone on a lease of twenty-one years at £63 per acre.

In the year 1804 an alteration in the constitution of the partnership of the Bowling Ironworks Company took place, the following being the respective partners, viz.:—John Sturges, the elder, of Wakefield; John Sturges, the younger, of Bowling Hall, afterwards of Elmfield, Doncaster; John Green Paley, of Bowling; Thomas Mason, of Horton; George Paley, of Leeds; Rev. John Simons, of Kent; and William Sturges, of Datchett, Bucks. The capital of the Company was now increased to £85,000. In the same year Mr. Henry Sturges went to the works, and served until his majority without salary.

In the year 1806 the Company took a great step in advance by treating with Sir Francis Lindley Wood for the minerals of the Bowling Hall estate. This contract included the minerals of the land known as the Parks (now partly owned by Messrs. Mitchell Bros.), and other lands reaching down to Lady Well Close. The names of the respective lands are as follow, some of them being still recognisable:—Upper and Lower Parks, Nine Days' Work, Seven Days' Work, Delf Closes, Upper and Lower Springs, Rough Burrows, Lower Holme, Laith Croft, Lower Lodge Close, Lady Well Close, &c. Some time before this, however, Messrs. Sturges & Co. had got coals and minerals in a portion of the Parks, and the Lamb Closes, adjoining Hall

Lane. It has been previously stated that Sir Francis himself worked the coals upon part of his estate chiefly for domestic purposes, his steward being Mr. Isaac Wells. In 1799 the latter writes his employer:—

> Our coals go off pretty well. We have sold all the coals we had stacked up, except the gall coals at the New Hey Pit, of which we have about fifty tups. I have had some trouble with the colliers wanting more wages, but I will not submit to it, as they have not made less than sixteen shillings per man ever since they began. Mr. Sturges has sunk three more pits in the Lamb Closes. One of them, I believe, will be all whole coal, but they are not saleable. Mr. Sturges will begin to lay down his iron railway into the Parks very soon. The railway is joined in the Lamb Close to that which cometh to our pit, and crosses the Hall Lane just below the white gate, and cuts off about ten perches of the New Hey corner. Our mine in the Spring Wood is now coming to the gall, so that we shall want a good many stones leading to it.

In 1809 Sir Francis Lindley Wood sold to John Sturges & Co. all the better-bed coal and ironstone on two acres of land occupied by John Robinson at £220 per acre; also the black-bed coal in New Hey, Broom Closes, &c. In 1811 the name of Henry Simons, of Kent, qaving chambers in the Temple, London, appears, along with the proprietors above named, in an indenture of purchase from John Jarratt, of Bradford, of property at Street House, Tong, also several closes of land in North Bierley. The two water corn-mills in Bowling, Lady Well Close, Mill Holme, &c., in the occupation of Jonas Jennings; and Lower Barber Close, in the occupation of John Hodgson, were also purchased from Sir F. L. Wood. In 1814 Sir Francis was in treaty with the company for the purchase of the better-bed coal and ironstone in closes marked on an ancient plan of the Bolling Hall estate, and numbered from 1 to 127. Practically, it comprised all that remained of the ancient estate of the Bollings and the Tempests and the Lindley Woods in Bowling.

There appears to have been some very close bargaining as to the value that minerals such as those contained in the Bowling strata had acquired. On this point Sir Francis Lindley Wood was fully alive to his own interests,

as we find from the following letter, written from Hemsworth to the company :—

Hemsworth, August 24th, 1814.

Messrs. Sturges, Mason & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have considered with some attention your letter of the 23rd and the several propositions therein contained. Having made so very great a sacrifice to your wishes in the point of price, which is of all points the most material, I must in my turn claim some right of prescribing the further conditions of any bargain into which we may enter; in fact, I am convinced by my own knowledge of the profits of my colliery in 1792 and 1793 that I could make more money by a land sale of the better-bed alone, without any material defacing of the estate, than I shall make by selling the whole of the minerals, in the working whereof the exterior of the estate is reduced in appearance to a wilderness, and I might leave the black-bed and ironstone to the probabilities of future advantage.

But I am not disposed to take this course. As to about a moiety of the surface-measure of the 161 acres, my intention of reserving the other moiety to myself is quite unalterable. My offer, therefore, to you is :—To dispose of to you all the minerals bounded by the gall from the Spring Wood to Isaac Knowles's, and lying to the north and north-east of a line to be drawn from the north-east corner of the Near Burrows (in which field you have now a right) to the brick cottage built west of Dudley Hill by George Field, and five or six acres more in Threapleton Pasture and fields adjoining, so as to square your intended workings in the Parks, occupied by Hartley. I would convey also to you a right of railroad through the Coppies and to Isaac Knowles's house, and to extend south-westward, so as to bring your minerals from any part of the estate I sold to you in 1803, but not any other minerals whatever. This railroad to be used by myself also, paying a compensation for wear and tear; and I should reserve to myself, on the other hand, the power of using for all purposes the ground devised to you for a railroad on the 17th October, 1806, on which you have hitherto made no railroad, and on which, therefore, I may wish to make one, so, nevertheless, as not to hinder you from having a joint occupation with me of the said railroad for the twenty-two years now remaining of the original thirty years.

I propose further to stipulate that all the minerals within 150 yards of Bowling Hall to be demised should be gotten within the first eleven years of the term, in order that the hills might be planted as soon as conveniently could be. I need hardly have mentioned this last stipulation, having from past experience every reason to believe that we shall have no difference of opinion on points of this nature.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, faithful servant,

FRAS. L. WOOD

It would appear that it was not until February, 1816, that Sir Francis conveyed the manor and estate of Bolling to Messrs. Sturges, Paley & Mason, by indenture dated February 16th, for £20,050, and £1500 for the timber. The Bowling Iron Company had a lease for thirty years (part unexpired) of the minerals, and these were also by the same deed conveyed to the same purchasers for £24,472. In 1821, Messrs. Sturges, Paley & Mason divided the estate into three equal parts, and drew lots for the different portions—the Manor, Bolling Hall, and the Bolling Chapel in Bradford Parish Church, belonging to it, falling to Mr. Mason, as his share. By deed, dated 31st January, 1834, Mr. Mason conveyed his third share of the estate to Mr. J. G. Paley, in consideration of the sum of £12,000.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.

There is no necessity to trace the various changes caused by death and other contingencies in the constitution of the Bowling Iron Company from the date last named, and we, therefore, confine ourselves to a narrative of the leading events in that history.

The partnership of John Sturges & Co., formed for forty years in 1804, having lapsed by effluxion of time the Court of Chancery was moved to create a new partnership, under the title of the "Bowling Iron Co.," with a capital of £204,000, divided into 1860 shares of £250 each. This order was confirmed in July, 1849, and an Act of Parliament obtained confirming the arrangement made by the Court of Chancery in August, 1849. The co-partners named in this Act were as follow:—John Green Paley, of Oatlands; Thos. Paley, late of Bolling Hall (a son of Mr. J. G. Paley); Thos. Mason, of Copt Hewick; Jane Binfield Sturges, of Datchett; Sophia Rebecca Sturges; Mary Ann Sturges; Rev. Ed. Selwyn, Hemingford Abbots; Mary Ann Parker, Guernsey; Maria Lydia Simons, Guernsey; Jno. Wm. Sturges, Doncaster; Jos. Sturges, New Bond Street; Joshua Pollard, Scarr Hill; Sarah Simons, Teignmouth; Thos. Atchison, Walthamstow; Fred. Michael Selwyn, Inner

Temple; Rev. Edward John Selwyn, Lewisham; and J. Standwich Bunce, Woodford. Mr. John Green Paley and Mr. Joshua Pollard were the first managers, and Mr. John Outhwaite and Mr. John Hustler the first trustees.

Subsequently, Mr. Edwin Turner, Mr. W. M. Selwyn, Mr. Koe, and Mr. Simons respectively officiated as managers of the works prior to the incorporation of the limited company; whilst Colonel Atchison was for many years auditor, and Captain Atchison, of Tyersal Hall, cashier. Mr. William Evans and Mr. S. L. Koe were the first managing directors after the incorporation, and Mr. Evans still (January, 1891) retains that position and is held in great esteem throughout the iron trade.

The company was incorporated and registered as a limited company in 1870, the following being the first directors, viz.:—Joshua Pollard, Esq., of Scarr Hill; Rev. G. B. Paley, Rector of Freckenham, Cambridge; Edwd. Horner Reynard, Esq., Sunderlandwick, Driffield; Wm. Anthony Mitchison, Esq., Sunbury, Middlesex; John Paley, Esq., of Freckenham; and Samuel Wise, Esq., of Ripon. The Rev. G. B. Paley was the first chairman; after Mr. Paley's death, Mr. Reynard was chairman; and Mr. John Paley became chairman on Mr. Reynard's death.

Sir. Henry Ripley was appointed a director in the year 1871, and took an active interest in the works until his death in November, 1882. Sir Henry's business tact and ability were of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company, but opportunity for ample justice being done to his memory will occur in another portion of this volume.

Mr. Joshua Pollard retired from the board of directors some few years before his death, and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Wm. Pollard, who died before his father.

Mr. John Taylor, solicitor, was the first secretary of the limited company, he being succeeded by Mr. J. R. Jeffery, who still retains that position. Shortly after the formation of the Bowling Ironwcrks into a limited company, Mr. H. Sturges Mitchison was appointed the business correspondent at the works.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Having noticed the several changes which have taken place in the constitution of the company, we may now refer to some of the principal families who have been connected with an undertaking which, for over a century, has exercised considerable influence in, and contributed in no small degree to, the prosperity of the township of Bowling and of Bradford generally.

John Sturges, the elder, one of the original partners, is described in documents dated 1792 as of Leeds, subsequently of Sandal, near Wakefield, and of Huddersfield, collector of Excise. He appears, however, to have then been in partnership with Richard Paley, John Elwell, and others, in an ironworks at Fall Ing, Wakefield. Beyond his monetary interest in the concern, it is doubtful whether he took any part in the working of the establishment at Bowling. He died in May, 1814, leaving two sons, John and William, both of whom were co-proprietors in the concern, the latter being described as of Datchett. By his will, John Sturges, the elder, after making provision for his wife, Martha, divided his estate into four equal portions, to be shared by his two sons, John and William, and his two daughters, Ann Webster and Martha Dawson, the latter the wife of Henry Dawson, of Tong.

The principal business member of the family was his son John Sturges, who lived at Bolling Hall in the beginning of the century. He was principally concerned in negotiating for the minerals, leased from Sir Francis Lindley Wood and others, required for supplying the works, and he appears to have taken a leading part in town's affairs generally. Mr. Sturges afterwards removed to Elmfield, near Doncaster, where he died in July, 1823. He left a widow, Rebecca, and nine children. By his will, proved in October of the same year, he left an annuity of £700 per annum to his wife, and after making provision for his daughters Frances Woodwark and Rebecca Sturges, he gave the surplus of his real and personal estate to his sons, John William, Henry, and Joseph, and his daughters,

Mary Ann Duffield, Jane Pollard, Martha Sturges, and Catherine Binfield Maw, in equal shares. Henry Sturges died thirteen days after his father, unmarried. Joseph, the third son, also died unmarried. Rebecca, the widow, died in 1827. John William, the eldest son, married in 1824 a Miss Whitaker, and left a daughter who married Captain Barlow. One daughter, Mary Ann, married Mr. Francis Duffield, of Town Hill House; and another daughter, Jane, married the late Mr. Joshua Pollard, of Crow Trees, where they went to reside after their marriage. Martha died unmarried in 1830.

John Sturges has been described as a stiff, portly man, somewhat stern in manner, but upright in all his dealings, and a gentleman generally well liked about the works. Mr. Sturges interested himself much in the town's affairs of Bowling, and his name is found attached to many documents affecting the wellbeing of the township. He was a well-known magistrate of his time—a period when justice was dispensed very differently to what it is at present. He "sat" at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Wakefield Road, when Robert Sugden was landlord; at the same time that Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister met delinquents at the Spotted House, Manningham Lane; and Mr. Michael Stocks at Catherine Slack. On Thursdays these justices, along with Mr. John Hardy, Rev. Lamplugh Hird, and the Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Horsforth, held court at the old justice room behind the New Inn, Bradford. As a justice of the peace, and head of a large and growing industry, Mr. John Sturges naturally occupied an influential position in his day.

The Paley family, however, can show a direct interest in the Bowling Company longer than any of the original proprietors, having been represented in the male line without intermission from the commencement of the works. Mr. Richard Paley, who joined the first partnership, was an iron merchant at Leeds. He does not appear to have taken an active part in the management, but his nephew, Mr. John Green Paley, was a leading figure in the concern for over half a century. He got his interest in the Bowling

JOHN GREEN PALEY

Company from his father, Thomas Paley, of Langcliffe, in Craven, a brother of Richard Paley, of Leeds.

The ancestors of the Paley family were settled in the parish of Giggleswick at a very early period. Many Paleys of Giggleswick, Langcliffe, and Stainforth are recorded in the Giggleswick parish registers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of the sons of Thomas Paley of Langcliffe, who died in 1759, was the venerable William Paley, fifty-four years master of Giggleswick Grammar School, whose son was Dr. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, and author of the celebrated theological work popularly known as "Paley's Evidences of Christianity." John Green Paley, to whom reference may now be made, was born in 1774, and took for his first wife Ann, daughter and co-heir of Mr. George Barber, attorney, of Clockhouse, Manningham, whose eldest son was the Rev. George Barber-Paley, M.A., rector of Freckenham, Suffolk, from the year 1835, till his death in 1880. The eldest surviving son of the latter is the present Mr. John Paley, of Langcliffe, and Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. John Green Paley appears to have become connected with Bowling Ironworks as early as 1791, he being then a youth of seventeen. By the year 1798 he was actively engaged in the management of the works, at which time he resided in the house in the yard now used as the company's offices. In that house he resided for forty years, namely, till the year 1838, when he went to live at Oatlands, Harrogate, where he died in 1860. Even after removing to Harrogate he used to go over to Bowling once a fortnight. The appearance of the neighbourhood of the works, however, even up to the time of Mr. Paley's removal to Harrogate, was very different to that now presented. The house in the yard in which he resided was almost hidden by trees, and blackberries grew freely where the great slag-heap now stands. To the east all was open ground to Birks Hall, a modest residence of a branch of the Richardson family.

Mr. Paley was chairman of the Bowling Company from the year 1825 until shortly before his death. He

was a man of unusual energy, and was generally up and about the works by six o'clock every morning. In addition to a general oversight of the works, he gave his principal attention to the colliery interest, then developing into a very important department. Mr. Paley was also a magistrate, and in his magisterial capacity had experience of the disturbed times and riotous proceedings arising out of the introduction of the new Poor Law Act of 1837. In October of that year a riotous mob of 5000 people stormed the Court House at Bradford, and the military were called out, when it became Mr. Paley's duty to read the Riot Act. Several persons were shot, though none were killed, and many others were committed to York Castle. The year after Mr. Paley left his Bowling residence to reside at Harrogate, when the workmen presented him with a full-length portrait in oil. He was succeeded in his office of chairman by his son, the Rev. G. B. Paley, who held that position until his death in 1880. His eldest son, Mr. John Paley, of Ampton, is the male representative of the original proprietors, the Sturges and the Masons holding their respective interests in the female line. The Bolling Hall estate, or what remains of it, belongs to him, also Bolling Hall.

The Mason family came in early in the present century, when Mr. Thomas Mason married Jane, one of the two daughters of Mr. George Barber, of Clockhouse, and sister of Mr. John Green Paley's first wife. His father was Christopher Mason, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, who married a daughter of Thos. Cockshott, of Marley, near Bingley, and Mr. Mason was born in 1777. He, however, never seems to have taken an active part in the management of the works. In the year 1800 he was in partnership with Mr. Samuel Hailstone, solicitor, he being then a young man of twenty-three. In 1804 he became a partner in the Bowling Ironworks, and his legal knowledge was of service in the acquisition of the landed and other estates of the Company. In indentures of lease in the early part of the century he is described as residing at Upper House, but at one time he lived at Bolling Hall. In 1821

Messrs. Sturges, Paley, and Mason drew lots for the different portions of the Bolling Hall estate, when the hall, &c., fell to Mr. Mason's share. He sold the same in 1834 to Mr. J. G. Paley, having in 1825 purchased Copt Hewick Hall, near Ripon, with its surrounding estate, and where he went to reside.

Mr. Mason was thrice married; first, as stated, to Jane, one of the two daughters of Mr. George Barber; second, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Paterson, of Braehead, near Kilmarnock; and third, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Smyth, of Holbeck. His children by his first wife were:—Eleanor, married Rev. H. P. Hamilton, rector of Wath, and afterwards Dean of Salisbury (of which marriage there is issue); and George, who was rector of Scruton, and married Helen, eldest daughter of Henry Shaw-Lefevre, a younger brother of Viscount Eversley, who is still living. At Mr. George Mason's death in 1867, without issue, the Copt Hewick property was sold. By his second wife Mr. Thomas Mason had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Edward Horner Reynard, of Hobgreen and Sunderlandwick. She is still living, and has a family. Mr. Mason died at Copt Hewick in 1861, aged eighty-four years.

In the year 1850, Mr. Joshua Pollard was appointed acting manager, having under him Mr. Edwin Turner. For many years he was the leading spirit in the concern, and took a most active part in extending the works and collieries, and much of the prosperity enjoyed by the Bowling Ironworks was due to his foresight. Practically the mineral fields secured from Sir Francis Lindley and the Rawsons had become exhausted when Mr. Pollard came into power, but he negotiated for many very large estates containing the Bowling beds of coal and ironstone in Hunsworth, Tong, &c., which have kept the works going till now, and will do so for years to come. New forges, rolling mills and other extensions were also made at the works while under his management, adding greatly to the productive power of the company. In the management of the large number of men engaged under him Mr. Pollard

MASON, OF BOLLING HALL.

CHRISTOPHER MASON, of Bolton-le-Moors, Co. Lancaster, descended from John Mason, an important yeoman of Little Lever, near Bolton-le-Moors, who died 1620. Born 1749. Practised as an attorney-at-law in Bolton-le-Moors; was in 1773 appointed by the Lord Chancellor a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. Mar. at Bingley, Co. York, 20 June, 1776. His Will is dated 14 Nov., 1780; names his wife, Eleanor, his children, Thomas and Mary, and his brother, Thomas Mason, of Newington, Co. Surrey, gent. He died 5 Dec., 1780, aged 31, and was buried in Bolton Church. Will proved at Chester, 12 March, 1781.

= ELEANOR, daughter of Thomas Cockshott, of Marley, gent., by his wife Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robinson, of Bracewell in Craven. Married 1776. She married, secondly, Thomas Naylor, of Bolton-le-Moors, at Knaresbro', 9 July, 1800. She died 7 April, 1803. Buried at Winwick, Co. Chester, aged 48. She was executrix to the will of her husband, Christopher Mason, 1780.

1st wife, JANE, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of George Barber, of Bradford, gent., by his wife, Anne Robinson. Mar. at Bradford, 12 July, 1802. She died at Bath, 3 April, 1823, aged 46.

= THOMAS MASON. Born at Bolton-le-Moors, 5 April, 1777. Became a partner in the firm of Hailstone, solicitors, Bradford, before 1800. In 1804 he became a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Green Paley, in the Bowling Ironworks. He resided at Bowling Hall, which by a deed of partition between himself, Mr. Paley, and Mr. Sturges, dated 1821, was allotted to him. He sold the Hall in 1834 to Mr. John G. Paley. He died at Copt Hewick Hall, 13 March, 1861, and was buried at Sharow Church.

= 2nd wife, MARGARET, second dau. of William Paterson, of Breahead, near Kilmarnock, N.B., Esq., deceased. Mar. 25 June, 1827. She died 12 Jan., 1829, aged 41. Buried in Bolling chapel, Bradford Church.

= 3rd wife, CATHERINE, second daughter of John Smythe, of Holbeck, nr. Leeds, Esq., deceased. Mar. at Bramham Church, 24 October, 1834. She died 3 March, 1860.

MARY MASON. Born 16 Aug., 1780. Died 7 April, 1782.

GEORGE MASON, of Copt Hewick. Born 1 Dec., 1804. Was rector of Scruton, N.R. Yorks. Mar. 6 Oct., 1857. He died at Eger, in Bohemia, 13 June, 1867. Bur. at Sharow Church.

= HELEN, eldest daughter of Henry Shawe Lefevre, a younger brother of Visct. Eversley. Living 1890.

HENRY PARR HAMILTON, M.A. Rector of Wath, Co. York, and afterwards Dean of Salisbury. Died 7 Feb., 1880.

= ELEANOR MASON. Born 4 Dec., 1803. Married 24 Oct., 1833. Living 1890.

CAROLINE. Born 4 Feb., 1809. Died 6 Jan., 1810.

EDWARD HORNER REYNARD, of Sunderlandwick and Hob Green, Co. York, Esq. He died at Bournemouth, 23 Jan., 1883, aged 73.

= ELIZABETH MASON, only child by 2nd wife. Born 5 April, 1828. Married at Ripon Minster, 24 Feb., 1846. Living 1890.

SIR EDWARD HULSE, of Breamore, Co. Hants, Bart.

= KATHERINE JANE HAMILTON, only child. Married 29 Nov., 1854. Living 1890.

Three sons and two daughters.

FREDERICK REYNARD, eldest son. Born 1848. Married, 1879, Edith Maria, dau. and co-heir of Edward Lloyd, of Lingcroft, Co. York, Esq., and has two sons.

CHARLES EDWARD. Died 1850.

MARTIN MASON. Born 1855. Unmar.

FRANCIS HORNER. Born 1857. Married, no issue.

CATHERINE URSULA. Mar. Captain Charles Rising, R.N., of Horsey, Co. Norfolk. Died Dec., 1890. Has one son.

ELEANOR BLANCHE. Mar. Maj. Arthur Cecil Tempest, of Coleby Hall, Lincoln, late 11th Hussars (one of the directors, (1891), of Bowling Ironworks), and has a son and daughter.

CHARLOTTE ELIZA. Unmarried, 1890.

was a strict disciplinarian, and was not to be trifled with, but he was equally ready to recognise honest effort, and to see it rewarded.

Mr. Joshua Pollard died in November, 1887, at the good old age of ninety-three years, having outlived almost every companion of his youth. "Of no distemper, of no blast he died," but

> Like a clock, worn out with eating time,
> The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Few men have lived so long a life with that full measure of enjoyment of it which was accorded our late townsman. Except a little deafness, he possessed to the last those faculties of mind and body which in their full vigour had stood him in good stead.

The very long period spanned by the life of Mr. Pollard embraces the history of Bradford since it emerged from the position of a little market town. His father, William Pollard, who in 1788 married Beatrice North, a Bradford Quakeress, was of the family of Pollard of North Bierley, which was of some standing as early as 1650. The deceased's father was in the worsted trade, having a warehouse in Aldermanbury, but seems to have gone out of business soon after the introduction of the factory system of manufacture, inaugurated about 1800.

Mr. William Pollard died in 1840, aged seventy-six, and his wife, Beatrice, in 1847, aged ninety-one, as recorded by a mural tablet erected in the choir of the Parish Church. Their issue were three sons, William, Joshua, and George, and several daughters. The eldest son, William, who resided at Crow Trees, died in 1819, in the thirty-first year of his age. His widow reached her ninetieth year, and died in 1877.

Mr. Joshua Pollard was born on the 1st January, 1794, and at his decease had thus survived his ninety-third year, making the third nonagenarian of his family within the present century. Although he served his articles with Mr. Samuel Hailstone, and entered into practice as a solicitor in Bradford, he gave up the profession in

favour of other and probably more profitable avocations. His father had begun quarrying for stone at Coppy Delf, in Bradford, besides owning a good breadth of land at Spinkwell, which he also opened out for stone-getting. These works were superintended by Mr. Joshua Pollard, who afterwards entered into partnership with his brother George in carrying on the stone trade. Both quarries

JOSHUA POLLARD.

yielded an excellent quality of stone, and proved a rich mine of wealth to the Pollards.

In course of time Mr. Joshua Pollard married Jane, daughter of Mr. John Sturges, and upon his father-in-law ceasing to take an active part in the management of Bowling Ironworks, Mr. Pollard became both manager and partner. He then resided at Crow Trees, where he lived for some years. At this time, and indeed for a considerable portion of his long life, the deceased gentleman possessed much vigour and energy of body and a determined will,

which served him in good stead. The period upon which he entered as a man of forty was one of great disturbance, socially and politically. A period of commercial depression had set in, which culminated in the year 1842, the history of which formed one of the darkest chapters in the industrial life of Bradford. The strain was intensified by the growth of the Chartist movement, plug-drawing, &c., the like of which we trust may never again be experienced in Bradford.

It was in that eventful year that Mr. Pollard was made a justice of the West Riding, and the appointment soon brought him into especial prominence. For the discharge of the duties of such a position he possessed undoubted fitness, both from his knowledge of the law and his physical temperament. For whole days he sat upon the bench trying cases, many of them involving much complexity, and requiring considerable legal knowledge. His contemporaries, all of them being his seniors, were about this period the late E. C. Lister, the Rev. L. Wickham Hird, Colonel Tempest, John Green Paley, and Matthew Thompson, all of whom have long since gone to their rest. By their demise Mr. Joshua Pollard became the father of the Bench of Petty Sessions, a position he retained to the time of his death. It is worthy of mention that as his son, the late Colonel Pollard, and his son, Captain William Pollard, were both justices of the peace, the unusual spectacle was presented of three generations of the same family sitting upon the bench at the same time.

Mr. Joshua Pollard was also a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding. Outside his magisterial office the deceased gentleman was not conspicuous in public affairs. He, however, united in his person many of the elements of a representative Yorkshireman, and went down to his grave honoured by his neighbours and beloved by those most intimately connected with him. His only son, Colonel Pollard, succeeded his father as chairman of the East Morley Bench of Magistrates, sitting at Bradford, and died in February of the same year as his father. Colonel Pollard left a widow and family.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCIAL FEATURES—continued.

Description of Bowling Ironworks—Former Coal Staiths—Bowling Cannon—Peaceful times—The Old Blast Engine—Contention with Boulton & Watt—The Nasmyth Steam Hammer—Trevithick's High-pressure Engines—Former Staff of the Bowling Company—Michael Billingsley—The Cole Family—John Hick—Henry Leah—Henry and John Lea—John Charles Pearce—James Sharp—William Webster—Francis Harold Pearce—John Birch—William Wilkinson—Coal and Ironstone — Former modes of working—Gin Pits—Colliers' Wages.

DESCRIPTION OF BOWLING IRONWORKS.

The Bowling Ironworks occupy a sort of deep horse-shoe valley, the banks which surround it consisting chiefly of shale and cinders, the accumulations of a century's workings. The whole area, enclosed by a high stone wall, is somewhat more than a mile and a-half round. Looking from the counting-house at the entrance, on the right is a large waste space, with the steaming lake and cinder hills behind. At night, when live scoria and ashes glow from the sides of the latter, and the lake is lighted up by vivid and fitful gleams emitted from the blast furnaces, the scene is strange and weird-like. Leaving out of consideration the knowledge that one is in the neighbourhood of an immense ironworks, one might almost fancy himself in immediate proximity to an active volcano. Puffs of white vapour rise incessantly from the sides and summit of the cinder hill, over which hangs a dense canopy of smoke. In the near distance is heard a dull rumbling sound from the machinery, while the ground almost vibrates with the thud of the steam-hammers. As the geologist would measure the age of the world by the accumulations of marine deltas, so might the practical surveyor estimate the age of the Bowling Ironworks by the size of the great cinder hill.

To the right are the blast furnaces and refineries, where the first processes of iron manufacture are carried on. The middle space is occupied by the puddling and ball furnaces, each furnace with its iron or brick chimneys, being generally either smoking or aflame; while the steam-hammers occupy an adjoining shed. On the extreme left are the steel works, of comparatively recent introduction, taking the age of the works into account; the model-room, where there is a very valuable collection of models for the machinery that has been made at the works; and the large machine-shop fitted with travelling cranes, and every improved piece of mechanism for turning, drilling, boring, and fitting the different parts of machinery. Near the model-rooms are the boiler-works, fitted up with the best and newest-designed machinery for the construction of all classes of iron and steel boilers. The boiler shops constitute a large concern by themselves. Then there is a most extensive foundry, the floors of which are laid in sand to receive the molten metal to any design or weight contemplated. Besides these are the smiths', carpenters' shops, &c., and in the rear a large open space called "Newfoundland," covered with moulds and models and old machinery, broken and rusty, reminding one of a "valley of dead men's bones," except for the knowledge that they are of iron, waiting to be broken up and recast. The works are connected by the Great Northern Railway with all principal parts of the kingdom, and narrow-gauge locomotives are employed inside the works, to dispense with carting.

The Bowling Company itself supplies the coal and ironstone which it consumes, having, in addition to purchasing the minerals of the Rawson family and the Bolling Hall estate, already referred to, acquired the minerals of the Earl of Scarborough's Hunsworth estate and the Tong estate of the Tempests, besides other minerals at Tong, Hunsworth, North Bierley, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Clifton, and Leeds. The valuable character of these minerals has been already described. The peculiarity of the Better-bed coal is that it is free from sulphur, and is remarkably well

adapted for smelting, puddling, and forge furnaces. The black-bed seam of coal is both used and sold for boiler-firing, house, gas, and other purposes. The pits are connected with the works by means of tramways worked with wire ropes, the total length of these tramways being twenty-one miles. For the supply of the Black-bed coal for domestic and other uses, a tramway was formerly laid along the line of the present Hammerton Street to a staith situated near the Golden Lion in Leeds Road, and another staith similarly connected was situated at the bottom of Duncan Street, Manchester Road. A large wheel or drum and engine were used to let down the coal waggons and to draw them up again. Both these staiths have since been done away with.

The vast strides made in the manufacture of iron are clearly traceable in the history of the Bowling Ironworks. A very small concern it was when cast-iron grates, fire irons, posnets, frying-pans, and such like domestic utensils were important items of its manufacture. Subsequently, such big things as heavy guns, carronades, and howitzers, as well as shot and shell, were made. We have not ascertained when the gun trade first commenced at Bowling, but previous to 1790 a very large business was being done with the English Government in guns, shot, and shell. The Bowling cast iron guns, shot, and shell did splendid service at the battles of Trafalgar, Waterloo, the bombardment of Algiers, and at other historical battles and sea fights.

In making guns of cast-iron very great care was taken in selecting the pig iron. A carefully drawn up record was kept of the mixture of pig iron used for each gun; and a sample of the metal from each gun was also preserved, as all the guns were subjected to a severe Government test. These old Bowling cast-iron guns will now fetch a very high price in the market as old metal, as they were all made of the most carefully selected mixture of metal produced at Bowling Ironworks. Cast-iron guns were made at Bowling up to the time of Sir William Armstrong's invention of improved wrought-iron guns, and

for the latter some of the first coils used by Sir William were made of Bowling iron.

The commercial enterprise following upon more peaceful times involved equal enterprise on the part of the Bowling Company, who at a later period have turned out from the rolling mills large quantities of rods and bars, as well as boiler plates, sheet iron, angle and T iron, weldless tyres and weldless hoops for steam boilers; from the forges, all kinds of heavy and light forgings, axles, shafts, piston-rods, cranks, &c., of iron and steel; and from the engineering department, boiler shops, and foundry, the largest class of factory engines, pumping engines, rolling-mill engines, steam presses, and all kinds of engineering work. Steam boilers of all descriptions, heavy and light castings, are constantly being turned out upon the most improved principle. Very heavy castings have also been turned out from time to time, and among them old hands refer with pride to a pair of oscillating cylinders, each over thirty tons in weight, and each made in one casting; also to fly wheels of ponderous dimensions that have been made at Bowling Ironworks for use in other places.

Machines requisite for the manufacture of all these things have been many and various—from the first old blast engine, renewed from time to time in its several parts, like the coat of the gaberlunzie man, till there was scarcely a scrap of the original left, until it was superseded by blast engines of much superior make. The engine originally erected for blowing purposes was burned down after it had been at work a few years, and was replaced by the one called the "old blast engine," which was only removed about sixteen years ago. This second engine was considered at that time to be a great improvement upon the first one, as the valve-gear was made self-acting. Near the engine, and constructed in massive masonry work, was the air chamber for equalising the pressure of the blast. A bar mill and a plate mill were started soon afterwards, and were also driven by a steam engine made upon the premises, which was the cause of some trouble to the new concern.

BOULTON AND WATT.

About the year 1784 James Watt completed his inventions for very great improvements in rotative steam engines, the introduction of which was only required to inaugurate a new era in the iron and other trades. Either coincidently or of intent the constructors of the new engine at Bowling had introduced an infringement upon that of Watt, and it was some years before the inventor was made aware of the fact. However, he appears to have eventually come down upon the Bowling Company, not only for past dues, but for future royalties, and notice was given them of proceedings in Chancery for recovery. On receipt of this the company wisely decided to treat by private arrangement, and young Watt came down to Leeds to meet representatives sent by the company with a similar object. The sequel is told in Smiles's "Lives of Boulton and Watt," where it is stated that on the 24th February, 1796, Watt sent to his partner, Boulton, the following message :—

Enclosed you have a copy of the Treaty of Peace, not amity, concluded at Leeds on Saturday last, between me, Minister-Plenipotentiary to your Highness on the one part, and the Bowling Pirates, in person, on the other part. I hope that you will ratify the terms, as you will see they are founded entirely upon the principle of indemnity for the past and security for the future. The diameter and length of stroke of their different engines, four in number, I have; the times of their commencing to work will be sent you by Mr. Paley; and the amounts of the premiums may be definitely calculated upon my arrival.

The following extracts relating to this notable transaction have been made from the original documents in the possession of the Bowling Company :—

Messrs. Boulton & Watt, of Birmingham, instituted a suit and obtained an injunction in the High Court of Chancery against Messrs. Jno. Sturges & Co., of the Bowling Ironworks, for an infringement of patent right. For the termination of such suit an agreement was made on the 20th February, 1796, binding Messrs. Sturges & Co. to pay Messrs. Boulton & Watt their full claim for patent right upon all

steam engines included in the said injunction, and all legal and other expenses connected therewith. On the 27th July, 1796, a deed was executed by

Signed in the presence of William Creighton. Thos. Wilson.	MATTW. BOULTON. JAMES WATT.
Signed in the presence of Ralph Blakelock. Joseph Watson.	RICHARD PALEY. JOHN STURGES. JNO. STURGES, junr.

Messrs. Sturges & Co. agreed to pay Messrs. Boulton & Watt the sum of one thousand six hundred and forty pounds as premium on patent right for two steam engines in use at the Bowling Ironworks—one of the said engines having a 56-in. cylinder and 6-ft. stroke, and the other a 44-in. cylinder and 5-ft. stroke. The said payment to be made by four bills of exchange, each bill for the sum of £410, payable respectively on the 25th August, 1796; 25th February, 1797; 25th August, 1797; and 25th February, 1798. It was also agreed that Messrs. Jno. Sturges & Co. should have a licence for making and erecting steam engines on Messrs. Boulton & Watt's principle, and pay the premium on all such engines in accordance with the usual custom of Messrs. Boulton & Watt. The deed specifies various conditions and restrictions respecting the said patent.

In January, 1805, Messrs. John Sturges & Co. entered into an agreement for the making and sale of steam engines on Mr. Trevithick's high-pressure principle, and to pay patent-right at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. on the selling price of all such engines.

Mr. Richard Trevithick was a very celebrated Cornish mining engineer or Cornish mine captain. He was the first to introduce the use of high-pressure steam and high-pressure cylindrical steam boilers, with and without internal fire boxes, and the high-pressure or non-condensing engines. The proprietors of the Bowling Ironworks appear to have been one of the first engineering firms to see the importance of his inventions, as will be seen by the agreement with Mr. Trevithick. High-pressure or non-condensing engines were made at Bowling at a very early date, and have since come into general use. James Watt was the advocate for low-pressure steam and condensing engines,

with a steam pressure of two to three pounds only in his waggon-shaped steam boilers. Mr. Trevithick was the great advocate for the simple non-condensing engine with steam of from forty to 100lb. pressure. His views have come to be generally adopted; and Watt's low-pressure engines have had Trevithick's inventions added to them, and have now become high-pressure condensing engines.

OLD SERVANTS.

The various processes of the iron manufacture — smelting, refining, puddling, rolling, &c.; also the process of steel-making — we do not propose to enter into. At Bowling, as at other places, those stages have been progressive, the plant growing with the demand made for the best Yorkshire iron. In January, 1803, Messrs. Sturges and Co. engaged Mr. Michael Billingsley as head engineer, he having been previously at the old ironworks at Birkenshaw. His salary was £150 per annum, with house and coal. Although not a highly-educated man, Mr. Billingsley had great natural ability as an engineer, and had great constructive talent. Some of the first pumping and other engines were made from his designs, John Cole working out his calculations. Two subsequent agreements were made with Mr. Billingsley, namely, in 1808 and 1814, each for five years, the salary as before, with the addition of "sufficient hay, grass, and keep of a cow."

Mr. Billingsley had several able assistants. His brother, Edward Billingsley, was under him; also Eli Stott, who was a clever draughtsman, and afterwards storekeeper. John Cole was cashier, a position he held for fifty years. The latter left in 1848 to found the present firm of Cole, Marchent & Co., with James Marchent, Isaac Webster, John Cole, jun., and James Cole, all of whom were employed by the firm of John Sturges & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Michael Billingsley, Mr. William Cole became head engineer.

The Cole family were all trustworthy servants, attentive to business, and were of influence in Bowling. The firm

of Cole, Marchent & Co. was established in 1848, and of the original partners Mr. James Cole was the last survivor. In the affairs of the township Mr. Cole took a leading part for a long course of years. He was a councillor of the Bowling Ward from 1864 to 1868, when he was made an alderman, and held that position until the year 1874. Mr. Cole had also been a guardian of the Bradford Poor Law Union from the year 1876 until his death, which occurred in March, 1888, and he was overseer of Bowling for the long period of twenty-five years.

In September, 1808, an agreement was made with Mr. John Hick to serve the firm as traveller and book-keeper at a salary of £100 a year, with house and coal. Mr. Hick was brother of Mr. B. Hick, who, in partnership with Mr. Rothwell, established the celebrated engineering concern of Messrs. Hick & Rothwell, of Bolton. Mr. John Hick had been over four years in the service of Messrs. Fenton, Murray & Wood, engineers, Leeds. He was to receive £10 a year in addition to the £100 salary if his services were satisfactory. The house, now the Bowling Vicarage, was built for Mr. Hick.

At this period Mr. Henry Leah was chief clerk in the office at a salary of £150 per annum. Taken into the employment of the firm in a very humble capacity, Mr. Leah rapidly gained their confidence, and rose to a position of trust. He was born at Emly, near Wakefield, in 1772. At a comparatively early age he had acquired considerable knowledge of practical mechanics, mathematics, and the science of chemistry, and he turned his talents to such good account that he acquired a fortune of half-a-million of money, and left a reputation for good deeds which was far more to be prized than his great wealth. His knowledge of the science of iron-making went far to establish the reputation of the firm in whose interests his talents were employed. During his connection with Messrs. John Sturges & Co., Mr. Leah resided at Bowling Cottage, Wakefield Road, the present residence of Mr. Francis H. Pearce.

In course of time Mr. Leah left the service of the

company to join the Old Brewery as shareholder and manager. Meanwhile the Bierley Ironworks had been started (about 1810) by Mr. Nathaniel Aked, and were afterwards taken by Messrs. Marshall and others, but did not succeed well. Mr. Leah, however, with that commercial instinct which distinguished his after career, "saw money" in it, and became the principal shareholder and practical manager. Energetic himself, he saw that everybody about him was on the alert, and it was said of him that "he had an eye like a hawk," the meaning of which will be well understood. His habits were in keeping. Long after he had arrived at a substantial position he carried his dinner to the works in a little box, and saw round every nook and corner before he left. At one time he resided at Bierley Hall, but afterwards went to live at a house at the top of Trafalgar Street. Making money fast—for money was to be made in those days—he hoarded it not for his own sake. His philanthropy was unbounded, and it was quite devoid of sectarianism —Churchman and Dissenter alike partook of his benevolence. As his wealth accumulated, his benevolence increased, and there were few worthy objects seeking aid which sought in vain at his hands.

In public affairs Mr. Leah was equally public spirited. There was hardly a public improvement in Bradford which had not his support in counsel and in money. He was one of the founders of the Bradford Gasworks, and a shareholder in the old Waterworks Company. Upon the collapse of the Wakefield Bank in 1826, which had a branch near the George Hotel, Bradford, Mr. Leah was perhaps the principal means of starting the Bradford Banking Company, in July, 1827, and he, with Mr. J. G. Paley, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, Mr. John Wood, and Mr. William Wood, formed the first board of directors. The late Mr. Samuel Laycock, the principal clerk in the Bradford branch of the defunct Wakefield Bank, was appointed manager. Mr. Henry Leah's enterprise also found expression in the purchase and laying out of Piccadilly (then a garden), the whole of the buildings

on the west side of the street having been erected by him. The Exchange Buildings (late the Post Office) were built by shares and were opened in 1828.

An instance is recorded of Mr. Leah's generosity which is quite characteristic, whilst it also exhibits in a marked degree his sympathy with the temperance movement, although himself connected with a large brewery company. One day, Alderman Beaumont, of Bradford — a great advocate of temperance—called upon Mr. Leah deploring the financial position of the Temperance Hall at Bradford —the first erection of the kind in England—telling him that the mortgage of £500 was about to be called in, and if the money could not be raised he feared the building must be sold. Mr. Leah at once said, "I do not know what my partners will say, but I have great pleasure in giving you a cheque for £500 to pay off the mortgage and free the Hall from debt, for," added he, "the temperance cause has my warmest sympathy and is worthy of support," Mr. Leah afterwards increased the amount of the cheque to £522, to cover the interest which had accrued upon the mortgage.

This was the last act of generosity Mr. Leah was permitted to exercise, for, stepping out of a railway carriage shortly afterwards, his foot caught the step and he fell, receiving such injuries that he died two days afterwards, viz., in June, 1846, aged seventy-three years. His remains were interred at Bierley Chapel, where there is a monument to his memory erected by public subscription. He was also honoured by a public funeral upon a very large scale. Mr. Leah died without issue, and much of his large possessions went to his relatives living near Emly.

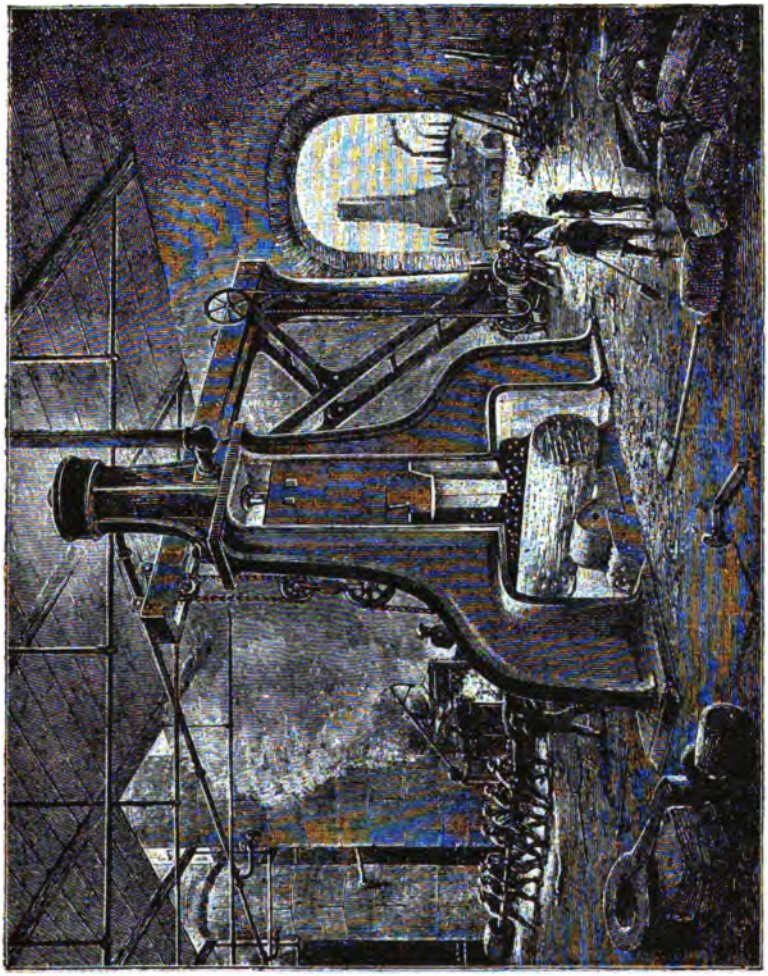
A steady progress attended the working of the concern for some years, accelerated by the orders for heavy cannon and shot and shell which the company received during the early part of the century. Still, up to about the year 1830, when the works had become fairly established, iron was only made six months in the year, the men filling up the remainder of the year in the way they best could.

About 1831-2 the company engaged Henry Lea (not Leah), formerly of Low Moor Ironworks, as mill and forge manager. He was a clever and successful man, and particularly well acquainted with his duties as a rolling-mill manager. The number of hands then employed in the process of making iron was sixteen puddlers, eight ball and hammer men, and eight lads. Soon afterwards the process went on day and night the year round. Increased plant was, of course, required, including new steam-hammers, then considered a great marvel in mechanical engineering. Henry Lea, after being with the firm twenty years, went to Farnley Ironworks, then just commencing, and his son John took his place as forge manager, and afterwards as blast-furnace manager, he being altogether in the service of the company forty-three years.

The Nasmyth steam hammer—a sketch of which is given—was introduced into the works when only another was in existence, namely, at Low Moor.

In the year 1849 the late Mr. Joshua Pollard was appointed acting manager over the works, Mr. Edwin Turner, of Leeds, being a co-manager. Mr. J. G. Paley meanwhile maintained oversight of the business, and lived at Harrogate. Mr. W. M. Selwyn was appointed cashier about 1852 or 1853.

In September, 1849, Mr. John Charles Pearce was appointed engineer to Messrs. John Sturges & Co., and it is not too much to say that to his ingenuity and management much of the reputation of the company as engineers is due. Just about the time of his coming to Bowling Mr. Pearce had been awarded by the Scottish Society of Arts a silver medal for a paper communicated to that body on the expansive action of high-pressure steam in steam-engines. In 1849 the old waggon boilers, working with a steam pressure of 5lb. to 10lb. per square inch, were in general use at nearly all the mills and factories in and around Bradford. This gave Mr. Pearce a favourable opportunity of pushing the boiler-making business at the Bowling Ironworks by advocating the use of high-pressure steam, and the great saving of fuel to be gained



THE NASMYTH STEAM HAMMER.

by replacing the waggon boiler with the double fire-box Cornish boiler, working at a pressure of 40lb. to 60lb. on the square inch. In a very few years all the old waggon boilers in the mills in and around Bradford had disappeared altogether.

In 1852-3, Mr. Pearce introduced a strong and simple construction of combustion chamber for double-flued fire-boxes for multitubular boilers, also an improved method of fixing the tubes, the great success of which showed him the necessity of making use of the Patent Laws to protect his inventions, and in consequence he reaped a rich and fairly-earned reward. In 1854 Mr. Pearce advocated the use of still higher pressure steam and the making of Cornish boilers to work up to 100lb. pressure; at the same time taking out patents for corrugated iron tubes for fire-boxes for steam boilers and rolling boiler plates, with projecting ribs for strengthening the fire-boxes, &c., but the Bowling Iron Company could not be induced to put down the special and costly plant necessary for manufacturing them. Some years before Mr. Nasmyth's patent for steam-hammers expired, Mr. Pearce took out a patent for a steam-hammer, and several hammers were made both for the Bowling works and elsewhere.

When Bodmer's patent right for the circular rolling mill expired, a plant was immediately put down at the Bowling works for rolling solid tyres for railway carriage wheels, and then Mr. Pearce patented a modified form of his corrugated fire-box, with a single ring. This is now well known as the Bowling weldless hoop or ring. He took out many patents, one for the manufacture of press plates and hot pressure, which was very successful in the Bradford trade. The late Mr. Samuel Smith, dyer, was the first to adopt this press; afterwards Messrs. Ingham & Sons, and others in the trade, followed, and many were made to go abroad. During the dry summer of 1855 or 1856 Mr. Pearce introduced a remarkably simple contrivance at a short notice for lifting water from the low reservoir at Bowling to a higher level, which prevented the works being brought to a stand, and was much admired for its simplicity and effectiveness.

JOHN CHARLES PEARCE,

MEM. INST. C.E.

In 1861 Mr. J. C. Pearce was elected a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. During his "time" very great extensions and improvements were made at the works; the Eagle or steam-hammer forge, new rolling mills, blast furnaces, and other important and successful additions were made by Mr. Pearce, besides carrying on a large and profitable engineering and boiler-making business. The works at Bowling were a scene of great activity on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage in 1863, and when the company gave a great feast to their employés, it was found that they numbered about 4500.

Mr. Pearce retired from business in 1872, and now resides at Boston Spa. He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Willcock, but he only held the appointment for a brief period, when his health gave way and he died in February, 1874, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight. Mr. Willcock had very superior abilities as a mechanical engineer, and had he lived would doubtless have taken high rank among the engineers of Yorkshire. There have been several engineers at Bowling Ironworks since, among them Mr. F. W. Jackson, who held the appointment from February, 1876, to December, 1886; and gentlemen holding similar appointments elsewhere served their probation at Bowling. Mr. Fred. Ramsbotham Sutcliffe, the present chief engineer of the Low Moor Ironworks, was an assistant engineer under Mr. Pearce and Mr. Willcock.

About 1852 or 1853, Mr. John Birch succeeded Mr. William Wright as blast-furnace manager. He had been employed as a refinery-man at the Bowling works for many years previous to this time. He had also been an occasional Methodist "local," had studied chemistry, and was an expert photographer. Mr. Birch tried many experiments in refining pig iron, and took out a patent for this purpose in 1855. He also experimented in the preparation of that description of steel afterwards known as Bessemer steel. A few years after this date he left the Bowling Ironworks, along with the late Mr. Abraham Hill, the cashier at the Bowling works at that time, to commence smelting pig iron in Ireland from the Irish

brown hematite iron ore. Although a considerable amount of money was spent on this undertaking, it proved a failure, as the quantity of ore obtainable from the ground did not come up to their expectations.

Mr. Abraham Hill was a well-known Bowling resident and was highly respected. He held a leading position in the general office at Bowling Iron Works for very many years. He was fond of scientific work, and was one of the first amateur photographers in Bradford. He was succeeded in the office at Bowling Works by Mr. Jonathan Pearce. When Mr. Birch left, Mr. John Lea took the management of the blast furnaces, in addition to the forge and rolling mills, being ably assisted in the latter by his brother, Mr. Henry Jarvis Lea, whilst Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson was his assistant at the blast furnaces.

COAL AND IRONSTONE WORKINGS.

Notwithstanding that the reputation of the Bowling Ironworks depended largely upon the enterprise and skill brought to bear in the manipulation of the raw material from its first introduction to the works until it was turned out as finished iron, vast interests were at stake in preparing for that material being brought to the works in quantity sufficient to keep them going. The character and excellent quality of that material, whether as regards coal or ironstone, has been already fully described in the second article of this series, but something may now be said of the mode of working both, and also as to their conveyance from the pit's mouth to the ironworks.

The mode of working or getting coal and ironstone in olden times was necessarily primitive, consequent on the want of effective implements for getting, and suitable apparatus for raising, the coal. As a consequence, our forefathers got the coal first where it came nearest to the surface, although workings have been found in Derbyshire and elsewhere, which were chambered and pillared and evidently ancient, as the implements for getting were entirely destitute of metal, and consisted of stone hammer-

heads, wedges of flint, with hazel withes round them, and picks of solid oak. The mode of working, even in those early times, seems to have been what is known as board-and-pillar work. The sledge drawn by men or boys, and in later days by women, was the first species of machinery employed to convey the coal from the workings to the bottom of the shaft. The barrow succeeded the sledge, and where the floor of the mine was soft a gangway of planks was laid down. Then came the tram, with wooden sleds or wheels and a basket or tub containing the coal, which was drawn up to the surface. At length the invention of cast-iron tramways by Mr. John Curr much facilitated the bringing of the coal from the workings. This would be about the year 1787. The jack-roll, or windlass, was the only means of bringing the coal to the surface. Subsequently, when the depth of the coal increased, the horse-gin was substituted, at first by the employment of one horse.

Gin pits were an especial feature at Bowling at the beginning of the century. Many of them, especially those in the neighbourhood of Bowling Old Lane, were shallow workings, not above fifteen yards or twenty yards deep, and in working them the putting-down of an engine would have been too expensive. Of such pits Redster Nest* and Lodge Pits may be taken as examples. In Bowling Parks the pits were a little deeper, while about Rooley Lane, the Chapel Checks Pit, for instance, went down some forty yards.

These Bowling gins were of a very simple construction, consisting of a light drum of wood or iron, about eighteen inches deep and from seven feet to twelve feet in diameter, which were fixed on a vertical shaft, supported by a wood framework connected with the headgear, or framework over the pit shaft in which the rope pulleys were fixed. A strong wooden pole was fixed to the drum to which the horse was attached, a boy or girl being

* The occurrence of this name may puzzle the philologist fifty years hence. It may be well to state, that the pit was worked by five members of the Brook family of Bowling, all of whom had red hair!

employed to start, stop, turn, and whip the horse. With a seven foot gin the horse went round in a circle six yards in diameter, and with a twelve foot gin in a circle nine yards in diameter, the horse's head being connected with a string to the vertical shaft to keep it in a circular track. Hemp ropes of about one inch and a quarter in diameter were used on these gins for winding the corve up the shaft, one end of the rope going down the shaft with the empty corve or sled, while the other end was bringing up the full corve or sled.

The getting of the coal and ironstone at these pits was generally farmed by pit-takers for the Bowling Company, Low Moor Company, Bierley Company, and others, they undertaking the work at so much per dozen corves, paying for men, boys, women, or girls and a gin horse, and pocketing the difference. It was laborious work, with little pay for it, but at the beginning of the century it gave employment to a considerable number of men, women, boys, and girls in Bowling. Near the top end of Bowling Parks there was a stationary engine for drawing up coal waggons from the various pits and letting them down by another rope to Bowling Foundry; and near the top of Spring Wood there was also a stable for horses required in dragging coal waggons to be sent down by the Burrows engine.

It has been previously stated that Isaac Wells acted as steward to Sir Francis Lindley Wood, after the removal of the latter from Bowling Hall to Hemsworth, and much information on the subject of coal-getting may be obtained from his letters to his master, whom he kept posted in every particular regarding his estate. Thus, in 1797 Wells makes an agreement with fifteen colliers to get the coal in the Heigh Pit at £5 per man hiring-money, and at the rate of 3s. per thirty corves and 4d. per yard for straight work or endings, each to hire his own lad, take down and flag gates, remove flags, saw wood, take charge of air-gates free of expense, &c. Of the fifteen men only *one* could sign the agreement with his own signature, all the rest bearing the mark **X**. In sinking the New Heigh Pit

in 1799, Jeremiah, Thomas, and John Clayton, miners, were agreed to be paid 18s. per yard to wall the same, being allowed 2s. per man and a mason. Two pounds of candles were allowed for three loads of coals. In 1800 the rates paid for getting coal may be gathered from the following memorandum of agreement, headed—

"*Terms for Colliers at Bowling.*

"To be hired afresh from midsummer 1803 for one year, each man receiving one guinea for himself and hurrier (getters and hurriers in proportion). The task to be 3s. 4d. a dozen of twenty-six corves at the two Gin Pits, whereof the hurriers are to have 1½d.

"At the Sough Pit 3s. 11d., whereof the collier is to take 1d. and the hurrier 1d. Strait work 4d. per yard as before.

"The New Heigh Pit colliers to have in addition to their task 6d. per week per man for bad coals getting and galls crossing.

"To begin at this task directly, on their giving up their 1s. per week per man. Coals to be got for candles as before, and no coals to be allowed the colliers."

In 1809 the following miners, representative of old Bowling families, were employed at the respective pits named: — Broomfield Pit: John Clayton, John Tankard, John Lambert, Jesse Wells, jun., Obadiah Wells. Lamb Close Pit: Michael Tankard, Joshua Clayton, Jeremiah Clayton, Thomas Fieldhouse, James Tankard, Timothy Fawbert. Sough Pit: George Ackroyd, Jos. Clayton, Pharaoh Fawbert.

The average wages about the year 1845 were as follow:—

Ironstone-getters	2s. 8d. per day.
Colliers	2s. 10½d. for 54 cwt.
Colliers, Better Beds ...	3s. 3d. for 44 cwt.
Banksmen	2s. 4d. per day.
Enginemen	2s. 4d. per day.
Labourers...	2s. to 2s. 4d. per day.

Prior to Lord Shaftesbury's Act of 1842 the condition of females employed in coal mines was most deplorable. The working day was exceedingly long, extending to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen hours per day. Women and children alike crawled along the narrow passages of

the mine, drawing the waggons or "corves," to which they were harnessed by a chain passing between the legs and fastened to a strap round the waist, while others pushed the waggon from behind with their heads. It was rarely that lines were laid for the waggons, which were often without wheels. The wretched girls had to push these things up the slopes as best they could, holding on by a rope laid along the ground. Young children even carried loads on their shoulders in baskets, secured by a strap which passed over the forehead. The women wore little clothing. At Bowling, however, the employment of girls and young women underground was discontinued probably before the year 1815. They were, however, employed upon the pit bank and in driving the gin horses up to about the year 1835. The cost of getting coal latterly has been much increased, owing in great measure to the regulations laid down by Parliament for the safety of the collier.

Mr. Francis Harold Pearce, who entered the Bowling Company's service in August, 1850, has had charge of the colliery department as mining engineer and manager for many years. He is the brother of Mr. J. C. Pearce, previously referred to, and comes of a family connected at a very early date with the coal and iron trades. Mr. Pearce possesses a good knowledge of the Yorkshire coal-field, was elected a member of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers in 1857, a vice-president of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers in 1879, and is well known as a mining engineer. It is to him that we are indebted for the section of the strata of Bowling, given in an earlier chapter.

Mr. William Wilkinson was for a long period coal agent to the company. He was the third representative of his family who had served under the Bowling Iron Company through four generations as faithful servants. His term was the longest, he having commenced about 1825, as an underground worker. Mr. Wilkinson then became tenant-farmer under the company, and about 1847 was appointed coal agent, which office he held until June, 1870, when he resigned, and went into the coal business

on his own account. Mr. Wilkinson for many years took an active part in public affairs in Bowling. Long before the incorporation of the borough he acted as constable. For sixteen years, namely, from the year 1852 to 1867, he was a member of the Bradford Board of Guardians, being during four years of the time vice-chairman, and in 1863 chairman of the Board. He was also a councillor of the Bowling Ward in the Town Council during the years 1856-7. His son, Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson, is registrar and assistant overseer for Bowling. Mr. William Wilkinson's death occurred in August, 1887.

With the commencement of the iron trade, and the mining operations at Bowling, an opening was created for the employment of such of the old Bowling families as chose to avail themselves of it, and as the various departments of the works extended many strangers also found their way to Bowling, some coming from very considerable distances where their special branch of business was carried on, many of whom have now become identified with the residents of Bowling. An examination of the old Bowling account-books would show amongst the list of managers, foremen, clerks, leading men in the forges, blast furnaces, rolling mills, engineering and boiler-making departments, as well as stewards, underviewers, pit takers, or contractors for getting minerals, carting agents, &c., many well-known and respected Bowling names.

Amongst the many prominent names connected with the mining department, one of the best known and the most familiar to old Bowling residents is that of Mr. James Sharp, who commenced his career some few years before the beginning of the present century, and appears to have belonged to an old Bowling family. Mr. Sharp began his career when the jack roll or windlass, worked by women at the handles, was in general use for winding minerals from the shallow shafts, and for deeper shafts the horse-gin. He became the manager of the mines, which position he held successfully for many years, extending the mining operations into the townships of Tong, Tyersal, North Bierley, and Hunsworth, where pumping engines

and winding engines of great power were required for the greatly-increased depth at which the Bowling beds of minerals were there found. Mr. Sharp retired about 1845-6, after many years of active and successful service.

In 1847 Mr. William Webster became manager of the collieries, which position he held until his death at an early age in 1854. Mr. Webster was the son of the late Mr. Isaac Webster, who left the Bowling works to commence business in partnership in the engineering concern of Messrs. Cole, Marchent & Co.

Mr. William Webster was succeeded by Mr. John Holmes, who had charge of the mining operations until his death in November, 1865. Mr. Holmes came to the Bowling collieries some ten or eleven years before Mr. Webster's death, from the York Road district, near Leeds. He had the supervision of more than twenty pits, scattered over a wide area, and the better to look after the interests of the company, they provided him with a horse, and no figure was more familiar in the colliery district for a period of seventeen years than "John Holmes on his white horse," as the operatives expressed it.

The cash book for the years 1788 and 1789 shows that great extensions were being made in the works at this time. A great amount of carting was being done, and the name of Mr. Joseph Roberts appears as one of the principal carting contractors. He lived and was well known in Bowling Back Lane, and was the landlord of the Farm Yard Inn.

The old Bowling firm of hemp rope makers, Messrs. Oddy, of Hall Lane and New Market Street, Bradford, made and supplied pit ropes and crane ropes at an early date in the history of the Bowling Iron Works. In the old cash book for 1789, the name of George Oddy appears, he having been paid the sum of £20 4s. 4½d. for hemp pit and crane ropes. He would be the grandfather of the present Messrs. Oddy, the rope makers, and of the present Messrs. Wm. & J. Oddy, manufacturers and wool merchants, of Birkenshaw and Bradford.

In the early part of the century the firm of John

Sturges & Co. issued one pound notes, and probably stray specimens may yet be met with in the locality. We have also before us an impression of one of Mr. Thomas Paley's "hawpennies," which were in circulation about the same period. Upon one side appears the impress of the Leeds arms, and on the other the figure of Bishop Blaize. Mr. Paley was one of the original partners of the Bowling Company, and came from Leeds.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCIAL FEATURES—continued.

Bowling Dyeworks—Their origin—George Ripley—Edward Ripley—Henry William Ripley—Wilson Sutcliffe—The Worsted Industry in olden times—Prospect Mill, the first worsted factory in Bowling—"Dick Smith Mill"—Victoria Mill—Upper Croft Mill—J. M. Tankard—Joseph Scholefield—Samuel Pearson and Son—John Moulson & Son—Bowling Corn Mill—Dickenson Mill.

BOWLING DYEWORKS.

Bowling has been much indebted for the employment of many of its inhabitants to the extensive establishment known as Ripley's Dyeworks. Although we cannot claim for these works the antiquity of the Bowling Iron Company, it is somewhat singular that the site of the works in 1757 —long before Bowling Ironworks were thought of—was known as "Dyer's Field." Relying upon this fact, and the existence close by of a stream suitable for dyeing purposes, it may be taken for granted that a small dye-house existed at the period stated. The locality, however, has undergone such a change since Bowling Dyeworks were established as to be almost unrecognisable. Not a vestige of Spring Wood remains, nor of the pleasant walk by the side of the stream which supplied the reservoir of Bowling Corn Mill. Partridges and rabbits were abundant about the upper and lower Parks (now the estate of Messrs. Mitchell Bros.), but while we hear occasionally of rabbits nibbling plants in the parterres of Bowling Park, a plump partridge would be regarded as a rarity.

The history of Bowling Dyeworks would form an appropriate chapter in the history of the Bradford staple trade, illustrative of its rapid rise from small beginnings, and involving many changes and adaptations to keep abreast with the development of a growing industry. At

the bottom of Milligan Lane, which skirted Bowling Lodge, there formerly stood three cottages, which belonged to Mr. John Milligan, brother of Mr. Robert Milligan, first Mayor of Bradford. These cottages occupied the site of the first Bowling Dyeworks started by George Ripley. That was in the early years of the present century. Near the primitive works ran the stream which supplied Bowling Corn Mill, which was equally handy for cleansing goods during the processes of dyeing. The three cottages, however, only served for a few years, when a removal took place to "Dyers' Field," situate on the higher ground near the present works. It was upon the estate of Sir Francis Lindley Wood; and in 1804 the little dyehouse was in the occupancy of a Mr. Walton, who united with the occupation of dyer, that of linendraper in Bradford. It would appear that another person was in treaty for the place, according to the following communication from Isaac Wells, Sir Francis's steward, to his employer, who writes :—

> Mr. Tetley, the dyer, desires to know what is to be done about the dyehouse, and whether William Walton has a right to be paid for a brick chimney built to the singeing-house, which he demands being paid for, or he will take it down.

In 1810 a bill was tendered by John Aked to Sir F. L. Wood, "for wood work done at Bowling Dyehouse."

In the year 1812 George Ripley, who had learnt his business at Washer Lane Dyeworks, Halifax, along with his son Edward, entered into partnership with Walton in developing the dyeing business established at Bowling. Halifax was then the chief market for stuff pieces, and the dyeing of them was principally done there, as, indeed, it was for years afterwards. The dyehouse must have been very small, as was the business done in it. For years the goods taken in to dye consisted of stocking yarn, hearthrugs, women's dresses, and men's garments sent to be re-dyed. George Ripley was the only practical dyer about the place, and he constituted the staff for some years. Meanwhile his son, Edward, was being brought up to the business.

The present works were started about the year 1820, under the style of "George Ripley & Son." A year after commencing the works, namely in 1821, there were only eighteen men and boys about the place. The black dyer was Joseph Crowther; the pattern dyer was James Murgatroyd, who had been engaged from Leeds; old George Ripley being the blue or woad dyer. When the dyeworks were first started, the firm got their steam from the Bowling Ironworks Company's boilers at the Spring Wood pumping shaft. This old shaft is now inside Messrs. Ripley's works.

In course of time Edward Ripley married Anne, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Murgatroyd, cotton merchant, Bradford, her brother being Mr. William Murgatroyd, a former Mayor of Bradford. The only child of this marriage was the late Sir Henry Wm. Ripley, born in 1814. Mrs. Edward Ripley proved a valuable member of the working staff at Bowling Dyeworks. A room had been taken at the bottom of the Talbot yard in Hustlergate, which she attended on Mondays and Thursdays, with such success that nearly a cart load of goods, comprising articles already named, were sent up from the taking-in room to Bowling every week. About the year 1834 George Ripley died, when the name of the firm was changed to its present style, viz., Edward Ripley & Son. By this time the late baronet had become a leading spirit in the firm, and the working staff had become much augmented. Mr. William Grandage was the blue dyer; Mr. Charles Murgatroyd and Mr. George Ripley were successively colour dyers; and Mr. Benjamin Murgatroyd was black dyer for a number of years. In 1832 Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe became connected with the firm as assistant manager, and subsequently continued as managing partner up to the year 1883—a period of over half a century—when his son, Mr. Henry Sutcliffe, succeeded to the position, which he still holds in partnership with Mr. Henry Ripley, son of the late baronet.

There were only three dyehouses in Bradford in 1834 besides that at Bowling, namely, John Anderton's, at the

SIR H. W. RIPLEY, BART.

bottom of Southgate; Kershaw's, along the goit-side; and Rawson's, near the bottom of Silsbridge Lane. Messrs. Edward Ripley & Son's business, however, soon crept ahead of any of their competitors, chiefly owing to the enterprise infused into the concern by the junior partner, the late Sir Henry Ripley. He had scarcely come of age before he was regarded as the "boss" of the dyehouse. It had been the custom to seek work from Halifax, but the young partner prohibited any further touting in that quarter. Instead of that course, he was determined that work should come to Bowling on its merits. It need hardly be said that the Hustlergate taking-in room had some time before been given up, and also the job-dyeing branch of the business. Orders for dyeing piece-goods now came in for large quantities. On one occasion an order for the dyeing of 500 pieces was presented, which was regarded as such an extraordinary occurrence that the senior partner doubted whether some reckless merchant had not "gone off his chump."

About the year 1837 cotton warp goods came up; previously pieces had been all woollen. So serious an innovation upon previous custom as dyeing both cotton warp and worsted weft in the same fabric was looked upon by Mr. Edward Ripley as a thing utterly impossible. "It was no use the firm attempting anything of the sort." There certainly was difficulty in dyeing such a combination with anything like perfect evenness of colour, but Mr. H. W. Ripley was equal to the occasion. His experiments in new chemical processes and in producing colours, while looked upon as a shocking waste of time and money by his father, resulted in effects being produced superior to anything then existing, and the reputation of Bowling Dyeworks was established in this department, as it had some time been for its "fast blacks." Mr. Ripley's success in introducing several specialties into the dyeing industry, notably the rainbow dyes of thirty years ago, and subsequently the melange patent, is matter of history. Mr. Ripley was ably supported in bringing business to the concern by his managing partner, Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe,

upon whom devolved considerable responsibility during the latter period of his connection with the works.

Mr. Henry W. Ripley possessed remarkably quick perceptive faculties, was very energetic, and had great business ability. The dyeing trade was at that period done in seasons, and every slack time witnessed the pulling down and rebuilding of some portion of the works, and under the direction of Mr. Ripley and Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe, most of the buildings were remodelled until scarcely anything was left of the original structure. The site of the works was also purchased, along with about 100 acres of land surrounding it. The whole of the water required for the supply of the works, of which there is an available source of 1,250,000 gallons per day, is derived from the land acquired by Mr. Ripley, and is contained in several reservoirs adjoining. The water is very soft, and, therefore, eminently suitable for dyeing purposes. The concern gives employment to 1000 hands, and has an enormous turnover.

Mr. Henry Wm. Ripley received his education at Horton House Academy, under Joseph Hinchliffe, whose pupils numbered not a few men who afterwards took prominent positions in society. In 1836 he married Susan, daughter of John Milligan, of Balmagie, Galloway, an adopted daughter of Robert Milligan, the first Mayor of Bradford, and subsequently one of the members of the borough. The result of the marriage was a numerous family. By the dyeing business he amassed considerable wealth, increased by his speculations in building operations and in other ways.

In his public capacity Mr. Ripley earned distinction. In the commercial circles of Bradford he was a leading spirit, and as president of the Chamber of Commerce for several years he rendered especial service to commerce in general and to the trade of Bradford in particular. In educational matters he was also particularly interested, as also in many other movements of a public character. Amongst the chief of his benefactions to charitable purposes was the erection of the Woodlands Convalescent Home, Rawdon, at his own expense. At the general

election for 1868 Mr. Ripley was returned member for Bradford, along with Mr. W. E. Forster. A few months after, however, he was unseated on petition, and Mr. Miall succeeded to the position. At the general election of 1874 Mr. Ripley was again returned as the colleague of Mr. Forster, but was defeated by Mr. Alfred Illingworth at the election of April, 1880. Soon after the election of 1880 Mr. Ripley was raised to the baronetage, under the title of "Sir Henry William Ripley, Bart., of Apperley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and of Bedstone, in the county of Salop." He had purchased the Bedstone estate shortly before his decease, which took place November 10th, 1882.

The present baronet, Sir Edward Ripley, is his eldest son; born May 16th, 1840, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1882. He married in 1877 Eugenie Frederica Fulcher, daughter of the late General Green Emmott-Rawdon, of Rawdon. Sir Edward Ripley was educated at Cheltenham, and graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1864, being called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1870. He was for many years an officer of the 2nd West York Artillery Volunteers; for some time Lieut.-Colonel, and late Hon. Colonel of that corps. He is a J.P. for the West Riding and J.P. for Shropshire, and resides at Bedstone Court. Sir Edward's son, Henry William Alfred, born in 1879, is heir to the baronetcy.

Ripleyville, consisting of about 200 houses, was built in 1863-4 by the late baronet, with the intention that these houses should be inhabited by his own workpeople and others, who, by an extra payment upon the rental, should ultimately become purchasers of the freehold. As, however, only a few workmen took advantage of this offer, the money, with interest at 5 per cent., was returned to them. Large and commodious schools were erected here, and maintained at Sir H. W. Ripley's own cost. He also gave the sites for St. Bartholomew's Church and vicarage.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ripley built six almshouses at the top of Springmill Street in 1857. These houses were rebuilt in 1881 on a site overlooking Bowling Park, when

four more were added by the late baronet, in memory of his father and mother. Each inmate receives 3s. weekly, in addition to residence in the house.

THE WORSTED INDUSTRY.

The history of the worsted industry, of which Bradford is the centre, abounds with interest to the student of economic science. In olden times the yeoman and the clothier were generally combined in the same person. The master clothier or worsted stuff maker, as the case might be, was no fine gentleman, driving down to town in his carriage, while his "pieces" were being conveyed in huge van loads to the warehouse or the dyehouse. If he were in a sufficiently large way of business to employ a few of his neighbours, he shouldered his pieces and trudged off to Leeds Market, or to the Piece Hall at Bradford, to dispose of them, or if a stuff maker found a customer at the old White Lion or some other hostelry in Kirkgate where the buyers of the period most did congregate. The master clothier enjoyed no higher status in society, and had probably more difficulty in getting rid of his wares. Having two or three ends of cloth to dispose of, they were made up into a pack, which was strapped across his shoulders, and thus laden he walked all the way to Leeds, and on Leeds Bridge he was obliged to be by six o'clock in the morning, or he would lose the market. His refreshment he took with him, wrapped in a handkerchief, consisting probably of a chunk of bread and a "rasher" of bacon or a piece of cheese, which he washed down with a pint of ale at the Rodney. After selling his pieces, the master clothier trudged home again, and was hard at work at the loom before noon.

There was little difference in the appearance or style of dwelling occupied by the master clothier or stuff-maker and the hands they employed. There was, in both cases, the "lume-chaymer," approached by outsteps, if the occupant was in a large way of business. Sometimes these houses were of one storey only—open to the roof,

and ample enough to allow of a loom being worked in a corner. The furnishing of the remainder of the dwelling was of the humblest character. A round table, a corner cupboard, the delf case containing the family crockery; very likely a strong oak "kist" containing oatmeal—the "staff of life" in those days—a shut-up bed, with a chair or two, and the furnishing was complete. There was no attempt at a carpet or hearthrug, but at the end of the week the stone floor went through a thorough scouring with soft stone, and was afterwards sprinkled with yellow sand to keep it clean over Sunday.

In regard to food, oatcake and oatmeal porridge, brown bread, skimmed milk, potatoes, and home-brewed beer, called "drink," were the principal articles of diet. Tea, coffee, and sugar were too dear to be indulged in except in small quantities; butter was a rarity, and treacle even was deemed a luxury. The "truck" system was then in vogue, and many of the stuff makers in the neighbourhood compelled their workpeople to use *their* shop for obtaining such articles as they required for food. In some cases they scarcely paid any money wages at all. Other makers, who had not "tommy shops," had an arrangement with some "badger," from whom they obtained a bonus upon the amount of custom sent to the shop. Economically the truck system was rotten to the core, and a great service was rendered by Mr. Busfeild Ferrand, of St. Ives, Bingley, who was instrumental in the abominable system being put an end to by the Truck Act of 1845.

Such were some of the conditions under which many of the inhabitants of Bowling lived and worked before the introduction of the factory system. After all, there was an absence of class distinction, and a freedom from rigid discipline, which tended to make life more enjoyable than the "olden times" are credited with, although they might not be attended with the comforts of the present day. Opportunity was given for tilling a bit of land and keeping a cow or two, which helped somewhat to relieve the monotony of the long hours that were worked in those days. The growth of the Bowling ironworks and collieries

tended in great measure to change the mode of living, by introducing employment which could not be done at home, but before that obtained a substantial foothold the factory system was becoming established in Bradford, and the hand-loom became a thing of the past.

For some reason or other, mills and factories have not sprung up within the township of Bowling to the extent that they did in other townships of the borough, probably owing to the absence of streams of water of any magnitude. Formerly there were two streams emptying themselves into the Bradford beck. One of these had its rise in the high ground near to Rooley Lane, and passing through a little glen at Woodroyd, entered Spring Wood, where it was joined by a small feeder, and together they afforded water sufficient for the supply of the old Bowling corn mill, the main body of the stream passing forward to Bradford. Another stream, called Law (or Claw) Beck, divides Horton from Bowling. Having its rise at Brownroyd Hill, it enters the township of Bowling at Carr Bottom, and passes near to Upper Burnett Field; crossing Manchester Road at Albion Mill, it next passes Messrs. Mitchell Bros.' mill, and forward to Bradford. Neither of these streams, however, is of great force, being chiefly the channels of surface and drainage water. By conserving this water, and by the aid of sinking and pumping, especially by the late Sir Henry William Ripley, water has been found for manufacturing and dyeing purposes on a large scale. Several very deep artesian wells have also been sunk for manufacturing purposes, which yield a supply of "spa" water of the softest quality.

The first worsted manufactory erected in Bowling was Prospect Mill, which stands on the crown of the hill above the Wheat Sheaf. Although altogether out of date in comparison with present requirements, the building still stands as a monument of past enterprise. The factory is four storeys in height, with low rooms and small windows. It was erected by the Bowling Iron Company in 1819, and among the first occupants were Messrs. Bankart and Benson, a person named Mortimer, and Messrs. Addison

and Roper commenced the worsted business there. In 1834 the mill was assessed to the Bowling Company at the annual value of £22, Messrs. Addison & Roper being then the occupants. In 1843 this firm dissolved partnership, when Mr. Geo. Wm. Addison erected Hall Lane Mills, and commenced the worsted business there with his two sons, William and George. Mr. G. W. Addison also built for his residence a fine house in what is now called Caledonia Street, but then an open space, which house he surrounded with gardens, greenhouses, &c. The house has now become the vicarage of St. Luke's parish. Prospect Mill was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Cole, Marchent & Co., ironfounders, who let off the portion not required for their own business purposes.

What was formerly known as "Dick Smith Mill" was erected in the years 1814-5, the engine being started on June 17th in the latter year, the date of the commencement of the battle of Waterloo. Although this date is prior to that when Prospect Mill was built, it should be stated that the principal buildings, as extended by Messrs. Mitchell Bros., are in Horton township, and far exceed in area that of the old mill.

In letters addressed by Isaac Wells, the agent of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, to his employer, reference is made to the projected erection of this mill which may be of interest:—

Bowling, September 19th, 1814.

Sir,—Richard Smith, of Horton, has applied to me this morning, and desires to know if you would sell a little ground by the Claw Beck Bridge, at the south-west corner of the land lately purchased of Dr. Crowther, as he could wish to erect a factory and steam-engine there. The quantity of land he will want he expects will be about a rood, and if you favour his request, he will be glad to hear about it, and to know what price you would take for it, as he thinks a good part of the work might be got through before winter.—I am, &c.,

ISAAC WELLS.

Bowling, September 25th, 1814.

Sir,—I spoke to Richard Smith yesterday and told him your proposals about the land in question, and he seemed not to object

to anything you mention with respect to title, &c., except where you covenant that he should not injure or interfere with your mills [the Bowling Corn Mills], or the sough, or the minerals, if any. Now, sir, you must consider that water is the first and principal moving cause and the only one (as to minerals there are none) of the place being chosen for erecting the intended engine and factory; as it is well known that the Horton sough water that goes to the [corn] mill passes through the place in question at the depth of about 8yds. or 9yds. from the surface, and it will always be a supply of cold water for injection to the engine, which is the chief thing wanted, and it will then be returned again into its own course to the mill, so that no water will be lost to the mill except what will be evaporated away by the steam. I told them I thought you would not take less than 3s. per yard for the land they might require, and they seemed not to say much against it. Besides, I had always looked upon the place as the best situation for such an undertaking of any there is about us. If you please, sir, to consider the above, I believe more applications might be made for small lots, provided encouragement was hinted out upon the subject.—I am, &c.,

ISAAC WELLS.

Mr. Smith occupied the old mill as a worsted spinner until his failure in 1829, when Messrs. Joshua Wood and Co. and others took rooms in it. In 1834 Messrs. Turner and Mitchell entered into occupancy of the premises as worsted spinners. The parties to this firm were Messrs. George Turner and Thomas Mitchell, the latter being the father of Abraham and Joseph Mitchell, who, under the firm of "Mitchell Bros.," acquired the property by purchase in 1854, on the dissolution of partnership of Turner and Mitchell. In their hands both the premises and business have been largely developed, and as mohair spinners the firm has acquired a great reputation. Frank and Johnny Mitchell, as they were familiarly named, occupied an adjoining mill in Horton township, erected by Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esquire. They were brothers to the above-named Thomas Mitchell.

In 1833 Messrs. William and John Terry erected a small mill at Dudley Hill, assessed in 1834 at the annual value of £13. The brothers Terry came of an old Bowling family, which had been in the stuff-making business long before the introduction of steam power-

looms. For a long period they employed hand combers and weavers, and were in a somewhat extensive way of business. Further reference to this family, however, may be held over until the neighbourhood of Dudley Hill is treated of.

Victoria Mill, Wakefield Road, was erected in 1837-8 by Mr. J. G. Paley, for Mr. Henry Jarvis Lea. It was called Victoria Mill from the chimney being finished on the coronation day of her present Majesty, and the engine began to work on August 20th, 1838. Messrs. Shepherd and Rhodes, spinners and manufacturers, and Messrs. Addison & Son, spinners, were the first occupiers. It was afterwards taken by Mr. Wm. Harker, who had commenced stuff manufacturing in a small way at the mill in Manchester Road, built by Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister. Upon removing to Victoria Mill, however, Mr. Harker went largely into the "fancy" trade, which being at that period in its palmiest days, he made a rapid fortune, and retired from business to Harefield, near Pateley, some years ago. Mr. Harker was elected M.P. for the new division of Ripon at the election in 1885, in the Liberal interest, but did not offer himself as a candidate at the election in the following year.

Upper Croft Mill was built in 1845 for Messrs. James Marchent, Isaac Webster, Saml. Dalby, Josh. Dalby, Thos. Dalby, sen., Thos. Dalby, jun., Geo. Corless, Wm. Corless, James Riley, and Henry Casson. The erection of this mill was considered a great undertaking for Bowling. At first rooms were let off to small firms of spinners, but for thirty years the entire building, with considerable additions, had been run by the late Mr. James Marsland Tankard, who succeeded in establishing a spinning business of considerable magnitude.

Mr. Tankard was from an early age brought up to the business, his father having been one of the early tenants of Upper Croft Mill; and few men had a more practical acquaintance with the art of spinning. For many years he had attained a high position as a spinner of Botany yarns, and he must be credited with having

generally done much to raise the standard of the Bradford spinning trade, by his persistent endeavours to perfect the class of yarns which he produced.

At the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1887, Mr. Tankard resided at Bolling Hall, and his endeavours to sustain the prestige of that historic mansion have been recorded in a previous chapter. We have heard him relate how, when a mere youth, he had looked upon Bolling Hall with envious eyes, and had registered a vow that if ever he became a rich man, and the opportunity was presented him, he would live at Bolling Hall! Mr. Tankard was then in humble circumstances, but time brought him riches, and with it the opportunity to become the occupier.

Messrs. Benjamin Berry & Co. commenced a machine-making business at Prospect Mill, and in 1853-4 erected Lady Well Mill in Hall Lane. The firm became very successful, and achieved considerable reputation as machine makers. Mr. Benjamin Berry and his sons were equally prominent for many years in the affairs of Bowling, the senior partner being one of the first councillors returned for the Bowling Ward, and he continued to occupy that position for some years. This place of business is now owned by Mr. Jonathan Barker, and occupied by himself and others.

Among other industries of Bowling entitled to mention is the old-established timber and packing case business of Joseph Scholefield, of Prospect Saw Mills. Formerly known as Thorp & Terry's, this business dates back nearly eighty years, and is one of the oldest in the district. Mr. Scholefield came from Adwalton, and proving himself a clever business man, became managing partner of the firm of Thorp, Terry & Scholefield. This firm continued until 1869, when Mr. Joseph Scholefield became the sole partner. On his decease in 1874, the business devolved on his son, Mr. J. E. Scholefield.

It is obvious that reference can only be made to the pioneer mill premises in Bowling, so numerous have this class of erections become. For this result credit must be given to the enterprise and foresight of the late Sir Henry

GEO. PEARSON, Esq.

Ripley, who erected, or was the cause of the erection of, many large blocks wholly devoted to the worsted industry in its various departments. We believe that Bowling Mill, now occupied by Messrs. Sugden & Briggs, was the first of this class erected by Mr. Ripley, for Messrs. Spiro and Passavant.

In the immediate vicinity are many worsted spinning mills, weaving sheds, and woolcombing works of great magnitude, which are in remarkable contrast with, say, Prospect Old Mill; while the course of Bowling Beck down to Bradford is studded with similar works, which pour their polluted waters into a stream within living recollection abounding with fish.

MEN OF ENTERPRISE.

The "upper crust" of Bowling has furnished a source of wealth of no mean order in the making of bricks and other articles, where good clay or shale is indispensable. Mr. E. Gittins, Messrs. Thornton & Sons, and Messrs. J. Moulson & Son for years worked valuable beds of clay and shales for this purpose, the latter firm still being actively engaged in the business.

Messrs. S. Pearson & Son also established in 1860 the Broomfield Works, Mill Lane, for the manufacture of bricks for building purposes, sanitary tubes, and terra-cotta goods, which developed into a very extensive business. The founder of this firm, Mr. Samuel Pearson, was a native of Scholes, Cleckheaton. He was a practical brick-maker and contractor at a time when bricks were an excisable article, and had to contribute to the revenue of the country. Early in the fifties he constructed the reservoirs of Bowling Dyeworks and the Bowling Iron-works, being also largely employed in the construction of railways to Bradford, besides executing several contracts on the Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike Water-works. In 1854 his son, Mr. George Pearson, became a partner, the firm then becoming S. Pearson & Son, which name is still retained. During the construction of the

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from Low Moor to Bradford, opened in 1850, a large quantity of surplus excavation was deposited upon land adjoining Mill Lane, and remained there until Messrs. Pearson & Son secured and utilised it by establishing the Broomfield Brickworks. The spoil bank was subsequently increased when in 1865-6 Messrs. Pearson executed the contract for the short branch of the Great Northern Railway, enabling the company to run into the Exchange Station, it having been found that the old terminus in Adolphus Street was too far out of the town. Broomfield Works were extended from time to time until almost every variety of bricks, sanitary tubes, and terra cotta ware was manufactured there, finer clays being imported for mixing as required. After the lapse of twenty-five years the spoil bank became exhausted, the works were closed, and the land left available for building purposes.

Meanwhile the firm carried out many local contracts, including the erection of Mirfield Station and other works for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Co. in the extension and maintenance of their Yorkshire section; they also made the Oxenhope tunnel for the Bradford Corporation, the sewerage works of Tong, and those of the Southport Corporation, &c. Mr. Samuel Pearson retired in 1878, when Mr. George Pearson took his son, Mr. Weetman D. Pearson, into partnership. This change brought about a constantly increasing sphere of action, until at the present time the firm stands in the foremost rank of English contractors, and is eminent for the difficult and special character of the various engineering works it has successfully carried out.

The following are a number of contracts upon which Messrs. Pearson & Son are now engaged, viz.: — The widening of the South Devon Railway for the Great Western Railway Company, including the building of five viaducts having some fifty arches of sixty feet and upwards span, and an average height of ninety feet. The sinking of iron cylinders at Portland to form a coal pier for the Admiralty. The construction of the new deep

water dock at Southampton, having an area of eighteen acres with twenty-six feet of water at low tide, of which A. Giles, Esq., M.P., is the engineer. The improvement in the entrance to Alexandria Harbour, by cutting through solid rock a straight channel 300 feet wide to a depth of thirty feet, for the Egyptian Government. The construction of a railway from Avila to Salamanca, in Spain, sixty-four miles long, of which fourteen miles have a continuous gradient of 1 in 50, the engineers being Sir John Hawkshaw, Son, & Hayter. The completion of two tunnels, each exceeding a mile in length, under the River Hudson, from Jersey City to New York; Sir John Fowler and Sir B. Baker, the engineers for the Forth Bridge, being the consulting engineers. This work is the most difficult of its kind that has ever been undertaken since the formation of the Thames Tunnel. The ground is silt, and as the tunnels are being driven within twenty feet of the river bed, upon which there is a depth of sixty feet of water, a very special system of construction has to be followed. The work was commenced some fifteen years ago, but up to the time of Messrs. Pearson undertaking it, only two-fifths of the work of one tunnel had been done. The firm have also in hand the cutting of a canal, twenty-five miles long, containing over eleven million cubic yards of excavation, chiefly of a volcanic formation, at a depth varying from twenty feet to seventy feet, as well as other works, in the valley of the City of Mexico, for the Mexican Government. The Valley of Mexico has no outlet for its waters, and instead of having to depend upon evaporation for the avoidance of floods to the surrounding country, and even to the City of Mexico itself as hitherto, the new canal will convey the water to a tunnel that is being made through the hills to the watershed beyond, which drains into the Pacific.

The headquarters of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son have for some time been at Westminster. Although Mr. George Pearson now takes no prominent interest in public business, he represented Bowling in the Bradford Town Council from 1866 to 1869, and subsequently was a Poor Law Guardian

in the Bradford Union. He was also churchwarden at St. Luke's, Broomfields, for several years. He is now a director on the King's Lynn Dock and Railway Board.

The Moulson family of Bowling, of which Alderman William Moulson, the late Mayor of Bradford, is the present representative, have also been largely occupied as contractors, stone merchants, and builders, and in that capacity have had no inconsiderable share in the reconstructing process which the town of Bradford has undergone during the past half century. The firm of John Moulson and Son dates from the year 1858, but early in the century John and Miles Moulson, the late Mayor's father and uncle, were engaged in the business, one of their first large contracts being the erection of the Britannia Mills, Manchester Road, for Messrs. Christopher Waud and Co., and had, among other works, the contract for one section of the Bowling Tunnel on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. They continued largely in this class of work until 1852, when William and David Moulson, sons of the two senior partners, joined the firm. The new firm took the contract for a large portion of the works at Saltaire, including the bridge over the canal and river, the warehousing, combing shed, offices, dining hall, stables, and the Congregational Church. About the same time they were also engaged upon Barkerend mills, for Messrs. Garnett; Lumb Lane mills and shed, for Mr. James Drummond; the Swan Hotel, Halifax, for Mr. John Crossley. In 1858, on the death of Mr. Miles Moulson, the firm became John Moulson & Son, and so continued until the death in 1868 of Mr. John Moulson. In the interval the firm were engaged upon several large contracts, including the huge pile of factories and combing sheds in Springmill Street, for the late Sir Henry Ripley, Messrs. Mitchell Bros.' Works, Horton Lane Chapel and Schools, &c. In 1876 Alderman William Moulson took in partnership his two sons, Angus and Rufus, and since then the firm have erected Mannville Chapel and Schools,

ALD. WM. MOULSON.

several of the Bradford Board Schools, combing sheds, warehouses, and other large places of business.

In the year 1863 Alderman Moulson purchased seventeen acres of land at Park Side, West Bowling, and laid down an extensive plant for the manufacture of bricks for building purposes. There is a large face of clay and shale in the land, in addition to much material which came out of the Bowling tunnel, and there is also a valuable seam of fire clay in the land from which the firm make fire bricks, sanitary tubes, and chimney pots of good quality.

Alderman William Moulson was born in 1825 at Holme Top, Horton, his father, John Moulson, removing in 1828 to the farmstead adjoining the Red Gin, Bowling Old Lane. The family from which he springs, however, came from Emly, near Wakefield, early members of it being settled at Holme Top. His father farmed the "Whitechapel farm," adjoining Bowling Old Lane, to which further reference will be made. Like many youths in his early days, Alderman Moulson had but little schooling, and he owes his position in life to an indomitable perseverance in acquiring the elements of a practical education, and to other qualities which have enabled him to acquire his present position. Mr. Moulson was returned as a councillor for Bowling Ward in 1877, and occupied that position until the year 1883, when he was raised to the aldermanic bench, in place of Alderman James Law, deceased, also of Bowling. He was Mayor of Bradford from November, 1888, to November, 1889. Mr. Moulson resides in a substantial residence on Horton Green.

Bowling Corn Mill was, up to the period of its demolition, an ancient foundation attached to the manorial estate of Bowling. The mill is marked in the plan of the township drawn in 1757, and it had existed long before then. In 1775 there was a suit in Chancery filed by John Smyth, the owner of the Bradford Soke Corn Mills, to compel the restitution of the right of soke at his mills, of which he said he had been defrauded, when it was

put in evidence that all inhabitants of Bradford and Manningham residing within two miles of the Bradford Soke Mills were obliged to grind all corn and malt used by them at that mill, but "that Reuben Holmes, the then occupier of Bowling Corn Mill, did, contrary to his right so to do, grind corn for some of the said inhabitants." In the same suit, Richard Sugden, of Bowling, stuff maker, said he remembered two "corn mills in Bowling, one of which was very ancient, and that Robert Storey was the miller." In more recent times there was a family of Jennings in occupation of Bowling Corn Mill for a long period. In 1805 Jonas Jennings was the miller, and in 1814 he was still in occupation, when the property described as "two water corn mills, with lands called Lady Well Close and Mill Holme," was disposed of by Sir Francis Lindley Wood to Messrs. John Sturges & Co. In the assessment for 1834 Joshua Jennings was assessed for Bowling Corn Mill at £36, Mr. John Green Paley being then owner of the property.

The situation of Bowling Corn Mill, within living remembrance, was quite rural. The mill was driven by water power, a mill goit debouching from Bowling Beck in a field called the Mill Holme, supplying a small reservoir for the purpose of driving the mill wheel. The miller's house stood close by. The old mill, miller's house, goit, and reservoir, however, have all been swept clean out of existence, and we can now only indicate the site as that occupied by Ivy Mill, near the railway coal shoots in Mill Lane. The latter was a mere bridle road to the corn mill in former times.

At the junction of Smiddles Lane with Thornton Lane there is a cluster of houses known as "Milnhouses," although probably few residents of Bowling would be able to say how the name originated. The old plan of Bowling, dated 1757, supplies the explanation, there being a windmill shown on the plan, with the words attached — "Dickinson Mill." Turning to ancient records, we find the Dickensons of some standing in the township of Bowling. In the time of Henry VIII., Ric. Dykynson's

name appears in the muster-roll as bearing arms in the household of Dame Rosamund, of Bolling Hall. In more recent times the family name of Dickenson, abbreviated to Dickson and Dixon, occurs in public records. In 1735, as we find from an indenture of that date, William Dixon leased of the devisees under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Hutton, of Pudsey, three roods of land, "to be taken off two fields in Bowling, called Augrams, for the term of 199 years," with liberty to erect a new mill thereon, the deed reciting that the said William Dixon afterwards erected a messuage and a water corn mill and kiln thereto adjoining. The site of Dixon Mill closely adjoins that now occupied by the Thornton Lane Board School.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Early Nonconformity in Bowling—Bierley Chapel—Its Incumbents—Rev. G. S. Bull, &c.—Sketch of the Building—Burial Ground—Methodism in Bowling—Dudley Hill Chapel — Seven Stars School — Prospect Chapel — Primitive Methodism at Dudley Hill — St. John's Church, Bowling — St. Matthew's Church, Bankfoot—St. Stephen's Church, West Bowling—St. Luke's Church, Broomfields — Muff Field Reform Chapel — Salem Chapel, Sticker Lane—St. Anne's Catholic Church, Broomfields — Old School, Dudley Hill—Old School, Bowling Old Lane.

The local history of the township of Bowling is deficient, from the fact that it has no ecclesiastical record of antiquity. The township, through its churchwardens, was called upon to contribute towards the "church-lay" at Bradford from very early times, and it had an immediate connection with the Parish Church by means of the Bolling Chapel on the south side of the chancel. The Bollings and the Tempests lie buried either in "our Lady's Queere" in the church or in this chapel.

The earliest reference we find to any gathering for religious worship in Bowling is in the Sessions Rolls preserved at Wakefield, which is a good source from which to compile a list of the founders of Nonconformist congregations in the West Riding. Under the date Leeds, 19th July, 1689, there is an entry to the effect that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions held on that day certified

> That a congregation of Protestant Dissenters assemble to worship God publicly at the house of Isaac Balm, in Bouling, in the parish of Bradford.
>
> (Signed) ISAAC BALM.
> JOHN GARNETT.

This was the usual form in which meeting-houses were

publicly certified under the Toleration Act. During the same year the justices were served with the following notice, which is copied from the "Northowram Register":—

This may certifie the Court that the dwelling-house of Abraham Dixon, of Bowling, in the parish of Bradford, and county of York, is intended and by the adherers thereto agreed upon for a publick meeting place for Protestant dissenters, having no other desire but to glorifie God and edifie one another, desiring the health, peace, prosperity, and safety of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and the good of the kingdom. Therefore we whose names are here subscribed do desire this honourable and worthy Bench to grant us a licence.

ROBERT BURNELL.
ABRA. DIXON.
JO. HARDAKERS.

God save the King and Queen.

At Leeds Sessions, held in July, 1699, the house of William Mitchell, of Bolling, was also licensed for public worship, the signatories to the petition being Wm. Mitchell, Abram Barraclough, George Hey, John Smithies, Samuel Swaine, Matthew Thornton, Abram Dixon, Saml. Thornton, John Hutchinson, William Thornton.

It would be interesting to determine the exact positions of these ancient meeting-houses of Bowling, and so far as the situation is concerned this may probably be done; indeed, we believe the house licensed by Isaac Balm still stands at Bankfoot, and we have little doubt that Abram Dixon's dwelling-house was in the vicinity of the old corn mill referred to in the last article, the site of which is now occupied by the Thornton Lane Board School. That part of Bowling lying nearest to Horton township, undoubtedly lay open to the influence exerted by the Puritan owners of Horton Hall, and Dixon's (or Dickenson's) dwelling was in immediate contiguity to the "new meeting-house," from which sprang the old Presbyterian Chapel, in Chapel Lane, Bradford, erected in 1718.

In the township of Bowling, however, there was no practical outcome of the spirit of Nonconformity, so far as the erection of a place of worship was concerned, until very recent times.

BIERLEY CHAPEL.

Episcopalianism in Bowling dates from the erection of Bierley Chapel in 1766. This structure has an interesting history. Although called "Bierley Chapel," both the sacred edifice itself and the adjoining vicarage are in Bowling township, both being situate at the junction of Bierley Lane with Rooley Lane. A stone over the porch at the west entrance has the following inscription :—

This Chapel was built by Dr. Richard Richardson, of Byerley Hall, at his sole expense, and was first opened for Divine service on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1766. The roof and windows of the original chapel were repaired at the expense of the Patroness, Miss Frances Mary Richardson Currer, the descendant and representative of the original founder, Dr. Richard Richardson, in 1834.

It was consecrated by the Archbishop of York in 1824 but still remained a private chapel, without any parochial charge attached, until 1864, when, by an Order in Council, a District Chapelry was attached to the building, and it became a Parish Church. The charge was made a vicarage in 1866, exactly one hundred years after the church was built.

Excepting the Parish Church, Bierley Chapel is the oldest Episcopal Church in Bradford. Among the Incumbents have been the Rev. J. Stillingfleet, appointed in 1767; Rev. M. Ollerenshaw, 1781; Rev. Thomas Wade, 1787; Rev. J. B. Cartwright, 1824; Rev. G. S. Bull, 1826; Rev. J. Barber, 1839; Rev. C. W. N. Hyne, the present Vicar, 1868. Several other clergymen have officiated for short periods.

The ministrations of the first minister, the Rev. James Stillingfleet (a grandson of the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet), attracted a considerable number of hearers from Bradford and other places. He afterwards became vicar of Hotham. The Rev. G. S. Bull, or "Parson Bull," was the clergyman from 1826 to 1839. He was distinguished for his great energy in exposing the tyranny of the factory system as affecting young children before the passing of the Ten Hours Bill. For many years

Bierley Chapel was the only church in Bowling, and Mr. Bull especially was known as "Bishop of Bowling," for he took practical charge of the whole township. Through his efforts the Parish of St. James', Bradford, was formed and the church built, of which he was first incumbent. Next, he forwarded the building of St. John's, Bowling, long known as "Sally Riley's Church," because Mr. Bull held a weekly service in the cottage of one Sally Riley. The congregation gradually increased, and this led to the building of St. John's Church. In the same way Mr. Bull contributed to the formation of the Parish of St. Matthew's, Bankfoot, for he regularly held services in cottages in that neighbourhood, and formed the nucleus of a congregation.

In a somewhat similar manner the new Parish of Oakenshaw-cum-Woodlands grew up. The present incumbent of Bierley used to hold a weekly service in the cottage of Richard Bentley; when this was overcrowded he hired a cottage; this becoming insufficient he joined two cottages together; and when these would not hold the congregation a mission room was built. This sufficed for several years, and in 1889 the Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church, in a parish which is formed out of Bierley, Birkenshaw, Scholes, Wyke, and Wibsey. Thus Bierley has really been the mother of several of the neighbouring churches.

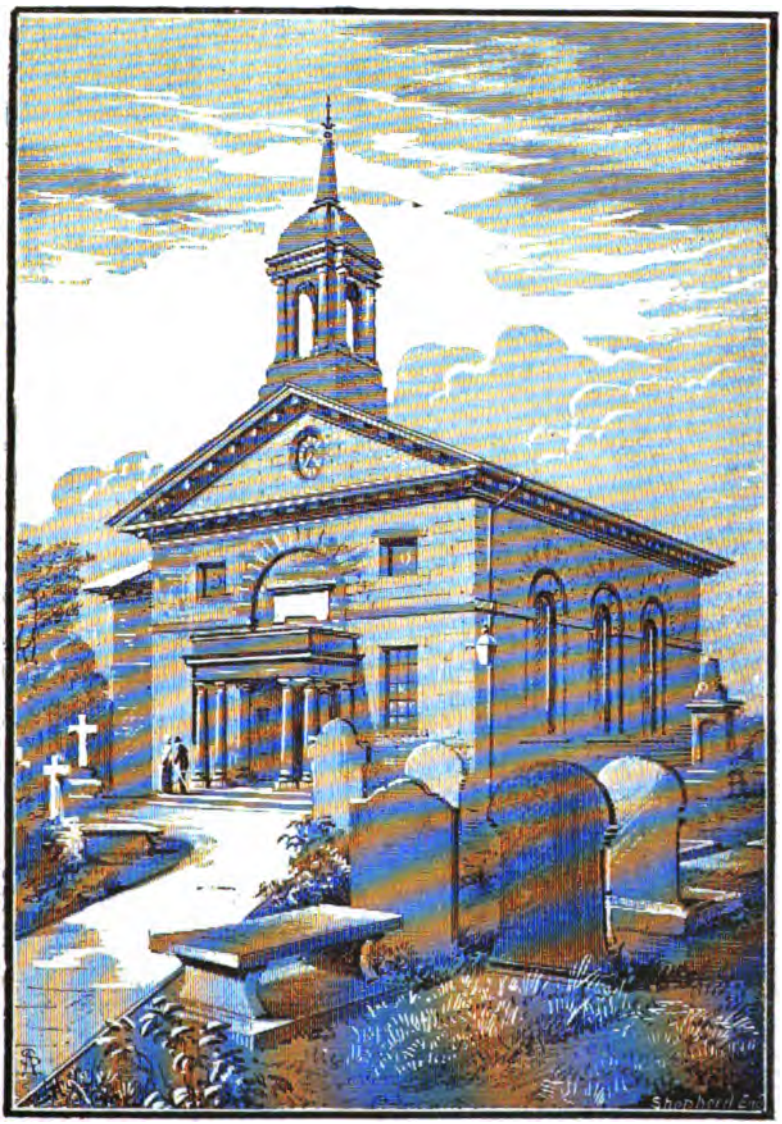
Miss Currer erected the present vicarage attached to Bierley Chapel in 1827, during Mr. Bull's incumbency, that gentleman being instrumental in the erection of the National school-room in Sticker Lane. In course of time Mr. John Wood (of Wood & Walker's), with whom Mr. Bull had been associated in ameliorating the condition of the factory children, contemplated the erection of St. James's Church, Manchester Road, and he invited Mr. Bull to become the clergyman. He accordingly left Bierley to undertake the new charge. Mr. Bull first erected the schools, himself acting as clerk of works, and then superintended the building of the church, the foundation stone of which was laid on October 31st, 1836. He subsequently superintended the erection of St. James's Parsonage. After

a few years of zealous labour he removed to St. Matthew's, Birmingham.

Mr. Bull was succeeded at Bierley Chapel by the Rev. James Bardsley, M.A., who, after a brief incumbency, subsequently became rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. He had seven sons, all of whom were clergymen, the eldest being Dr. Bardsley, Bishop of Sodor and Man. Mr. Bardsley was succeeded by the Rev. John Barber, M.A., previously of Wilsden, a man noted for his sympathy with the temperance movement and his devotion to his clerical duties. It was no unusual thing to see him set out, lanthorn in hand, on some errand of mercy, with the prospect of trudging over rough roads and along narrow lanes, hindered neither by wind nor weather. He died in 1868.

Mr. Joshua Law, card maker, of Rooley Lane, was organist of Bierley Chapel from the erection of the organ until his death in 1849. He was a very zealous Churchman and a great friend of Bierley Chapel. Mr. James Hird, who had poetic aspirations, was also a prominent lay-worker for many years in connection with Bierley Chapel. He resided at the farmhouse in Rooley Lane, now occupied by Mr. Vincent Dobson, where his friend, Poet Nicholson, frequently visited him. Mr. Hird published several volumes of poems, including "A Voice from the Muses" and "The Prophetic Minstrel."

The accompanying sketch of Bierley Chapel will give the reader a good impression of the exterior of this somewhat unique edifice, which is in the Grecian style of architecture. The interior of the church is heavy in appearance, but corresponds in style with the external architecture. Over the communion table there is a large stained glass window in memory of the Rev. John Barber, for twenty-eight years incumbent of the church, which was erected by his parishioners. There is also a stained glass memorial of William Terry, of Dudley Hill, and his wife Mary; another to John Terry, his brother; and a similar memorial to Mary Elizabeth, the only child of James and Rebecca Tetley. A striking feature of the building is a



BIERLEY CHAPEL.

stained glass window erected by the Sunday scholars, the members of the Guild of St. John, and other contributors, to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in 1887. This window is unique in its conception, so far as this neighbourhood is concerned. The communion plate is massive, and very handsome; it consists of five pieces, and each piece bears the following inscription;—"Presented to Miss Richardson Currer for the use of Bierley Chapel." The service was presented by the lessees of Bierley Ironworks.

The gravestones in the burial ground of Bierley Chapel chronicle the deaths of many men once prominent in Bowling, but the chapel not having been consecrated until the year 1824, the interments are subsequent to that date. James Birchill, better known os "owd Butchill," a broker on Goose Hill, was the first man buried in the Chapel yard; and Joshua Kaye, of Bierley Lane, the second. The following list is not intended as an ample record, but it may serve as a reminder of several families whose names are becoming scarce in the township. We give them as near as possible in alphabetical order, viz.:—

Squire Auty, of Bradford, died May 26th, 1870, aged fifty-eight years.

James Butler, of Dudley Hill, died January, 1867, aged eighty-four years.

Wm. Fieldhouse, of Rowley, died March, 1852, aged seventy-seven years.

Benj. Gumersall, of Tyersal Hall, died October, 1844. Joshua Gumersall, died 1860.

William Galloway, of Bowling, died July, 1855, in his sixtieth year. William Galloway, of Oaks Fold, died May, 1857, aged fifty-nine years. James Galloway, drowned off Flambro' Head, August 19th, 1861, aged twenty-nine years. Henry Galloway, of Bowling Old Lane, died January, 1887, aged fifty-four years.

Thomas Kaye, of Bierley, died in November, 1879, aged forty-two years. Joshua Kaye, of Bierley, died September 25th, 1824, aged fifty-four years. Thomas Kaye, who died in May, 1872, aged seventy-nine years.

Henry Leah, Esq., of Bradford, who died in January, 1846, aged seventy-three years.

Samuel Midgley, of Bierley Lane, died May, 1859, aged seventy-four years.

Francis Mitchell, stuff manufacturer, of Rooley, died September, 1842, aged sixty-three years. John Mitchell, of Rowley, died March, 1855, aged seventy years. John Mitchell, of Bowling Lane, died April, 1861, aged seventy-five years. Jacob Mitchell, gamekeeper, Hunsworth, died January, 1865, aged sixty-two years. Squire Mitchell, Bowling, died March, 1879, aged seventy-four years.

John Roper, worsted manufacturer, Bowling, died May, 1832, aged forty-three years.

Robert Seed, jun., Bowling, died August, 1845. Rev. Henry Seed, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, died in 1855. Isaac Seed, died September, 1873, in his seventy-fifth year.

John Schofield, innkeeper, of Dudley Hill, who died January, 1853, aged forty-six years.

William Sutcliffe, who died in 1871, aged sixty-one years.

David Swift, schoolmaster, Bradford Moor, who died in January, 1865, aged fifty-nine years.

Benj. Wroe, of Tong Street, who died in October, 1860, aged eighty-two years. John Wroe, Esq., of Bradford, woolstapler, died in 1849. Thomas Wroe, father of the above, who died in 1856, in his ninetieth year. Joseph Wroe, who died in 1857, aged seventy-three years.

Joseph Walker, of Rooley Lane, died in February, 1884, aged sixty-seven years. Joseph Walker, of Bierley Lane, died in May, 1886, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The interments of the Terry family are noticed elsewhere.

METHODISM IN BOWLING.

The record of Methodism in Bowling goes back nearly a century and a-half. Bradford, at that early period, was frequently visited by John Wesley, and in the summer of the above year he preached at noon at Horton Hall, the residence of the Sharps (so tradition has it), and during the afternoon preached at a building in Sticker Lane, which, with some alteration, is still standing. It was not until the spring of 1747, however, that a class was formed at Bradford, and it may be assumed that members of it would be found at Bowling. In an old society book, dated 1763, among the list of places which were regarded as the Bradford branch of the Birstall Circuit, Dudley Hill appears as contributing £1 0s. 5d., John Deacon being the class leader. This is the earliest mention we find of

Methodism in Bowling. In 1781 Dudley Hill class had twenty-two members, with John Scholefield as leader; and there was a class at Cutler Heights with twenty-two members, Jonathan Dennison being the class leader.

In the spring of 1823, Dudley Hill Chapel was opened by the Revs. David Stoner and A. E. Farrar. Until the erection of the old Sunday school adjoining, services were held in the houses of the members. By gradual growth, therefore, Dudley Hill society expanded, until in 1839 a considerable enlargement took place to the chapel, and the spacious burial-ground was annexed. Both chapel and burial-ground were vested in the following trustees, viz.:—Jonas Milnes, John Cheesebrough, William Whitaker, Thomas Holmes, David Dalby, Thomas Haigh, George Shepherd, Isaac Ellis, Thomas Owroyd, James Butler, James Ludlam, Isaac Wells, and Joseph Tordoff. Several of the above were prominent members of the Bradford East Circuit, and others were immediately connected with Bowling. At the Conference in 1835, the division of the Bradford Circuit into East and West took place. The Bradford East Circuit, with Eastbrook Chapel as the head of the division, comprised Dudley Hill, Bradford Moor, Farsley, Calverley, Seven Stars, Woodhall Hills, and Bierley Lane, with an aggregate of 1266 members.

In April, 1854, the Wesleyans of Dudley Hill re-commenced a Sunday school with about thirty scholars in the body of the chapel. On Easter-Tuesday, 1863, Isaac Holden, Esq., laid the foundation stone of a new Sunday school building, which was opened in August of that year, by the Rev. George Bowden and others, having cost £460. The number of scholars increased considerably, so that in 1879, further accommodation being required, it was obtained by adding a suite of new class-rooms as a wing to the chapel, the latter being utilised for the opening and closing services, thus securing for the scholars all the advantages of a large modern Sunday school at a comparatively small outlay. The memorial stone of the class-rooms was laid May 24th, 1879, by Angus Holden, Esq., then Mayor of Bradford, and cost with the furnishing £622.

The old school called the Seven Stars School was built in 1825. It was called by that name owing to its being near the Seven Stars public-house, situated at the end of Bowling Back Lane. In 1847, however, the name was changed to Prospect School by the Rev. Nehemiah Curnock, who did not like the idea of a school being named after a public-house. In 1871 Prospect Chapel, with school underneath, was opened by the Rev. Dr. Jobson, the memorial stone having been laid by Mr. Henry (now Sir Henry) Mitchell in 1870. The buildings cost about £6000, which having all been paid, the place is now free from debt. The chapel was built to seat 750, the site of it having been bought from the Bowling Company. It was a large shale pit hill. The people connected with the place volunteered to remove the shale free of expense. They borrowed rails and corves from the Bowling Company, and laid lines down Usher Street and Prospect Street, and thus removed thousands of tons of refuse. This labour was done at night after the day's work, and also on Saturday afternoons. It took more than twelve months' time to finish it, but about £300 was saved by this self-sacrificing effort. The old school was sold to Mr. Angus Holden for the sum of £500, and is now used for the Bowling Liberal Club.

Since the removal of the late Rev. Edward Jones, in 1849, the Wesleyans have not had a minister resident in Bowling until recently, when they rented a house in Hartley's Buildings, Wakefield Road, as a residence for the minister. In 1890 they purchased Springfield Lodge, Hall Lane, formerly owned and occupied for many years by the late Rev. J. P. Chown.

In point of seniority the Primitive Methodist denomination ranks with the Wesleyans in the erection of a place of worship in Bowling, both having commenced operations in the year 1823, and within a short distance of each other. In that year a small chapel was erected at Dudley Hill, which was called "Ebenezer." Mission services had been previously commenced by the Rev. John

Colson in a comb-shop adjoining. The cost of the building was between £500 and £600, a considerable portion of which was advanced on mortgage by Richard (better known as Dicky) Holmes, a toll-bar contractor, who was one of the first trustees. The remaining trustees were Joseph Gibson, Jos. Sidebottom, James Shoesmith, Joseph Booth, Taylor Wadsworth, James Beaumont, and J. Sidebottom. Losses in his business obliged Holmes to call in his money, and a fresh mortgage was effected with Miss Bower, and subsequently a further sum was obtained from Mr. Thomas Hollings, of Daisy Hill. Much difficulty ensued in regard to the title to the property after Miss Bower's death, and for many years after it was a great struggle to raise the amount of the interest, about £23 per annum. The site was copyhold land, and it is only within the past ten years that the congregation have raised sufficient money to convert it into freehold property. About eight years ago a new body of trustees was elected, and the property, which had been in a manner in the holding of the trustees, was made Connexional.

About the same time a move was made towards the erection of a more commodious building. The stimulus to this new effort was given by Mr. W. Pratt Tattersall, of Tong Street, who offered to give £100 towards a new chapel. This offer was gratefully accepted, and in May, 1886, Mr. Tattersall laid the foundation stone of a new Ebenezer, adjoining the old chapel, the cost of the building having been about £1300, without the cost of the site and the organ. Adopting the motto inscribed on both the old and new chapel, the Primitive Methodists of Dudley Hill are able to say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," for the greater effort has brought forth greater resources, and a comparatively small debt now only remains on the property. The old chapel has been converted into a Sunday school. The denomination has also a chapel in New Hey Road, erected in 1882, and another called Rehoboth Chapel in Baird Street, West Bowling, built in 1878.

According to information supplied us, the erection of St. John's Church, Bowling, was due to a remark of Mr. John Wood, the philanthropic builder of St. James's Church, who reproached the Bowling Iron Company for not satisfying the obligation resting upon them as large employers to erect a place of worship for their workpeople. By their generosity, however, the present church of St. John was built, the entire expense being borne by the company, the late Mr. Joshua Pollard being especially interested in its erection. The building is a fair specimen of Lancet-Gothic style of architecture, comprising nave, transept, and chancel, with spire over the principal entrance, which has a frontage to Wakefield Road, the dimensions being 111ft. 6in. in length, 60ft. 6in. wide in the transepts, and 41ft. 6in. wide across the nave. The spire is 130ft. in height, and from the lofty position of the church, it forms a landmark over a considerable distance. The chief peculiarity about the structure is, that it was the first church in England in which iron was used in combination with stone. The construction is entirely of stone and iron, except the rafters of the roof, which are the only combustible parts. The church was consecrated on February 8th, 1842.

St. John's Church was designed by Messrs. Richard Henry and Samuel Sharp, architects, of York, with the able help of the company's engineer, Mr. Fred. Stott, whose assistance was especially valuable in the details of the ironwork and also in the construction of the centering. As a proof of the good feeling which existed among the workpeople of Bowling Ironworks at the time, and of the interest they took in the construction of the church, it deserves to be mentioned that the moulders volunteered to forego the extra price charged for the difficult work (as then considered) of casting the Lancet-Gothic capitals and other details. The church is an effective example of iron in union with stone, and it has stood the test of nearly half a century without a flaw. The total cost to the company was £5000. In addition, the company endowed the living to the extent of £150 per annum,

and presented the patronage to the Vicar of Bradford. The living is now worth £300 per annum, with house.

The Rev. J. Lonsdale Frost, M.A., of Magdalen College, was the first vicar, and held the appointment for about twenty-eight years. He died at Bowling, and lies buried in the churchyard. The Rev. Charles Thomas, M.A., who came from Bradford Parish Church, followed Mr. Frost. He also died at Bowling. The Rev. Edward Brice, B.A., of the Bradford Parish Church, followed Mr. Thomas, but accepted the vicarage of St. Jude's, Bradford, the parishioners making him a handsome presentation on leaving. The Rev. Charles John Hamer, of the London College of Divinity, is the present vicar, and is greatly respected.

In the chancel of the church there is a brass tablet in memory of the Rev. Jos. Lonsdale Frost, M.A., who died August 17th, 1868, aged fifty-seven years. On the opposite side of the chancel there is a marble tablet in memory of the Rev. Chas. Lomax Thomas, M.A., who was vicar from 1868 to 1875, and died in December of the latter year. In the body of the church there are a pair of marble tablets to two members of the Field family. One is in memory of George Field, M.R.C.S., of Dudley Hill, for upwards of half a century surgeon in the district. He died May 23rd, 1849, aged seventy-one. The tablet was erected by his son, William Field, surgeon, of Tong, who died October 12th, 1861, aged forty-six, and to whose memory there is also a tablet.

Prior to the erection of St. John's Church, a national school was built on the site of the present schools, the ground for which was given by Mr. John Green Paley. The present St. John's National Schools were erected during the incumbency of Mr. Thomas.

St. Matthew's Church, Bankfoot, Bowling, was built in 1849, and consecrated by Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The land on which the church is erected was given by the Low Moor Company, who also gave the land for the churchyard and

the parsonage. One member of that company, Mr. John Hardy (subsequently raised to the baronetcy), became patron of the living, and contributed largely if not exclusively to the endowment. The first incumbent was the Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., who held office for twelve years, when he died, in 1862, of a fever contracted in the discharge of his pastoral duties. A stained glass window to his memory has been erected in the south aisle of the church.

In 1853 the National School and teacher's residence were built on adjacent land given for the purpose by Mr. George Baron. The first schoolmaster was Mr. Levi Swaine, who still (1890) continues at his post, having seen during his nearly forty years of work many changes and developments in the place and its surroundings.

In 1862 the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., succeeded to the incumbency, which he held for six years, during which period the school buildings were enlarged, and an organ and organ-chamber erected in the church. He resigned the living in 1868, and was followed by the Rev. William Lowndes Bull, B.A., who resigned in 1875, and soon afterwards died. The next vicar was the Rev. John Hollywood, M.A., who still holds the living During his vicariate the church vestry has been much enlarged, and considerable alterations have been made in the school buildings and premises. A spacious playground has been provided, and a new infants' day and Sunday school has been built at a cost of £1000.

The parish of Bankfoot, for which St. Matthew's Church has been built, lies partly in the township of West Bowling and partly in that of North Bierley, embracing portions of Odsall and Wibsey; the Bradford Borough boundary almost divides it into equal sections. The population at the last census (1881) was 3349, mostly consisting of working people. St. Matthew's Church is one of those churches called "free," in which pew-rents have been abolished, and the various church expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions and the offertory.

The church was originally built from the plans of the late Mr. Thomas Healey (Mallinson & Healey), who also

designed the parsonage house and the older portions of the school house. Subsequent alterations and the new infants' school have been carried out under the directions of his sons and successors, Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey, to whom so much of the ecclesiastical architecture of Bradford and its neighbourhood is due.

St. Stephen's Church, West Bowling, was the second of the ten churches built as the result of the revelations made by the report of the Lords' Committee on the spiritual destitution of large towns. It was chiefly erected through the liberality of the late Charles Hardy, Esq., of Low Moor, assisted by E. B. Wheatley-Balme, Esq., who gave the site and £500 towards the erection. F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P., and others also contributed liberally. The foundation stone was laid on July 2nd, 1859, and the church was consecrated on April 24th, 1860, by Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, when the late Canon Stowell, father of the first incumbent, preached the sermon. A handsome and substantial parsonage house was erected by Mr. Hardy during the following year, and about the same time an organ was erected in the church by Messrs. Conacher, Huddersfield. The cost of the church, exclusive of the site, was £2500.

In 1886-7 the church was enlarged by the addition of north and south transepts, an extension of the chancel, a new vestry and organ-chamber being added, and new stops were put into the organ, at a total outlay of £1400. Several members of the congregation availed themselves of the occasion to place memorials in the church and make presents of a portion of the articles required. Members of the Speak family, of Mountain, placed a beautiful reredos in memory of their mother, Nancy Speak. Above the reredos a stained glass window, descriptive of the Crucifixion and the Ascension, was placed by Councillor Jesse Galloway, in memory of his wife. Carved oak prayer desks were also presented by the Rev. Alfred Clarke, son of the vicar, in memory of his mother. The communion rail cushions were

given by Mr. Joseph Wright's family, of Bowling Old Lane, in memory of their parents. The church was reopened by the Bishop of Ripon on July 14th, 1887.

The first incumbent was the Rev. Thos. Alfred Stowell, now Canon Stowell, previously referred to as curate-in-charge at Bolton, who held the living for over six years. Mr. Stowell left the district at the beginning of 1866, having been called to succeed his father in the Rectory of Christ Church, Salford, where he continued until 1890, when he was collated to the Rectory of Chorley by the Bishop of Manchester. Mr. Stowell was succeeded by his curate, the Rev. John Frank Marsden, who remained for three years. After him came the Rev. John Clarke, the present vicar.

At the commencement the children of the neighbourhood were gathered on Sundays in the large chamber attached to the house of Mr. John Baxandall, in Bowling Old Lane, the room being approached by outside steps, as shown in the sketch of the building given in a subsequent chapter. Mr. Baxandall was a zealous Churchman, and is yet spoken of as the "father" of St. Stephen's Church, he having been the first to approach Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme in respect to the site. In company with Mr. Mark Brayshaw, he was churchwarden for seven years. Mr. Baxandall was superintendent of the school for the three years during which it was held in his chamber. At first the scholars were very unruly, and on the occasion of the first incumbent returning from his wedding tour, the superintendent told him that if he had remained away much longer he should have had to close the school! Mr. Baxandall was succeeded by Councillor James Wright, who held the office of superintendent for several years after the erection of the first church schools in Bowling Old Lane.

A handsome school and master's house adjoining were erected some time afterwards. The people of the neighbourhood started the fund with £120; Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme gave the site and a sum of money besides; Mr. Charles Hardy gave £50; the Low Moor Company £100; and the late Sir Henry Ripley gave 10 per cent. of the whole

expenditure. The school was opened on November 5th, 1868. Another school was afterwards built, chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Hardy, at Chapel Green, Horton, in which services were held.

St. Luke's Church, Broomfields, was erected in 1862, being one of the churches built by the Bradford Church Building Society. In its erection, Mr. John Taylor, solicitor, a member of the society, took a great interest. It was consecrated on the 22nd June, 1862, by Dr. Bickersteth, then Bishop of Ripon. The living, which is worth £300 per annum, with a vicarage house situate in Caledonia Street, is in the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese. The first vicar was the Rev. Thos. Henry Flynn, curate of Brighouse, who held the living until 1875, when he became vicar of Holy Trinity, Low Moor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thos. James, one of the curates of the Bradford Parish Church, who remained until 1878, when he was presented to the living of Havering-atte-Bower, near Romford, Essex, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Gallie, then minister of Oakenshaw-cum-Woodlands, who left in 1881 on his appointment as vicar of Great Horton. The Rev. Wm. Mitchell, who now holds the appointment, then became vicar.

For some years the Sunday schools in connection with the church were held in the Broomfields Industrial School, afterwards in a warehouse rented in Moody Street, but during the vicariate of Mr. Gallie the school adjoining the church was erected, and is perhaps one of the best school-rooms in the town.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Ripleyville, was consecrated in April, 1871, being the tenth and last church built under the Ten Churches Building Scheme in Bradford. The site was given by the late Sir Henry W. Ripley.

Muff Field Wesleyan Reform Chapel was built in 1852, enlarged in 1870, and again enlarged in 1886, at a cost of about £2000. The memorial stone of the enlarged building was laid by Mr. Thomas Smith, whose father, the late Mr.

Samson Smith, was one of the chief promoters and trustees of the original structure, and was ever a liberal supporter of the cause. The first minister was the Rev. John Myers, who was succeeded by the Rev. John Hunton, afterwards by the Revs. E. Barley, S. J. Devine, Richard Nicholls, and Rev. George Green, the present minister. A plot of land has been purchased in the rear of the chapel for the erection of a large Sunday school.

The founders of Salem Chapel and School, Sticker Lane, originally formed part of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at the Wesleyan Chapel, Dudley Hill, who seceded from there during the Reform movement in 1849-1850. Becoming Wesleyan Reformers, they in the year 1855 erected the present Wesley Place Chapel, Dudley Hill. In 1860, however, the question of Church polity caused a secession, and a large majority decided to join the Methodist New Connexion denomination, and in 1861 built the Salem Chapel and School, which were opened in July and December of that year, at a cost of £1879. In 1868, 1869, and 1873 alterations were made in the chapel, and an enlargement of the schools was made at a further cost of £1421, making a total cost of £3300. The above includes a plot of land for further extension. The ministerial supply is the Circuit Plan, of which Mannville, Horton Road, Bradford, is the head chapel.

St. Anne's Catholic Church, schools, and presbytery are situated between Guy Street and Edward Street, Broomfields, in the heart of a Catholic population of over 2500. This was one of the numerous efforts of the Very Rev. Canon Motler while rector of St. Mary's, Stott Hill, to meet the spiritual wants of the Catholic population in various parts of Bradford. In 1873, he first erected St. Anne's school, which has now about 650 children in attendance. In 1881 the district of Broomfields was separated from that of St. Mary's, and in July of that year the Rev. Aloysius Puissant was appointed the rector, with the Rev. J. Quinlan as curate. In 1882 the Rev. A. Puissant built the presbytery, and in 1889 and 1890 St. Anne's Church was erected, and was opened on March

15th of the latter year. Mr. Edward Simpson, the architect of St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and other new Catholic edifices in Bradford, designed all the St. Anne's buildings.

The remaining places of worship in Bowling may be summarised as follow: — West Bowling Wesleyan Chapel, Rydal Street, opened in March, 1877; Ryan Street Congregational Chapel, erected in 1874, the present edifice in 1884; Park Chapel, New Cross Street, erected in 1879; Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Ryan Street, and Bowling Christian Mission Room, Wakefield Road.

OLD SCHOOLS IN BOWLING.

The Old School at Dudley Hill was erected by the Wesleyan body in 1816. Over the doorway there is the following inscription:—"This building was erected by public subscription, to be used as a Sunday school for ever." It was built partly upon the waste and partly upon manorial land, a 999 years' lease having been obtained from Messrs. John Sturges, John Green Paley, and Thos. Mason, lords of the manor of Bowling, by the following trustees, viz.:—Wm. Collinson, stuff manufacturer; Wm. Brear, millwright; James Teasdale, collier; Isaac Ellis, painter; Thos. Shoesmith, shopkeeper; William Scholefield, weaver; Wm. Cawthorn, weaver; Wm. Hargreaves, labourer; James Butler, labourer; John Tankard, collier; Thos. Hill, collier; and Joshua Pitts, tailor. A ground rent is still paid to Mr. John Paley, the present owner of the ground. From a list of subscriptions to the building fund before us, it appears that a little over £100 was raised by subscriptions, and the remainder of the cost was raised on mortgage to Mr. Wm. Oliver, of Bradford, for £150. A number of the friends of the school in the immediate locality also gave labour in carting material, and in other ways. In 1833 the building was increased in size at a cost of £130, the room having become too small for the children in attendance.

The instruction given at the Old School was not confined to Bible lessons or the catechism. The accounts

contain many items which, in these days of advanced elementary education, sound strange indeed, remembering that the building was erected as a Sunday school. Items for writing ink and paper are frequent, and the reason is obvious, but an item—"Paid George Clayton for straps, 5s. 8d.," is of a dubious character. In 1819, perhaps the discipline of the school called for a little corporal punishment. The items "candles" and "snuffers," also frequently occur, which is not remarkable. Special "collections" were made for the candles required in lighting up the school. The items—"Paid Wm. Brear for reading-made-easys," "Dr. Markham's spelling-books," explain themselves. "Paid Mr. Maud for Bibles and Testaments" was a frequent item.

The Old School was carried on by the trustees of Dudley Hill Wesleyan Chapel until the disruption in 1849, when about one-half the trustees joined the Reform movement, and erected Wesley Place Chapel. The other half of their colleagues agreed to hand over to them their rights in the school, conditional on the Reform section relinquishing their trusteeship in Dudley Hill Wesleyan Chapel, and in this way the Old School became managed by the Wesleyan Reformers. In 1860 a split took place among the latter body, which led to Wesley Place Chapel becoming amalgamated with the United Methodist Free Church, and by that denomination the Old School is still managed. It has, however, long since failed to satisfy the educational requirements of modern times.

In the upper part of Bowling Old Lane, close by the side of the road, stands a building, humble enough in its exterior appearance, but of some interest even in these days of palatial erections and model buildings for educational purposes. Upon a slab over the entrance is the inscription—"This school was built in 1823 for a Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, but free to children of parents of every religious denomination."

The idea of erecting this old school was mooted at a meeting held at the house of David Baxandall in June,

1823, there being present John Milligan, David Baxandall, John Blamires, John Bower, John Mitchell, Thos. Thornton, Jonas Wilkinson, James Tankard, Joseph Holmes, and David Fearnside, all of Bowling; John Greenwood and William Maud, of Bradford. It was unanimously resolved that a Sunday school was very much wanted in the neighbourhood, and that a school-house should be built, to be called a Wesleyan Methodist School, but to be free to the children of other denominations. The whole of the above persons formed themselves into a committee to carry out the resolution, and John Milligan, David Baxandall, and John Greenwood were appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Thomas Wheatley, in order to treat with him for a piece of land. A subscription fund having realised £18, David Baxandall was appointed treasurer, and the following were made trustees, namely:—David Baxandall, John Tankard, Jonas Wilkinson, Richard Coulthurst, John Blamires, David Fearnside, Thomas Thornton, John Bower, Thomas Mitchell, and John Milligan. A site having been obtained from Mr. Wheatley, the school was erected twelve yards long and eight yards wide. For the ground £30 was paid to Mr. Wheatley, and in return that gentleman contributed £100 towards the total cost.

When Bowling Old Lane School was erected many of the rising generation in these parts were indebted to Sunday schools for what smattering of education they were able to command. Consequently, it was necessary to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic (the three R's) before instruction in Biblical knowledge was possible. The first superintendents were Jonas Wilkinson, Christopher Rotheray, David Fearnside, John Naylor, Jonas Sutcliffe, Joseph Holmes, Joseph Haigh, and John Tankard. The children were early taught the art of giving towards the maintenance of the school, providing books, coals, candles, &c., and in return received a Bible or Testament, spelling-book, or catechism. Periodical collections were also made to make up any deficit. The item, "Paid Jacob Dawson for singing, 10s.," frequently occurs; also such items as "eating and drinking for singers," the fare provided being

good home-brewed ale and bread and cheese, from which we infer that these expenses were incurred on such great occasions as the school anniversary would be considered at that day, when the "sitting-up" of the children took place.

In 1827 an agreement was entered into with Robert Milner for the use of the building as a day school, the rental being fixed at 1s. per week. In 1830 Henry Pearson took the school on the same terms; in 1833 Edward Jaram; then came James Worsnop and James Spencer, and in 1843 Joseph Womersley. The last of the masters at the Old School was William Robertshaw, who entered to it in January, 1844, and had it until 1850, and who is still living. In the year 1843 a strong and successful effort was made to clear off the debt on the building, which had been reduced to a sum of £20 owing to Mr. Thomas Wheatley.

The township of Bowling now contains four Board Schools, in addition to National and other day schools.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WHEATLEY-BALME FAMILY.

The Balmes of Bowling—Isaac Balme, a noted Dissenter—Abraham Balme, steward of the Manor of Bowling—Great business man—His connection with highway, enclosure, and navigation schemes—Abraham Balme's diary—Interesting items — The Balme Monument in Bradford Parish Church — Rev. Edward Balme—E. B. Wheatley-Balme, Esq.

Outside the manorial estate of Bowling, the most substantial freeholders were by far the Balme family, of which Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme, of Cotewall, Mirfield, is the present representative. The family is of ancient origin, and apparently belonged to the yeoman class so numerous in the Yorkshire dales. They were settled at Birstall, Tong, Horton, Bowling, and Bradford. In the absence of sufficient evidence connecting the various branches of the family, we must confine our references principally to the members of the branch resident in Bowling, where they were in possession of the greater portion of the land abutting upon Bowling Old Lane.

The earliest Balmes of Bowling of which we have any record were John, Michael, Abraham, and Isaac, the sons of Robert Balme, yeoman, who resided at Little Horton. John, the eldest, born in 1596, married Sarah Hodgson, a member of the yeoman family of that name in Bowling. Michael Balme, born in 1601, was afterwards of Parkhouse, and married Elizabeth Lister, of Bowling. He died in 1689, aged ninety-four years.

One of the sons of John Balme was named Abraham, born in 1621, who was a clothier in Bowling, his eldest son being Isaac Balme. Isaac was a noted Dissenter, and in 1688 licensed his house for public worship. In the Sessions Rolls preserved at Wakefield, under the above date, there are certificates of justices sitting at quarter

sessions at Leeds, certifying that a "congregation of Protestant Dissenters assemble for public worship at the house of Isaac Balm, in Bowling, in the parish of Bradford." In the diary of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, of Northowram, there are several entries referring to the Balme family, the following being a few:—

October 2nd, 1674.—I was at Isaac Balme's at a day of thanksgiving. I prayed, preacht, baptized the child. There was John Balme, James Jewett, and John Taylour, being members of the church at Little Horton; they joyned with us in prayer, but when I baptised the child they all went out. I was much offended thereat, and resolved to examine their reasons, but Margaret Hodgson prevented me, desiring me not to take offence at it.

May 10th, 1678.—My wife and I went to Isaac Balme's in Bowlin. Kept a fast there for his wife near her time. God helpt William Hodgson, John Balme, George Ward, and myself in preaching and praying.—Blessed be God.

August 9th, 1678.—After reading my chapters, rode to Mr. Sharp's at Horton, then to Isaac Balme's in Bowlin. There we had a day of thanksgiving for his wife's deliverance. I baptised the child, preacht, God helpt.

January 7th, 1680.—Rode to Isaac Balme's in Bowlin; there I preacht. God brought many together, tho it was a very windy day. Assisted in some measure, blessed be my good God. There I lodged all night.

December 17th, 1688.—John Bawm's wife in Sicker Lane, Bowlin, was well, milkt, did her things, seized on suddenly sitting in her chair and dyed.

Michael Balm, of Bradford, buryed there March 28th, 1689, aged ninety-four.

The eldest son of Isaac Balme was named John, born in 1674, who married Ann or Anna Stead. The issue of this marriage was Abraham Balme, born in 1706, a gentleman who for over half-a-century was most prominent in the town's affairs of Bowling, and played no inconsiderable part in local affairs generally. He was a man of great enterprise, and to him doubtless his family owe the acquisition of large landed property in West Bowling and the town of Bradford. Abraham Balme married for his first wife Mary Thorp, the daughter and coheiress of Samuel Thorp, Esq., of Hopton, and for his second wife he married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Edwd. Rishton,

vicar of Almondbury, and widow of Richard Thorp, of Hopton, the brother of his former wife. By these marriages he acquired much property in Hopton and other places in addition to his family inheritance in Bowling and Bradford. At the time of his second marriage, about the year 1753, and until the year 1766, Abraham Balme was residing at Bolling Hall, and was then acting as steward to Thomas Pigott, Esq. At the latter period he had acquired considerable property in Bradford, near the site of what is now known as the Ring o' Bells, at which house he subsequently resided, and where he died on February 4th, 1796, in the ninetieth year of his age. Abraham Balme's will was proved by the Rev. Edward Balme, clerk, his son, and Elizabeth Hodgson, who were joint executors. His eldest son, Abraham, having displeased his father, he disinherited him and left his estates to the Rev. Edward Balme, who in turn bequeathed them to the daughter of his disinherited half-brother, Abraham, who married Thomas Wheatley, Esq., of Hopton.

In addition to managing the manorial estates then held by the Pigott family, Abraham Balme was largely instrumental in developing the mineral wealth of Bowling before the enterprise of Messrs. John Sturges & Co. more completely opened up the coal measures. He leased the minerals under several farms in Bowling, and got the coal, which he sold at a distance. He was prominent in obtaining several Enclosure Acts—those for Thornton and Oxenhope, for instance—and was concerned in the passing of several Highway Acts, which about the year 1750 were extensively promoted in the West Riding. As a land valuer, too, Mr. Balme's services were in great request. He purchased most of the land required for the construction of the short canal connecting Bradford with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Windhill, and was largely engaged upon similar work for the proprietors of the great navigation. Subsequently he had much to do with managing both canals.

Mr. Balme kept a diary, beginning the 5th September,

1774, a year somewhat remarkable in the history of Bradford, as that in which the Bradford Canal and the new Piece Hall were opened. Among the earliest entries in this diary are several which refer to the Bradford navigation, styled the "little canal," and the great waterway from Leeds to Liverpool, called the "grand canal." We cull the following entries :—

September 7th, 1774.—At home all day loading the *Good Intent.* She took 150 load of the better-bed coal and 100 load of the worse.

September 8th.—The boat went down the water I followed; was all night at the Elm Tree Inn.

September 12th.—Was all night at the Elm Tree. Sold Barber the coal.

September 13th.—Came home to dine. The boat got to the bottom of the three-rise lock. Paid Pickard 9s. by Leach's note.

September 15th.—The *Good Intent* came up and was loaded with better-bed coal, and went down again.

September 16th.—Went down to the grand canal and heard that the water had broke at the Hirst Mill, which gave some uneasiness, and that a boat was carried into the breach.

September 20th.—Went with Mr. Nathan Jowett to Shipley to view the breach in the canal, afterwards went with him to settle the Bingley assessment on the canal, which was done at 19 pound a year.

September 21st.—Was at Bradford all day settling several things about the canal.

September 24th.—Was all day at Shipley selling the company's boats. Mr. Jarratt bought two, one at £37, the other at £32, and I bought one at £7 10s. The new boat was sold for £117.

September 28th.—Was at home until dinner, afterwards went to Halifax to the turnpike meeting to settle about the new bridge. Got home before dark. The wettest day I was ever out in that I remember, and no corn gotten and a great deal to shear.

October 1st.—Met Mr. Hustler about the limekilns.

October 3rd.—Was up at 5 o'clock. Got 280 load of coals into the boat, sent it down about 1 o'clock. It contained 25 ton and 5 load.

October 6th.—Was at the navigation meeting at the Sun about appointing a person to look after the locks.

October 12th.—Conferred with Mr. Hustler about Rawson's land at Bolton.

October 13th.—Went down to the canal before breakfast. Was at the Sun about settling Frizingley Mill.

October 21st.—Was at the general meeting (of the Canal Co.) at Liverpool all day.

October 23rd.—Went with Mr. Leach and Mr. Hardcastle to view the lime rocks at Skipton. We purchased one-fourth part of the Skipton Co.'s boats, rock stage, &c., for £500.

Mr. Leach and Mr. Hardcastle were two of three partners who were bankers in Bradford, and issued the first local drafts of which there is any record. The title of the firm was Leach, Pollard & Hardcastle. The bank failed about 1780. Mr. Nathan Jowett and Mr. John Hustler were both active promoters of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the latter being the most prominent of all in the Bradford district.

There are many other entries in Mr. Balme's diary referring both to the Leeds and Liverpool and Bradford Canals, but sufficient has been quoted to show the active interest he took in both concerns. A few entries of a miscellaneous character may be of interest:—

September 17th, 1774.—Bought 2 pairs of blankets of John Wood, paid him 12 shillings.

September 18th, Sunday.—Got up at 7 o'clock, went to church, dined at home, and paid Adam the boatman £2 2s. 0d. in part for building the boat. Went to church in the afternoon.

September 29th.—A fine morning. The Piece Hall at Bradford was opened, for which the bells were rung all day. The day ended with much rejoicing about the new hall.

October 2nd, Sunday.—Was at church in the morning. Home to dine. Was at church in the afternoon.

October 7th.—Went to Leeds, where I met Mr. Leeds. Went with him in a post chaise to Milford, and got in at 10 at night. Sat up late according to his custom.

October 8th.—Went from there to York on foot. The city was very throng canvassing for members of Parliament. The candidates are Mr. Hawke, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Turner. I think Hawke hath a poor chance.

December 25th, Christmas Day.—Was at church.

December 26th.—There was the oratorio of the *Messiah* at the Piece Hall in Bradford, to which I and Miss Isles and Mr. Hodgson went. Miss ——, from Hay's Chappel, sang the solos, and a collection was made for her.

January 20th, 1775.—Breakfasted with Mr. Jarratt, after went to view the pits. Dined at the Sun and made an agreement with Jarratt and Co. for the coals.

January 25th.—Received two letters from Mr. Leedes about the

Bowling sough. Was all the afternoon settling with Jarratt & Co. about Burnet Field lease.

March 3rd.—A very remarkable day. Mr. Leedes sent down his mermidans to destroy the new work let to Jarratt & Co., which they filled up, broke all the sough stones. Went to Mr. Wickham, took out a warrant against ten of them, came back, sent Fox the bailiff to take them up, which he did, and immediately we had them bound to appear at Pontefract Sessions.

April 17th.—All my masons went to Halifax to see Normington hung in chains.

April 25th.—Was at Pontefract preferring bills of indictment against Leedes' collyers.

April 27th.—Both the bills were found.

October 31st.—Went to Leeds in a post-chaise with Ned to take the coach for London.

November 3rd.—Went and entered Ned in the Middle Temple.

November 5th.—Sunday. Went to dine with Mr. Bartlett.

November 6th.—Went to take lodgings for Edward, and carried his box to the same.

There are several of the above entries which have a local interest. The reference to the opening of the Bradford Piece Hall is one of them. The performance of the *Messiah* in the new hall was probably the first of its kind in Bradford; at any rate it is the first mention of such a performance that we have met with. Unfortunately the name of the lady soloist is left blank in the manuscript, and we are left to conjecture whether she was a local artiste, or a lady from Aix la Chappelle. Mr. Balme's surmise about the result of the York election was well grounded. The poll took place on October 16th, when the numbers stood—Turner, 828; Cavendish, 807; Hawke, 647. The Mr. Leedes referred to was locally known as "Squire Leedes," who resided at Royds Hall. The liquidation of his estates in 1787 led to the formation of the Low Moor Iron Company. Mr. Jarratt was one of the first partners in that company. Col. Wickham, of Cottingley, was a well-known justice of the peace.

The concluding entries have a family interest. Mr. Balme's son, Edward, who has been already mentioned, was probably the "Ned" referred to, and then entering upon life under parental auspices, which extended to

carrying his outfit. Mr. Benjamin Bartlett was a Bradford apothecary settled in London, whose family has been referred to on page 58. Mr. Balme was a devoted Churchman, and with scrupulous regularity he enters in his diary the record of his attendances at the Bradford Parish Church, near to which he resided for a great portion of his later days.

There was issue of both marriages of Abraham Balme. By his first wife he had a son Abraham (still keeping up the favourite family name), described as of Briestfield, Thornhill, who was the only son by the first wife. He was born at Bradford in 1740, married Mary Thornton in 1775, and died in 1814. The only son of the second marriage was the Rev. Edward Balme. He was a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was vicar of Finchingfield, in Sussex. He died unmarried in 1822. His half-brother, Abraham, however, had several children, one of whom, the eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Thomas Wheatley, Esq., of Cotewall, Hopton, who died in 1849. Their only son was the present Edward Balme Wheatley-Balme, Esq., born in 1819, of Cotewall, Hopton, and Mirfield, and Loughrigg, Ambleside, M.A. of Downing College, Cambridge, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding. This gentleman assumed the surname of Balme, in addition to that of Wheatley, by Royal licence in 1857.

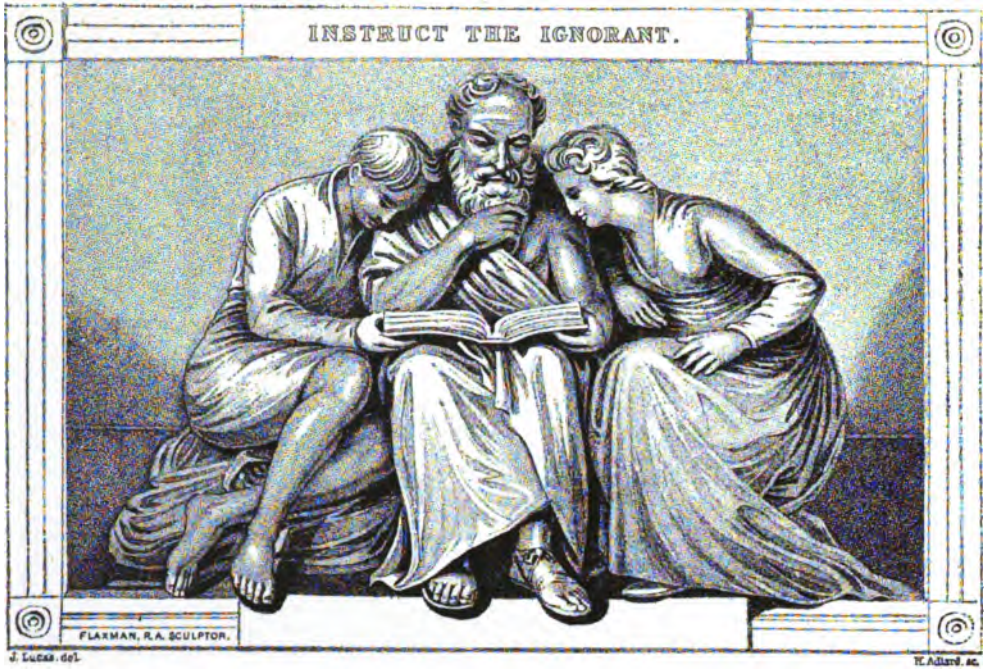
Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme succeeded on the death of his mother, Mary Wheatley, who died in 1855, to the property of the Rev. Edward Balme, comprising lands in Oxenhope, Denholme, Bowling, Bradford (including the Balme Street property), also in Mirfield, &c. The Bowling estate was rich in minerals, and as early as 1796 the coals under the greater part of the estate in the upper portion of Bowling Old Lane and along Rooley Lane were sold by the Rev. E. Balme to Messrs. Jarratt & Co., of Low Moor Ironworks. Subsequently the estate, under Messrs. Smith, Gotthardt & Co., the Bradford agents, has been dealt with to a great extent, but there remains some valuable building land yet unsold.

The Rev. Edward Balme, although not resident in

Bowling, took an active interest in the affairs of the township. This interest has been well maintained by Mr. Edward Balme Wheatley-Balme, the present representative of the family, who has contributed freely on many occasions to public objects in Bowling and Bradford. His principal residences are Cotewall, Mirfield, and Loughrigg, Ambleside.

In memory of Abraham Balme, and in recognition of the public services of one well deserving of being had in remembrance, his son, the Rev. Edward Balme, erected on the north wall of the chancel of the Parish Church a monumental piece of marble sculpture intended to be an impersonation of Age instructing Youth. It is by John Flaxman, and was regarded by that famous sculptor as the best work of his life. Indeed, when Ruskin paid a visit to Bradford and saw the monument, he declared it to be the only piece of really artistic sculpture in the church. Whether for happiness of conception, symmetry of figure, or disposition of drapery, this work of Flaxman's has been justly regarded of one of great excellence in English sculpture. Along the top is the motto: "Instruct the ignorant," and underneath the figures the following inscription in Latin and English:—

M.S.
ABRAHAMI BALME
HUJUSCE OPPIDI NUPER INCOLÆ
QUI PATRIÆ ET OPPIDANIS SUIS
QUANTUM IN SE FUIT PRODESSE
PER ANNOS FERE SEXAGINTA, PRO VIRILI LABORAVIT,
PUBLICI CUJUSQUE OPERIS
AUCTOR ASSIDUUS AUT CURATOR PRUDENS,
IN NEGOTIIS OBEUNDIS, NEMO PERITIOR AUT EXERCITATIOR,
NEC IN AMICITÆ MUNERIBUS
TUM FACTO TUM CONSILIO PROMPTIOR;
VITA LONGA ET PERUTILI FELICITER CLAUSA
FEB. DIE IV ANNO SALUTIS MDCCXCVI ÆTATIS XC.
JUSSU SUO EXTRA MUROS ECCLESIÆ CORPORE POSITO
LÆTAM PER CHRISTUM SPERAUS IMMORTALITATEM
RESQUISCIT
HANC TABULAM PIETATIS ERGO PONI CURAVIT
FILIUS MŒRENS E. BALME A.M. R.S. et A.S SOC.



BALME MONUMENT

TRANSLATION.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ABRAHAM BALME,

lately an inhabitant of this town, who laboured, to the utmost of his ability, for almost sixty years, to benefit, as far as lay in his power, his country and fellow townsmen, as a diligent originator or prudent administrator of each public work. In the discharge of business matters no one was more skilful or practised, and in offices of friendship no one was more ready in deed as well as in counsel. Having happily brought to a close a long and very useful life on the fourth day of February, in the year of salvation 1796, and in the 90th year of his age, his body having been laid by his command outside the walls of the Church, awaiting a joyful immortality through Christ,
He rests.

This tablet of affection therefore his sorrowing son,
E. Balme, M.A., F.R.S., and F.A.S., has caused to be here placed.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Topographical Survey of Bowling—Its former aspect—The old Wheat Sheaf Inn—Sundial House—Dr. Joshua Walker—His Family—John and William Cheesebrough—Upper House, Bowling—Gallows Close—Birks Hall—Dicky Grice—The Rawson Family—Lumby Houses—Sticker Lane—The Butler Family—James Butler—Rev. William Butler.

In concluding this sketch-history of Bowling township, a rapid glance may be taken of various objects of interest during the course of a topographic ramble round its borders. The advantage of this arrangement lies in the fact that such objects as present themselves along the route may be treated less formally than by the more isolated process of selection. It will be apparent, however, that but little remains to be discoursed upon, inasmuch as the leading institutions and many of the more prominent townsmen of Bowling have been already treated of in previous chapters. In making this topographic survey, we propose to arrange the township in three divisions, two of them formed by natural boundaries, the other being artificial, and arranged for convenience' sake. The first division treated of will be that of

EAST BOWLING.

The natural approach from Bradford to Bowling is by way of Bridge Street and Wakefield Road. It is only on reaching Chandos Street, however, that we enter Bowling township. The road in question is one of the straightest of all the old highways entering Bradford, and is also one of the widest. At the boundary of the borough Wakefield Road becomes Tong Street, and is continued over Westgate (or Wiskitt) Hill to Adwalton, the scene of a battle between

Royalists and Parliamentarians during the Civil Wars. The siege of Bradford followed this engagement, during which the Royalist commander, the Duke of Newcastle, took up his quarters at Bolling Hall, which is but slightly wide of Wakefield Road. From Tong Street to Adwalton, and forward to Wakefield, the road proceeds generally in a straight line, and from this and other circumstances, certain antiquaries contend that Wakefield Road is along the line of one of Roman construction, connecting Doncaster with Colne. The subject is conjectural, but the theory is supported to some extent by the existence of the term Tong "Street," the latter word being frequently applied to Roman roads, also by the discovery of a number of Roman copper coins in Mr. E. Mirfield's grounds at Westgate Hill, through which there were evident traces of an old highway. There can be little doubt, however, that Wakefield Road, passing through Bowling, is an ancient British highway.

Not very long ago, with a few exceptional patches, the ground was open on both sides of Wakefield Road, from the top of Vicar Lane upwards. The old Quaker Chapel and burial-ground formed one of the exceptions. What is now called Croft Street took its name from Croft House, in Manchester Road, the residence of Mr. Samuel Hailstone, whose grounds extended to Wakefield Road. All above was open as far as Hall Lane. On the opposite side there stood a snug farmstead, occupied by Mrs. Jefferson, one of whose sons figured in later years as the "Wat Tyler" of Bradford. A little above stood Townhill House, the residence of Mr. Francis Duffield, who was the last representative of a family of some repute in Bradford in bygone days. Hall Lane, a pleasant country road leading to Bowling Hall, contained but one building of any note besides the hall, that being a dwelling known as Broom Hall, the site of which is partly occupied by the signal box near the railway crossing. It was only a farmstead belonging to the owners of Bolling Hall, but appears to have given the name to an estate which extended from Ripley's Dyeworks to Broomfields Brickworks. The farm

was leased for many years to Mrs. Rebecca Wood, landlady of the Talbot Inn, and then to her son, Mr. John Wood; hence it acquired the name of the Talbot Farm. The last occupant was John Middleton. Afterwards, Mr. H. W. Ripley acquired all the land in the immediate vicinity.

The old Wheat Sheaf Inn, occupying the position of the present inn of that name, was an ancient hostelry, as its position might imply. In olden times, when accommodation for travellers was not so general as now, the old Wheat Sheaf was a famous baiting house for drivers of vehicles, who "put up" there, either going to or returning from Bradford. The inn was in the keeping of the Fieldhouse family for several generations. Within very recent times there was a toll-bar opposite the house. By the side of the road before reaching the Seven Stars there formerly stood two respectable dwellings, one generally known as the Sundial House, and the other as Prospect House. Neither of them were in Bowling township, being on the east side of Wakefield Road, but the former was associated with Bowling in other respects, and may be described in passing.

Sundial House undoubtedly took its name from a sundial having been once placed in front of the house, which in the middle of last century was the residence and property of Joshua Walker, described as an apothecary, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was living there in 1741, as appears by a deed of indenture whereby he purchased of Seth Ellis, clerk, of Derby, a messuage and six closes of land in the upper part of Bowling, then in the occupation of John Appleyard and John Sugden, upon which he erected Upper House. He was the father of Dr. Joshua Walker, of Leeds, and had a daughter Elizabeth. Joshua Walker, jun., born in 1746, was, like his father, a Quaker, and after learning his profession at Skipton, became physician to the Leeds Infirmary, which position he held for twenty-five years. He had also a natural talent for poetry, and a taste for polite literature. In 1784 he published a very practical treatise "On the Mineral Waters of Harrogate and Thorparch." On the

death of his father, in 1801, his son Joshua acquired all his property except Upper House estate, which was made over by deed of gift to his sister Elizabeth.

Dr. Walker married Mary, the only daughter of John Arthington, brewer, Leeds, and had two daughters, respectively married to William Leatham, of Wakefield, and Thomas Jowitt, of Leeds. The issue of the former marriage was, among others, William Henry Leatham, formerly M.P. for Wakefield; Edward Aldam Leatham, formerly M.P. for Huddersfield; and Margaret, married to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. for Central Birmingham. Another daughter was married to Samuel Gurney Barclay, banker, of London. Elizabeth, the daughter of Joshua Walker the elder, also a member of the Society of Friends, married John Robinson, of Semerdale House, near Askrigg, and had an only son, John, who married and resided for some time at Eccleshill Hall. John Robinson the elder and his wife both died at Upper House, Bowling. John, the son, died at Semerdale House, leaving several sons and daughters. The eldest daughter married Mr. Greenwood Bentley, jun., solicitor, of Bradford.

Little information is available as to Sundial House, beyond the fact that it was the residence and probably the birthplace of Joshua Walker, father and son, the Quaker apothecaries. The property was left by the second Dr. Walker to his grandson, Edward Jowitt, of Eltofts, and was some time in the occupation of Joseph Rayner; an adjoining field, called the Butts, was, however, made over to his daughter Mary, who married Mr. William Leatham, of Wakefield. At one time it was the residence of John Cheesebrough, father of Mr. Wm. Cheesebrough, wool merchant, of Bradford. He was a woolstapler, and of the old school of Methodists. His dress was generally black cloth, with black gaiters, and a white neckcloth. John Cheesebrough was originally of Masham, but removed to Bradford in 1807, where he carried on a successful business until 1850, the year of his death. His four sons were William, James, Alfred, and Joseph, all of whom were in the wool trade.

William Cheesebrough, the eldest son, was brought up in his father's business, but having married at a very early age Miss Thornton, the daughter of a member of an old race of Bradford woolstaplers, in 1826 went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Thornton, under the style of Cheesebrough & Thornton. This firm was dissolved after a few years, and was carried on by Mr. Cheesebrough under his own name until 1856, when his son-in-law, Samuel Laycock Tee, having been admitted to a partnership, the style was altered to Wm. Cheesebrough and Son. The operations of this firm had perhaps more influence on the course of the wool trade in Bradford than those of any other firm either before or since. The panic of 1857 found the firm with a very large stock, and commitments on behalf of its clients for equally large amounts, and in December, 1857, they failed. Some idea of the magnitude of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that its liabilities at the time of the failure were £350,000. Under the same style as previously, the business was carried on afterwards in a much smaller way. During the Franco-German War in August, 1870, however, the losses had become so great as to cause the final ruin of the members of the firm. Mr. Cheesebrough never recovered the blow, and died at Thorparch, in January, 1873. He was one of the first aldermen elected after the incorporation, and was a justice of the peace.

The Upper House estate, to which reference has just been made, is partly occupied by the Bowling Police Station. A portion of what was known as Upper House still stands at the rear of the Napoleon Inn. When the estate was purchased by Joshua Walker, the elder, there was an old farmhouse with lands, in the occupation of John Appleyard and John Sugden, the closes of land being known as the Great and Little Ings, the Croft, the Outnook, the Lane Close, the Cow Close, and the Half-acres. This property, including the newly-erected Upper House, was made over during the owner's lifetime to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Robinson, who resided upon it, and to which his son, John Robinson, suc-

ceeded, as the heir of his mother. Joshua Walker seems to have added to the Upper House estate in Bowling by several purchases. In 1758 he purchased of George Kellitt, of Bradford, stuff maker, for the sum of £600, a messuage and closes of land called Knapleys, Long Ing, Rough Ing, and Wheat Ing; and in 1792 his son-in-law, John Robinson, bought from Thomas Pullan, of Bradford, butcher, Gallows Close and Gallows Hirst, purchased by Pullan in 1777 from Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton. The Gallows Close immediately adjoined to the Knapleys and Wheat Ing, and formed a little compact farm, since absorbed by the huge cinder heap at Bowling.

Mr. James, the historian of Bradford, attached some importance to the name of "Gallows Close," just described, believing it to have been the site of the gallows of Bradford, which fatal instrument was in ancient times placed at a distance from the town to which it belonged. From an inquisition taken in 1277, it appears that the right of erecting a gallows was extended to the Earl of Lincoln, then lord of the manor of Bradford, along with the market and other rights. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Gallows Close referred to was the site of the gallows used in the execution of criminals and felons.

In 1825 the Upper House estate was purchased by John Armistead and William Frazer Hoyland, of Bradford. It was afterwards the residence of Mr. Thomas Mason, one of the partners at Bowling Ironworks, and was subsequently occupied by Joseph Hinchcliffe, and afterwards used by his daughters as a ladies' boarding school. The coal and other minerals under a portion of the Upper House estate were sold to Sir Francis Lindley Wood, and by him to Messrs. John Sturges & Co., and also the mines of coal in another close called "The Butts," otherwise "Lucerne," situate in Bradford, the inheritance of John Buck, and then (1791) in the possession of Francis Duffield. The "Butts" would therefore occupy the site of the present goods shed of the Great Northern Railway. The term "butts," although probably referring to an ancient archery

ground, had another meaning, being in old times applied to pieces of land adjoining a boundary, as this did.

BOWLING BACK LANE.

Continuing along Bowling Back Lane, there is little to attract attention on either side of the lane, the ground being pretty well cut up with railways and cinder heaps—evidences of enterprise, albeit not adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. Birks Hall, a former residence of a representative of the Richardson family, stood upon what is still known as Birksland. He was styled John Richardson, Esq., attorney-at-law, and married a sister of Archbishop Sharp, of Bradford. In more recent times a former magnate of Bradford, Mr. William Murgatroyd, erected another Birks Hall, near the site of the former one. These indications are sufficient to denote that the neighbourhood in question was at the period referred to more pleasant than it is now. At a substantial homestead, situate near to Bowling Back Lane, Dicky Grice, one of the influential traders of Bradford, formerly resided, and cultivated Fieldhouse Farm adjoining, belonging to Mr. Charles Swaine Booth Sharp, of Horton Hall. "Dicky," however, was not exclusively a husbandman. At the beginning of the century he was agent for a firm of London merchants who did business in Bradford, and had a place of business near the New Inn, Thornton Road. The house was formerly the residence of the Swaines, of East Bowling. This was an influential family in the township at one time, as is evident from the assessment of 1757, given on page 119.

Excepting a number of working-class dwellings on the west side of Bowling Back Lane, the ground is occupied by the works of the Bowling Iron Company, and comprises a huge spoil bank, which is an object to be seen from almost any part of Bradford. At one period, however, the ground presented a very different appearance, and, if not highly cultivated, it had at least a rural aspect. During the first quarter of the century Mr. John Green Paley, the principal managing partner of the Bowling

Ironworks Company, resided in a fine house now used as the offices of the Company, which was quite embosomed in trees. This was a very modern erection, having been built for Mr. Paley's occupation. Attached to the house are the remains of a much older building, upon which may be seen a curiously-shaped pediment over a doorway, bearing the date 1612, and the initials **P. R.** The letters refer to a former member of the Rawson family, who were influential in the neighbourhood at that time. A hundred years later the family were still resident in Bowling, as appears from an entry in Sir Walter Calverley's note-book :—

> Nov., 1701.—I was at the funeral of Mr. Rawson, of Bolling, and we dined at Mrs. Bower's, and the day after Sir Walter Hawksworth and several of us met at Mrs. Bower's and dined there to drink with her at her giving up her public-house.

Again, in May, 1710 :—

> Stood godfather to Mr. Rawson's son, Jeremiah.

William Rawson, of Bolling, married first, Martha, daughter of William Pollard, Esq. He was third in descent from Paul, the fourth son of William Rawson (*Dugdale's Visitation*). William, the younger, was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son, William Rawson, who rebuilt the Manor Hall in 1705. His son and heir was Jeremiah Rawson, an attorney in Bradford. He married in 1734 Frances, daughter of Mr. Richard Sterne, of Elvington, the great granddaughter of Archbishop Sterne, and cousin of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy." He died in the year 1767 without issue, and was succeeded by Benjamin Rawson, of Bradford, whose son and heir Benjamin, of Bolton-le-Moors and Nydd Hall, purchased in 1795 the Manor of Bradford. Madame Rawson, *née* Sterne, resided at the Manor Hall, Bradford, where she died in October, 1801, aged eighty-six, having been a wife thirty-three years and a widow thirty-four. On the north wall of the tower of the Bradford Parish Church is a marble tablet to the memory of Frances

Rawson. At its base is a lozenge bearing in colours impaled the arms of Rawson and Sterne.

Benjamin Rawson, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Bradford, died in London in June, 1844, aged eighty-five years. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Plumbe, Esq., second son of the Rev. Thomas Plumbe, of Windsor, who died in 1807. His estates were left to the use of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary died a spinster in 1863, and Miss Elizabeth Rawson, of Nydd Hall, Lady of the Manor of Bradford, died in November, 1890, aged ninety-five years.

Benjamin Rawson's third son, Thomas, of Nydd Hall, married in 1824 Frances Penelope, third daughter of Colonel Plumbe Tempest, of Tong Hall, who died in 1825, leaving an only daughter, Frances Penelope Rawson, married in 1844 to the Honourable Henry Edmund Butler, afterwards Lord Mountgarret. The issue of that marriage was the Honourable Henry Edmund Butler, present Lord of the Manor of Bradford, and Frances Sarah Butler, his sister.

We have already described how the widow of William Rawson sold almost the whole of the Rawson estate in Bowling, lying on the east side of Wakefield Road, to Messrs. John Sturges & Co. The family also owned land in West Bowling, besides lands in Bradford, Manningham, North Bierley, and Halifax. In an indenture dated 1735 the lands in Bowling were described as—

> All that estate called Birks, in the occupation of Jonas Bower, and that new-erected tenement occupied by Richard Hodgson, with the several closes of land adjoining thereto, &c.

In a similar indenture, also dated 1735, the Bradford lands were described as—

> All that capital messuage, dwelling-house, or tenement, in Bradford aforesaid, wherein the said Jeremiah Rawson doth now dwell, and also all those several closes of arable, meadow, or pasture ground in Bradford aforesaid, commonly called or known by the several name or names of the Lancaster Close, otherwise Skinner Lane Head; Cross Close, otherwise Lower Piper Grave; the Holme, otherwise Bastow Holme; the two paddocks; one other close

called the Milne Holme, and also all that lane adjoining to the said close called Lancaster Close and leading to the Holmes; one other close of land called Troublesome; one other close of land commonly called Pipergraves; and also all those several closes of land, meadow, or pasture commonly called West Closes.

Bounded by Bowling Back Lane, Sticker Lane, and Wakefield Road, the land in that part of Bowling belongs almost exclusively to the Bowling Ironworks Company. There are exceptional plots upon which clusters of dwellings, some of them of mean construction, stand. One of them is the block called Lumby Houses, at the top of Parry Lane. These appear to be ancient freeholds, and the name of Lumby is found very early in the town's books. The Lumby family were the common carriers of the district.

STICKER LANE.

We have no explanation to offer as to the derivation of Sticker Lane. It may be said with certainty, however, that it is not like the Sticker Lane of half a-century ago. At that period it was notorious as being the rendezvous of thieves and blackguards of all sorts, and a place where cock-fights, dog-fights, and men-fights were common. The conditions and habits of the people are also much improved in many respects. In the former days a teetotal lecturer in Sticker Lane would have been pelted with sods; now there are sick and benefit societies, bands of hope, &c., held in several school-rooms, and with exceptions common to all localities, Sticker Lane will compare with any locality round about Bradford for industry and sobriety. The most notable buildings of the old stamp are the Hit or Miss Inn, since changed to the Unicorn; the old school where Parson Bull, of Bierley, held forth against the heathendom existing around, and the tyranny of the millmasters under the pre-Factory Act régime; and Jerry Watson's farm. The old barn where the Rev. John Wesley used to preach is still there, but partly rebuilt. In his journal he states that, having preached at Birstall on June

17th, in 1744, at five o'clock in the morning, he held a service at Little Horton at noon, at Sticker Lane at three o'clock, and again at Birstall in the evening. There was some religious activity in those days.

Perhaps the most notable example of plodding industry, aided by individual talent, to be found in the neighbourhood of Sticker Lane was that of the family of James Butler, coke burner, who resided near the "gurt wheel" in Furnace Lane. The family of James Butler was well known in Bowling for more than half a century. He began life as a labourer, and had to learn to read after his marriage, which was with Grace Marsden, about the year 1809. Of this marriage there were six sons and three daughters, who were all brought up as Wesleyans, except the eldest, William, whom his grandmother Marsden used to take to Bierley Chapel, in connection with which he became first a scholar and afterwards the superintendent of the Sunday and week evening schools. William Butler also officiated for some time as chapel clerk under the Revs. J. B. Cartwright and G. S. Bull—the former of whom was chosen by the Rev. Charles Simeon to be secretary to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the latter was well known as an advocate for the Factory Act.

William Butler was afterwards admitted a scholar of the Bradford Grammar School, and obtained the Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibition to Queen's College, Oxford, and there took a highly honourable degree in 1833. Soon afterwards he was elected head master of the Nottingham Grammar School, which flourished under him for twenty-seven years. On retiring voluntarily from this appointment, the then Lord Chancellor presented him to the living of Sandal Magna, near Wakefield, and subsequently to that of Newborough, near Peterborough; and lastly, to the rectory of Padworth, Berks, which he recently resigned from infirmity. His death occurred in January, 1890, in the eightieth year of his age. Up to the closing week of his life Mr. Butler took an active interest in educational matters, especially in the Oxford local examinations. Although so

long removed from Bowling, he was proud of his birthplace, and of its associations. He left a widow, one son, and two daughters.

The second son, John, after holding the mastership of the Endowed School at Thornton, near Bradford, for some years, was ordained, under the auspices of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, to missionary work in Canada, and held the mastership of Lennoxville School for many years. He died in Canada a few years ago.

The third son, Joseph, first worked as a moulder at Bowling Ironworks, became a Wesleyan preacher, and is now minister of a Congregational chapel in Devonshire, and resides in the manse, Ottery St. Mary. He has now been nearly fifty years in the ministry. Indeed, all James Butler's children began life in hard work for the Bowling Company, in whose employment James himself was honoured and trusted for upwards of sixty-three years continuously. Joseph Butler alone survives of the sons, also one of the daughters, married to Mr. Henry Marsden, auctioneer and surveyor.

There was another James Butler, a maltster, in Cutler Heights Lane.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—continued.

The Old Red Gin—Wibsey Chapel Farm—Whitechapel Farm—John Moulson—Near and Far Oaks—The Cordingleys—Tommy Wright—The Bensons—Isaac Wells—Balme House—John Balme—David Baxandall—Galloway Hill—Parkside Farm—The Hodgson Family—Upper Burnet Field—Lister—Booth—Sutcliffe—Lower Burnet Field.

WEST BOWLING.

The district of which we propose to treat in this chapter is that known as West Bowling, or Little Bolling, as it used to be called in ancient times. The term applies to that portion of the township which is separated from East Bowling by the eastern boundary of Bowling Park, excluding Ripleyville, but taking in Bowling Dyeworks. This definition is in correction of a statement made in the opening chapter, that the two districts were divided by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which is only partly correct. In extent West Bowling covers a much larger area of ground than East Bowling.

THE RED GIN.

The Old Red Gin is one of the oldest public-houses in the neighbourhood. Before Manchester Road was formed, and when Bowling Old Lane was the main highway to Halifax, the Red Gin was a favourite "baiting-place" on the road. The signboard was red and depicted a "gin" with headgear and corve for drawing coal to the surface. John Mitchell was the landlord for many years. He also ran the old cornmill at the bottom of Mill Lane, besides farming the Red Gin Farm, better known as the "Wibsey Chapel lands." His son Thomas succeeded him, and Hannah Mitchell, widow of the latter, was land-

lady for many years afterwards. So identified had this family become with the immediate locality, that the neighbourhood of the public-house was generally known as "Mitchell Hill."

The Red Gin Farm was sold in 1852, being then in the occupation of Hannah Mitchell as yearly tenant. It comprised seventeen acres, divided into seven fields, and was purchased by Mr. William Peel from the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, then incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Low Moor, which was formerly known as "Wibsey Chapel." The property seems to have been purchased in 1735 from William Swaine, the son of Abraham Swaine, to augment the salary of the then curate, the Rev. William Smith. The sum paid to Swaine was £400. The fields comprised within the Red Gin Farm lay in front of the old public-house of that name. The land was bounded on the north by what is now called Glover Street, and extended down to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, taking in the upper portion of Springmill Street. This area is now practically covered with dwellings, from 600 to 700 houses, chiefly of the artisan class, having been erected upon it. The last plot of the late Mr. Peel's estate was sold in 1890 by his agents, Messrs. Smith, Gotthardt & Co., Bradford.

The coals under Red Gin Farm were got by James Sutcliffe. His son, William Sutcliffe, commenced a dyeing business in Castle Street, West Bowling, and two of his daughters were married to Mr. Joseph Mitchell and Mr. Abraham Mitchell, of Bowling Parks.

The house adjoining the Red Gin was formerly occupied by John Moulson, father of Alderman William Moulson, an ex-Mayor of Bradford, who farmed what was known as the Whitechapel Farm. In a terrier, drawn up in 1777, when the Rev. John Crosse, afterwards Vicar of Bradford, was curate of Whitechapel, which is in the township of Cleckheaton, it is stated:—"There is no property belonging the chapel, except a farm in Bowling, purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the subscriptions of Richard Richardson, Esq., deceased,

of Bierley Hall, and other persons, of James Garth, late of Bradford, gentleman, deceased, surviving trustee under the will of Abraham Swaine, son of William Swaine, of Bradford, gentleman, deceased." The deed of purchase was dated 1735, and describes a messuage in Bowling with seven closes of land, adjoining to the land formerly belonging to Abraham Swaine, on the south; the beck running to Bowling Mill on the east; the land belonging to Mr. Holmes on the north; and the lane leading from Bradford to Wibsey on the west; all in the occupation of Sarah Pyrah. These several closes adjoined the Red Gin or Wibsey Chapel Farm, and comprised most of the land below the Red Gin on the west of Bowling Old Lane, and also land on the opposite side of the lane. It is evident, therefore, that both the Wibsey Chapel and Whitechapel Farms originally belonged to the Swaine family, the old homestead being the building a portion of which afterwards became the Red Gin public-house.

About the year 1854 the late Sir Henry Ripley purchased the Whitechapel Farm, and was in treaty for the Red Gin Farm, but Mr. Peel secured it. After the former gentleman, however, got possession of his purchase, it was soon opened out for the erection of mills and dwelling-houses. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Halifax cut through one of the fields, and subsequently the Great Northern line to Halifax divided another close. Mr. Peel and Mr. Ripley afterwards effected an exchange of land, the latter taking some of Mr. Peel's land near the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and that gentleman some near Bowling Old Lane. By means of this exchange Springmill Street was carried forward to its present extent.

We may add, that for nearly forty years Mr. William Cowgill, agent to the Cleckheaton estates of the late Sir Mathew Wilson, has paid over to the incumbent of Whitechapel the sum of £16 19s. 0d., yearly, being the interest of the sale of the Whitechapel Farm at Bowling.

John Moulson entered upon the Whitechapel Farm in the year 1828, having previously resided at Holme Top, Little Horton. His business enterprise has been already

referred to in connection with that of his son, Alderman Moulson. In the year 1854, he purchased the house in which he had long resided, near the Red Gin, the farm buildings adjoining, and some land from Mr. Ripley, upon which he erected a number of houses. The old house, however, still exists.

Old Sammy Jowett lived in one of the old houses next to the Red Gin. He was an industrious little piece-maker, and managed to "get on," and built two houses in the neighbourhood of Bowling Old Lane. His daughter married William Cooper, cowkeeper at the Red Gin, which, fifty years ago, was more a farmhouse than an inn. Cooper afterwards removed to Cliffe Wood, in Bolton Road. John Clough also farmed the land adjoining belonging to the Balmes, which included the site of Tennant Street and other streets.

The Prince of Wales and the Old Red Gin are the two oldest existing public-houses in Bowling Old Lane. The former was long kept by Geo. Newell, and afterwards by James Clough.

NEAR OAKS AND FAR OAKS.

The ancient homesteads called Near and Far Oaks, in Birch Lane, have a distinct interest attaching to them, although the former, from an antiquarian point of view, is the more interesting. Far Oaks formed part of the Bowling property of the Rawson family in 1763, as appears by an indenture confirming a lease from Frances Rawson to John Wroe, sen., and John Wroe, jun., afterwards made over to Richard Coultas. The property was described as "All that messuage where they dwelt and closes of land called Lower Close, Middle Close, Thistle Close, Thistle Hill, Long Close, and Horse Close." The property was acquired from Benjamin Rawson, on a ninety-nine years' lease, and was afterwards made freehold. The tenants from 1805 to 1816 were William and Thomas Benson, from 1816 to 1828 Henry Clark, and afterwards John Hall. Hall kept gin horses, as did several of his neighbours. He

continued in occupation of the farm till it was sold in 1856 to the late Mr. Edward Suddards.

Near Oaks, or Oaks Fold, was probably one of the most ancient homesteads in Bowling. It comprised three or four dwellings, each having land attached for farming purposes, which until comparatively recently were separate freeholds. Upon the head of the doorway of one of the homesteads are the initials **T. C.**, and the date, **1617.** The letters indicate the names of Tristram or Tempest Cordingley, a representative of one of the oldest families in Bowling. In the subsidy roll of 1608 we find the name of Willelmus Cordenly, along with those of Robert Wood and Thomas Haldsworth, each assessed at 20s. for lands in Bowling, and each paying upon the same the sum of 2s. 8d. This fact is sufficiently indicative of the position of the three families named at that period. In 1687, by indenture, John Cordingley, of Bolling, granted to John Sharp, yeoman, a close of land called Kirksteads or Partridge Hills, in Bolling, which was sold in 1791 to John Sturges & Co., being then in the occupation of Isaac Sugden. In the allotment of seats in the Bradford Parish Church in 1705, the names of Thomas Cordingley, Nathan Cordingley, and Matthew Cordingley, all of Bowling, occur, each being entitled as freeholders to sittings in the church; and the name occurs in the registers of the Bradford Parish Church almost from their commencement in 1596.

Special interest attaches to Cordingley's homestead at Oaks Fold from the mention made of it in the "Autobiography of Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw," edited by his grandson, Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Thomas Wright was born in 1736, his maternal grandfather being Thomas Cordingley, yeoman, of Bowling, who in 1712 married Martha Whitehead, of Street Side, Tong. The latter part of his life Thomas Cordingley lived at Mulcture Hall, Halifax, having leased the corn mills there belonging to Lord Irwin, in partnership with Abraham Rawson, of Bradford. Thomas Wright, writing forty years after the event, says:—"Thomas Cordingley, my maternal grand-

father, left me a small estate called Oaks Fold, in Bowling, from whence I suppose his family originally sprang." Thomas Wright came of age in 1757, and out of this property he had to pay £100 to the testator's daughter Martha, wife of Benjamin Sutcliffe, of Halifax, butcher. Before attaining his majority Thomas Wright removed with his Aunt Ellison to Birkenshaw, where he had a "hard bringing up," and apparently was little better off for the acquisition of the Oaks Fold property. Being left with little cash, and in order to pay off the legacy before mentioned, Thomas Wright says:—"I sold to Mr. A. B. [Abraham Balme] of Bradford all the coals he could get in the land without putting down a pit within the stakes of any of the out-fences for one hundred pounds, with which I paid the legacy." The indenture was dated 1758, and ran as follows:—

Indenture between Thos. Wright, of Birkenshaw, yeoman, and Abm. Balme, of Bowling, whereby Thos. Wright in consideration of £100 paid him by Abm. Balme grants all coals lying under Oaks Fold, consisting of 9 closes, called the Croft, two Muff Closes, Old Wife Croft, two Stubbins, Long Close, Calf Croft, &c., situate in Bowling, and formerly in the occupation of Michael Dobson, but then of John Benson.

The lawyer who drew up the indenture was Mr. John Eagle, of Bradford, and a little sharp practice was attempted (so it is stated in the "Autobiography") by which an opportunity was sought to be afforded for the sinking of a pit shaft. The attempt, however, was thwarted by the sharpness of Tommy Wright. Eventually, however, the property passed out of the hands of Wright, as it had previously left the Cordingley family, without having done anybody much good.

The old homestead was afterwards occupied by William and Thomas Benson, two bachelors brothers, Quakers, and their unmarried sister, Betty. They were the occupants in 1837, having previously lived at Far Oaks Farm. William, or Willy, Benson, was in the worsted business, and kept a few combers at work in Oaks Fold. He died in 1842, and received the honour of a great funeral. His brother

Thomas was the farmer, and with his sister continued in occupation until both removed to Brighouse. At that juncture Mr. David Baxandall purchased the property from Thomas Benson for the Low Moor Company. According to the testimony of Tommy Benson, the house he was leaving "had the top takken off forty year sin'." Whether that saying had reference to the re-roofing of the building, or to its being rendered free from a mortgage, we are unable to decide.

Adjoining Benson's farm George Wright owned and occupied an old house, since pulled down and re-erected. He was no relation to Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw. His farm was very small. George Wright was succeeded by his son Thomas, and he by his son Joseph, after which the property was sold to Messrs. Suddards.

A third family named Thornton occupied a little farmstead in Oaks Fold, which was purchased by the Bowling Iron Company, who "belled" the coal upon the land and then sold it to the late Sir Henry Ripley. William Wilkinson occupied this farm from 1837 to 1845, when, by dint of industry, he acquired the means to purchase a farm opposite Bowling Church and built St. John's Terrace, where he resided until his death, in August, 1887. Two very old cottages in Oaks Fold were sold by George Wright to Benjamin Wroe, and his daughter (Mrs. William Galloway) rebuilt them partly from the old material.

Before leaving Oaks Fold, mention may be made of a family of which at least one member played a prominent part in the affairs of Bowling at the commencement of the present century. The family of Wells, to which we allude, was represented at that period by Isaac Wells, steward, mining inspector, and surveyor. He was a very important man in each of these departments for fully a quarter of a century, and in several respects he must have been a person of considerable ability. Reference has already been made to Isaac Wells as steward for Sir Francis Lindley Wood for the Bolling Hall estate. This was at a time when the mineral wealth of the estate was being developed, and

there is little doubt that much of its subsequent importance to the township was due to the knowledge and business ability of Mr. Wells. At a period when the mineral strata of the district were an almost unknown quantity to scientists, he gauged the various beds of coals and determined many of the "throws" or faults, as is evident from the diagrams and calculations still in existence. He was a good correspondent, and after Sir Francis had left Bolling Hall for Hemsworth kept him posted up in all that affected the welfare of the estate. Isaac Wells kept a faithful record of these transactions, as well as memoranda, some of the entries being of interest even at the present day. The following are a few items, exact dates omitted:—

"1798—Jonathan Seed's farm is 28a. 3r. 2p., lets at £30 per annum, being £1 0s. 9½d. per acre.

"1799—Colliers at Spout End pit make an average of 16s. per week. Hire by the year.

"Nether Corn Mill (Francis Bridges owner), rented at £6 per year by Jonas Jennings.

"1800—Daniel (Davy) thrashed 55½ bushels of meal, which yielded 2⅔ loads of shelling, which at £3 5s. per load, the price meal sells at, amounted to £11 18s. 4d. 615 trees planted in Lamb Close plantation.

"1809—Pithills covered with earth for planting.

"1810—Coal delivered in Bradford at 8½d. per load. Advanced to 10d. per load.

"1811—Ash, elm, and walnut trees sold from the Hall Estate—ash, 2d. to 3d. per foot. Value of whole £350, exclusive of bark—which was £15 10s. per ton; cost of cutting, £2 5s. per ton. Total, net, £200.

"1812—Price of building ground in Bradford—Front single house-steads, 5s. per yard; fronting Wakefield Road, 2s. 6d. per yard; leasehold, 1½d. to 3d. per yard.

"John Wroe's lot—corner of field by Wakefield Road—24 yds. front to back lane, at 3s. per yard.

"Some houses built upon the waste at the corner of Lumby Field paid 7s. 6d. year ground rent.

"Jere Thornton found dead in a field. He was a worthy man and much esteemed—a valuer, &c.

"1814—Mr. Jarratt sold his share in the Low Moor concern.

"1815—John Butler bought a piece of ground 20yds. by 20yds. at the corner of John Firth's pasture, Low Burrows, at 2s. 1d. per yard, or 1½d. per yard yearly rental.

"Application for piece of ground at corner of Low Pit Lane, on Wakefield Road side, at 2s. 6d. per yard."

Mr. Wells had also in hand the minerals on the Bierley estate, for which he acted as agent for some time. In addition, he appears to have held commissions from various persons.

BALME HOUSE.

Until very recently there was a good house at the end of St. Stephen's Road, with its principal frontage to Bowling Old Lane, a drawing of which is given in the accompanying sketch. In the old plans of Bowling it is marked "Mr. Balme's house," but we cannot learn that any member of the Wheatley-Balme family ever occupied it as a residence. The building, however, formed part of the Wheatley-Balme property, and their estate extended upon both sides for a considerable distance. As the sketch shows, it was a substantial structure, but of two different periods of erection. The older portion contained mullioned windows, with heavy oak rafters, and other indications of its having been the residence of a substantial yeoman of the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth century. Scratched on one of the windows to the back was the inscription "Gervase Benson, 1755," he being probably tenant at that period. The out-steps were evidently an addition of about that period or a little later, when the adjoining house was erected as the residence and the older building utilised as the warehouse and workshop of a stuffmaker. The building shown to the right of the sketch was also a substantial structure, having square-headed windows and interior arrangements befitting the residence of a better-class family.

A former occupant of Balme's house, as we choose to call it, was John Balme, a woolstapler and topmaker. He is described as a clean-looking, straight man, and a very quick walker. He and his sister—bachelor and spinster—lived there for half a century. John Balme, however, was in no way related to the Balmes to whom reference has been

BALME HOUSE, WEST BOWLING.

made. He was one of the old type of woolstaplers, who made periodical trips into Craven and other parts of the country to purchase his wool, and employed combers in the building with the outsteps. He also walked to Manchester market, returning next day, also on foot. John Balme retired from business in 1832, and went to reside in Craven. The inventory of his goods and chattels was made out to David Baxandall, who succeeded him at the house.

David Baxandall was a colliery proprietor, and before succeeding to Balme's house lived near the Old School in Bowling Old Lane, which he was instrumental in building. He was a very austere man, but was much looked up to for the positions he held, being respectively overseer, constable, Poor-law guardian, &c., and he also became steward of the Balme estate. His terror-striking expression was—"I'll keep my eye on you." His wife Betty was a really good woman, and the pair had seven sons and three daughters. Abraham Baxandall, the eldest son, was also a colliery proprietor, and a councillor for Bowling Ward from 1856 to 1862. John, another son, succeeded his father in the stewardship, and resided at Balme House, just referred to.

Balme House, or rather the two buildings forming it, has only recently been pulled down to admit of the formation of St. Stephen's Road. During its demolition a corner stone was found of evident antiquity, as well as a number of worked stones, which at one time had formed part of the traceried window of some ecclesiastical edifice. The position in which they were found—used as "backings" of the thick wall dividing the house from the workshop—induces the belief that they must have been removed there from another building, but where situate, must be left to conjecture. The stones are in the possession of Mr. Zaccheus Akeroyd, who erected the new buildings.

Mary Shaw resided in a cottage adjoining Balme House, and attained her century. She kept a dame's school for the district, and was noted for the good "toffee" which she gave to the children who best attended school.

GALLOWAY HILL.

Galloway House, a little estate adjoining Bowling Old Lane, was acquired by Messrs. John Sturges & Co. in the year 1816. Early in the century, John Galloway was the owner and occupier, being succeeded by James Galloway, his son, who increased the family property by subsequent purchases. Galloway Hill and Galloway Lane undoubtedly derived their names from the family of that name. Old residents of West Bowling have it that the former was also called Castle Hill, and there was also a Castle Inn, which was kept by a Galloway. The first members of the Galloway family are understood to have reached these parts from the lowlands of Scotland, during the latter half of last century; that they brought money with them, and purchased Galloway Farm or Galloway Hill, which in the early part of the present century was rich enough in game to afford sport for Mr. John Green Paley, who purchased the shooting rights over the land.

One of the first of the name of which we have any record was John Galloway, who was both owner and occupier in 1805. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, who was in possession in 1816, and who sold the little estate during that year to the Bowling Iron Company. "Old Sammy Galloway," as he was called, had several sons, the eldest being James, who had a brother Sammy, the "wandering philosopher," said to have mysteriously disappeared to France; and there was another brother, Dozey. James Galloway, or better known as "Old Jim," will still be remembered as the shoemaker of Galloway Hill. He built several houses in the immediate neighbourhood. He had several sons, all shoemakers; indeed, the family had the reputation of being the shoemakers of the neighbourhood. William, the eldest son, erected the Fleece Inn in Manchester Road, and kept the house for some time. He afterwards retired upon a competency to a house which he erected in Bowling Old Lane. He was the father of four sons, Francis, Jesse, James, and Edmund. The eldest son acquired a considerable reputation as a bandmaster

and cornet player. The second son, Jesse, has for some years represented West Bowling in the Bradford Town Council, and is also a member of the Bradford Board of Guardians. He acquired the property left by his father, in Bowling Old Lane, and has erected a substantial residence upon the site. The third son, James, came to a sad and untimely end. In August, 1861, he was out in a boat off Flamborough Head with a party of seven other persons, when the boat capsized, and all but two were drowned. Contemporary with "Old Jim," the shoemaker, there was his brother John, who lived lower down Bowling Old Lane, and was the head of another and numerous branch of the family which sprang from Galloway Hill.

Parkside Farm, West Bowling, was purchased by the Bowling Company from Sir Francis Lindley Wood in 1805. The tenants on the farm since then have been Wm. Stead, Joseph Brown, James Sharp, and John Watson. Hannah Watson, widow of John, succeeded her husband. She was a decent, plodding, hard-handed, robust body, who obtained her livelihood principally by letting-out gin horses to the small colliery farmers in the neighbourhood. These animals were not much to speak of as horses, being generally blind, lame things, which had been used up at other work. They did not improve in turning round a gin, their only employment being to go round and round the circular track until the knacker was called in to end their miserable existence. Hannah Watson kept about ten of these animals. The driving of a tunnel for the purposes of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway through the adjoining land altogether destroyed its character for farming purposes, and the using up of the spoil for brickmaking has completed the transformation. Parkside Farm was purchased some years ago by Alderman Wm. Moulson for the purpose of working the valuable face of clay and shale which exists in the land.

Woodroyd, a small estate purchased by the late Mr. Benjamin Murgatroyd, was much improved by him, and

he built a substantial residence upon it. Mr. Murgatroyd was a partner at Bowling Dyeworks, and for a long course of years was the principal black dyer of the firm. By the erection of Woodroyd Board School upon the portion of the estate, its available area has been diminished.

Crowther Fold, a locality now so covered with buildings as to be indistinguishable, was purchased by the Bowling Company in 1805, when they were adding to their estate to secure the minerals. The owner at the time of the purchase was named Abraham Sharp, the tenant being David Barstow, who continued in occupancy till 1818, when Ben Crowther entered to it, and was succeeded by his son, John Crowther.

The family of Hodgson, like that of Wroe, was located in various parts of the township. So far as we have been able to trace their whereabouts, however, the parent stock appear to have resided in Bowling Old Lane. The family is one of the oldest in the township, and were strong Nonconformists, as may be gathered from the following extracts from the Rev. Oliver Heywood's (Northowram) diary :—

January 31, 1667.—Being Thursday, Mr. Sharp and I joined in preaching to a considerable number at William Hodgson's in Boulin, near Bradford.

Upon Friday, Aug. 22 (1667), I went from home with my wife, and that day preacht at Wm. Hodgson's in Boulin to a considerable auditory, and lodged that night with Mr. Sharp at Little Horton.

On Wednesday (Nov., 1671), I went to Will Hodgson's in Boulin; preacht there. Thursday night lodged with Mr. Waterhouse.

Thomas Hodgson, of "Boulin," was a member of the Northowram Church in 1690.

By indenture, dated 1589, Thomas Hodgson, of Bolling, with three others, had conveyed to them 250 acres of the wastes of Horton from Richard Lacy. In 1651, by deed poll—

Richard Hodgson, of Bolling, yeoman, for the love he had to his son Richard Hodgson, conveyed to him all those two closes called the Milne Closes, *alias* Goyte Fields, near one lane leading to the same in Bolling, in the occupation of Richard Hodgson, as the same abuts on

the lands of John Sharp on the north, on lands of Joshua Nicholls on the west, on lands of William Swaine on the south, and on the lane leading to Bolling Mill.

The land referred to adjoined the old corn mill, the "lane leading to Bolling Mill" being afterwards known as Milligan Lane.

Richard Hodgson had two sons, named John and Isaac, the latter having a son Isaac, who resided at Clayton. His three married daughters were Hannah Eastburn, Sarah Booth, and Lydia Wheelwright. The daughter of Hannah Eastburn married John Audsley, who died in 1788, bequeathing his property to the Rev. Isaac Sharp, Dissenting minister of St. Helens, Lancashire, and he conveyed the Mill Fields, otherwise Goyte Fields, to Sir Francis Lindley Wood.

There were other branches of the Hodgson family located in the vicinity of Bowling Old Lane, in which the Christian name of Richard was a favourite one, which makes the task of identifying the various members of the family somewhat difficult. The following abstract from the will of Richard Hodgson, clothier, of Bowling, was dated January, 1766. In it he bequeaths to his nephews, Richard and William, and his nieces, Betty and Susannah, all his lands and tenements except such as he had devised to his brother William, and Richard Hodgson, of Leeds, his nephew, the son of his late brother Isaac. To the latter he makes over his interest in the stand he held at the Leeds Cloth Hall. To his niece, Betty Hodgson, on attaining her majority, all those three cottages situate in Wibsey, and to others of his nephews cottages also situate in Wibsey. His Bowling lands were described as "all those eight closes called by the several names of the Allonley, the two Wrigglesworths, the two Meadow Crofts, the Delf Close, the Day Work, and the Tongue," and at the above date, were in the occupation of William Seed and Samuel White.

There was also another Richard Hodgson, who resided at and farmed The Birks, the site of which is now occupied by the Bowling Ironworks.

BURNET FIELD.

It will have been made clear already that Bowling Old Lane was the former high road to Halifax from Bradford. Manchester Road, affording a much better approach to the town, was made about the year 1825. This latter road cuts off a corner of Bowling township extending to Law Beck, which divides Bowling from Horton.

The only two notable buildings standing upon this strip of land are called Upper and Lower Burnet Field. The origin of the term is matter for speculation. Several gifts of land in Bowling were made to Kirkstall Abbey. The ground upon which Burnet Field stands is supposed to be one of them, and was the gift of a member of the Bolling family. There is, however, good ground for stating that one of the earliest dwellings in Bowling existed on the site of Upper Burnet Field, the residence of the late Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe, a former Mayor of Bradford.

An indenture before us, dated the second year of James I. (1605), not only establishes this fact, but introduces us to the Lister family of Bolling, of whom little or nothing has hitherto been authenticated. From this document we learn that as early as the time of Elizabeth, Thomas Lister was possessed of a messuage and land at Burnet Field; that in 1605 these lands were in the occupation of John Lister, his son, and were made over to Sybil Lister, his daughter, on her becoming the wife of John Whitley, of Bolling. The sister of Sybil Lister was the wife of Caleb Kempe, vicar of Bradford in 1600. There is little doubt that the Listers of Bolling and Horton were of the same stock.

In a Court of Wards Inquisition held at Halifax in October, 1629, touching the estate of Abraham Lister, "late of Bollinge, yeoman," the jurors found that the said Abraham Lister was seized in fee simple of a messuage and eight acres of land belonging thereto, in the occupation of John Hillhouse, the said lands being held of the King by military service, viz., "the 200th part of one knight's fee," and worth 2s. net. That "Abraham Lister was son

and next heir of Abraham his father, and that Grace his wife still survived at Bolling." Abraham Lister was an attorney, and his signature frequently appears in conveyances and other legal documents of the period.

The next evidence we have of the Lister family in connection with Burnet Field is from the will of John Lister, who died in 1704. He was described as a clergyman, living at the time of his death at West Ardsley. His widow, Bathshua, devised Burnet Field to her daughter for the term of her natural life, and then to Samuel Gargrave, of Bowling. Upper Burnet Field then comprised four closes called Lower Ing, the Croft, Summer Pastures, and the Swamp, with the beck running down it, all which closes were in the occupation of John Fearnley.

Samuel Gargrave was a woolstapler and had a son named Joseph Gargrave, who lived at Burnet Field. He seems to have been unfortunate, as it is stated in the Nonconformist Register that he died in Rothwell Gaol, and was buried Feb. 17th, 1732. His signature appears in the first entry in the town's book of Bowling of 1707, along with those of Lindley and Richardson, from which it might be inferred that at that time he was one of the most substantial of the inhabitants of Bowling. Another Gargrave in 1786 disposed of Burnet Field to Robert Harrison, of Hipperholme, for £530, the estate then comprising six closes, called the Croft, the Great Ing, the Crossland, the Sun Close, the Clover Close, and the Swamp. In 1767 Catherine Harrison, the widow of Robert, sold it to Joseph Booth, of Wibsey, for £495, and in 1774 Joseph Booth and Jonas Booth disposed of the minerals in the estate to John Jarratt and Jonas Jennings at the rate of £55 per acre.

The Booth family was one of some standing as clothiers. They were chiefly associated with the township of Horton, a circumstance probably arising from the fact that Burnet Field closely adjoins the Horton boundary. In the year 1611, Thomas Booth, of Moorside, Bolling, followed the occupation of clothier, and there were a succession of Booths in Bowling and Horton up to recent

times. At the latter end of last century the Booths, of Burnet Field, were worsted stuff makers, that property being especially associated with the name of Jonas Booth, worsted piece maker. He was apprenticed to Mr. James Garnett, of the old Paper Hall, Barkerend, who taught him the above business. The old comb-shop stood a little in the rear of Burnet Field. Formerly there was also a barn bearing the initials, I B M and the date 1781. This building had evidently been erected out of the materials of a much older structure. At the time of building the barn Jonas Booth also raised the house a storey. He died in 1823, aged seventy-three years, leaving Burnet Field to his son Joseph. Joseph Booth was a worsted piece maker, and lived at Burnet Field, putting out his warps and weft in the neighbourhood around. His business was, however, completely destroyed by the introduction of cotton warps, and he died in January, 1852, aged seventy-three, the property falling to his two daughters, Mrs. Wilson Sutcliffe and Mrs. W. Clapham. Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe, the late owner, purchased Mrs. Clapham's share, refronted the house, and enclosed the park in front.

Mr. Sutcliffe was a native of Shelf, but his business life was almost wholly spent in connection with Bowling Dyeworks. That connection commenced in the year 1832, and lasted for about half a century. It is needless to add that in so long a period as that vast advances have been made, not only in the establishment referred to, but in the worsted industry which furnished it employment. The dyeing business, when Mr. Sutcliffe became connected with the works in 1832, was small compared with what it has since become. At that time the proprietors and hands and everybody concerned would have considered themselves very busy with turning out 3000 pieces a month. In introducing new fabrics into the Bradford trade, in overcoming the difficulties in dyeing, and in other ways consequent on their introduction, no man had a greater share than the late Mr. Sutcliffe. He was admitted a partner in the business in 1853.

WILSON SUTCLIFFE, Esq.

During his lifetime Mr. Sutcliffe took a fair share in the administration of public affairs. He entered the Council in 1862, as a representative of the Bowling Ward, and continued in that capacity for six years. In 1868 he was elected an alderman, and filled that office until November, 1874, when he retired from the Council for twelve months. In November, 1875, he was again returned for the Bowling Ward, and was elected to fill the mayoral chair. Mr. Sutcliffe remained a councillor for the Bowling Ward until the year 1880, when he was again made alderman in place of Mr. Briggs Priestley, resigned, and sat for about two years, when he finally retired from the Council. During his mayoralty Mr. Sutcliffe was placed upon the Commission of the Peace. His death occurred on April 30th, 1889, in the eightieth year of his age.

Lower Burnet Field has an interest independent of that of the residence last treated of. The building is a very substantial one, but is by no means so ancient as the older portion of that at Upper Burnet Field. It forms part of the estate of Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., who inherited it from his uncle, Francis Sharp Bridges, of Horton Old Hall. In 1757 it was the residence of John Swaine, a member of a family of substance in Bowling at that time. In addition to the land in his own occupation he owned much land about Bowling Old Lane. John Swaine was a substantial stuff maker of his period, and was the son of Joseph Swaine, of Newall Hall. His family drifted towards Gomersal, where they had a long lease of the Gomersal Cloth Hall. The present representative of the family is Mr. H. P. Swaine, of Guildford, Surrey.

Richard, or "Dick" Smith, who erected the first spinning mill in Bowling Lane (Manchester Road), lived for a time at Lower Burnet Field, and he was followed by Thomas Mitchell, who was in partnership with George Turner as "Turner & Mitchell."

Another family of some substance in this portion of

Bowling during the seventeenth century were the Thorntons. Like the Booth family, they drifted into Horton, and were located at Thornes Farm, which so long as it existed stood partly on the site of the Thornton Lane Board School. Thornes Farm belonged to Mrs. Hutton's Charity. Jere. Thornton resided there until the beginning of the present century, and was the parent of a race of stuff makers. Mrs. Clark, his daughter, lived at the farm many years. The house has latterly been entirely removed.

CHAPTER XV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—concluded.

Dudley Hill—Card-making in its early stages—Hand Woolcombing—The Terry Family—The Fields of Dudley Hill—Dr. Lodge—The Law Family—George Ackroyd—Rooley Lane—Newall Hall—Rooley Hall—Prophet Wroe—Mitchell Brothers, of the Parks—Bowling Park—Bowling Cemetery.

DUDLEY HILL AND ROOLEY.

Dudley Hill and Rooley Lane, the third and last section to be noticed in our topographical survey of Bowling, form the southern fringe of the township; beyond are the liberties of Tong and Bierley. Cut off from the heart of Bowling, those places became populated principally owing to the fact of Rooley Lane having, during the latter half of last century, been made a public highway between Leeds and Halifax. Notwithstanding that, the immediate neighbourhood was very sparsely populated until recent years. Here and there were a few square-built houses, two storeys in height, especially towards the top of Cutler Heights Lane and near the end of Rook Lane. At the beginning of the century the opening up of the coal measures of Bowling brought into existence a number of low one-storeyed houses, such as those remaining on Goose Hill, which somehow were considered good enough for colliers. These erections were without cellars, and destitute of drainage. Considerable improvement, however, has taken place in this respect, through-houses, two storeys in height, with sanitary and other appliances, having taken their place. The tythe-survey of 1638 states that "there is no common in Bowling," but near the end of Rook Lane there used to be a broad strip—a sort of "no man's land"—which has

since been encroached upon. A portion of it, however, extended into Tong liberty.

In the early days of the century, coal mining and card making constituted the chief sources of employment in the neighbourhood of Dudley Hill. At that time cards were "set" by hand, and it was a frequent sight in the neighbourhood of Cutler Heights Lane and Dudley Hill to see the females, young and old, sitting by their cottage doors, setting cards. The work was slow and very monotonous, so that there sprang up "setting schools," *i.e.*, a number of young girls seated together putting in the wire staples to simple tunes and rhymes, sometimes improvised on the spot. The remuneration was very small, viz., one halfpenny for every three hundred loops put into the leather, the process involving several hundred movements of the fingers. When a machine was invented capable of picking two holes into the leather band at one stroke, it was considered a triumph of mechanical ingenuity. Such puny results sink into insignificance when we look upon a card-setting machine of the present day; indeed it may be doubted whether in the whole range of mechanical skill anything more wonderful exists.

Woolcombing by hand also gave employment to a portion of the adult population, and in not a few one-storeyed houses a "pot-o'-four" and a padpost might be seen in company with a truckle bed, a round deal table, and little else beside in the way of furniture. At that period combers' "fadges" were common objects about Dudley Hill, especially on "weighing-out" and "'livering in" days. On the former occasions a collection of these "fadges" might at any time of the day be seen on the causeway of the Hand and Shuttle, or in front of the White Hart. Bad as the times were then, they were thriving enough for the beershops of the neighbourhood.

During the year 1833 Terry's Mill was erected, but the advent of the factory system fomented rather than assuaged a spirit of discontent, which led to much disturbance, and to not a little actual suffering. Many persons now living well remember the rash misguided attempt to

let off the water from Messrs. Terry's boilers during the plug-drawing riots of 1842, when the rioters were dispersed by a troop of cavalry sent from Leeds. Happily we write in an age when the erection of a factory is looked upon as a source of employment rather than as a thing to be despised.

THE TERRY FAMILY.

The family of Terry, of Dudley Hill, was at one time by far the most notable and influential in the neighbourhood. The first of the family of whom we have any record was Thomas Terry, who came from High Bentley, near Coley, where his ancestors had been settled for generations. During the latter part of last century, Thomas Terry was in business as a woolstapler, and it was in travelling from High Bentley to Leeds wool market that he noticed a building on the crown of Dudley Hill, which for some time had remained in an unfinished condition. The tradition is that Terry Hall was commenced by a person named Dudley, from whom was derived the name "Dudley Hill," and that afterwards it got into the hands of a Richard Clark, who, falling short of means to complete the erection, sold it as it stood to Thomas Terry, the woolstapler. However this may be, he became the possessor of the unfinished building and site, and upon the latter completed Terry Hall, and also a range of wool warehousing in the rear.

The reminiscences of a staple industry are always of interest, and the mention of Thomas Terry might be made the occasion of an interesting chapter on the early stages of the Bradford trade, of which the Terrys of Dudley Hill rank as among the founders. That phase of the subject, however, has been partly touched upon in another chapter, and cannot be further referred to here. Thomas Terry had three sons, to whom he transferred a business which, through their energy, was afterwards much developed, and died in December, 1830, in the eightieth year of his age. These sons were named Thomas, William, and

John. Their father being blind during his latter days, Thomas, the eldest son, took the chief management of the business, which he carried on in conjunction with his brothers. He married a daughter of Benjamin Gummersal, of Cutler Heights, and died in 1818, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Mr. James Tetley, of Bradford, and survives.

William Terry, the second son, commenced a grocery business at the junction of Sticker Lane with Wakefield Road, besides having a share in the worsted business. The neighbourhood of Dudley Hill, as we have seen, was very thinly populated, and of provision shops there were none worth the name. The "truck system," as it was called, was then in full swing, and in many of the villages round Bradford workpeople were expected to buy their provisions at the master's shop. Terry's hands were no exception to the rule. This branch of William Terry's business, therefore, was for years a flourishing concern. The shop was fitted up without any regard to outward attractions, and in the old-fashioned style of the period. The huge oaken beams of the ceiling were open to view, and were utilised for suspending flitches of bacon, hams, huge chunks of "hung beef"—an article in general consumption, but now seldom met with—and other goods which were either improved, or at least took no harm, by being suspended high and dry. Another article for sale was cheese, which was in such demand that loads of it were fetched in Terry's own waggons all the way from Liverpool; other waggons bringing casks of American flour, which was then coming into general use. The remaining stock of provisions comprised bacon, tub butter, malt (in very general demand), flour, meal, &c. Terry's shop being the only one in the neighbourhood, did a good business, and brought much "grist to the mill" of its proprietor.

The sons of old Thomas Terry materially developed the worsted business. William and John rented a portion of Prospect Mill, Bowling, for spinning, and in the year 1833 erected what has ever since been called Terry's Mill

in Sticker Lane. The comb shop was in the rear of Terry Hall, having accommodation for seven or eight "pots-o'-four," but the principal part of the combing was given out in the neighbourhood. The two brothers were also partners in coal mines and other similar works in the neighbourhood. William Terry, like his family generally, was of a somewhat retiring nature, and took little part in public affairs. He was, however, long connected with Bierley Chapel, in the capacity of churchwarden and in other ways, and in that edifice there is a stained glass window and brass tablet, erected to his memory and that of his wife, Mary, who was of the family of Rayner, of Ivy House, Tong. William Terry was also one of the representatives of Bowling in the first batch of councillors returned to the Town Council after the incorporation of the borough in 1847. His death occurred in Dec., 1859, aged sixty-seven years. He had a son, George Foster Terry, who died in his twenty-fourth year, and two daughters, one of whom, Christiana, married Mr. George Butterfield, of Bradford, and now resides at Terry Hall.

John Terry was the wool buyer of the firm, and, as was the custom of the period, made journeys to Doncaster, Retford, Selby, Wakefield, and other wool centres where "clips" were to be met with. The wool when purchased was conveyed to the warehouses at Dudley Hill in Terry's own waggons, involving the keeping of a stud of at least a dozen horses for that department of the business. John Terry died in September, 1854, aged fifty-six years, and to his memory there is also a memorial window in Bierley Chapel, erected by his two sons and daughter. His eldest son, William Terry, carries on the business of machine wool comber at Terry's Mill, and is of an inventive turn, all his combing machines being of his own designing and secured by patent. John Terry, the other son, is a graduate of St. John's College, Oxford, and is not in business.

In a railed enclosure in the burial-ground of Bierley Chapel there are the following references to the Terry family: — Thomas Terry, died December, 1830, aged seventy-nine years; John Terry, died in September, 1854,

aged fifty-six years; William Terry, died December, 1859, aged sixty-seven years. In the same enclosure is recorded the death of George Butterfield, who died at Bridlington Quay in 1876, aged fifty-five years.

In another part of the churchyard there are headstones in memory of Joseph Terry, who died December, 1867, aged thirty-nine years; and of John Terry, who died November, 1870, in his seventy-second year; also of William Terry, who died in December, 1873, aged sixty years.

THE FIELD FAMILY.

Near to where the new Primitive Methodist Chapel stands was the residence, in his later days, of Dr. George Field, who for nearly half a century was the only surgeon at Dudley Hill, and his reputation extended much beyond, he being perhaps the best known man of his day for miles around. Dr. Field's somewhat unique position was in part due to his profession, and partly to his personal characteristics. As a surgeon Dr. Field had a large practice, and was skilful in his profession. He was, however, in his younger days, considered a "rum customer." Humorous and witty to a degree, he was fond of company, and was much sought after by those with time upon their hands and money to spend. He had an extraordinary memory, and a fund of anecdote and story on all occasions. He was also a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of horseflesh. Notwithstanding occasional lapses of conduct, he was a hard-working medical man, and was held in great esteem by his neighbours. Dr. Field erected the house in Tong Street near the Hand and Shuttle Inn, where he practised, but when he retired from practice he removed to the house at Dudley Hill. During the last seven years of his life Dr. Field became very religious, and an ascetic, devoting himself to acts of piety and benevolence. He died in May, 1849, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Field's son William continued his father's practice in Tong Street, and was held in great repute as a practi-

tioner. Without possessing the genial characteristics of his father, he was a well-known man and as highly esteemed. He had a twin brother named John, who was also a surgeon and practised at Stanningley, where he died. A third son of old George Field named Richard succeeded to his brother William's practice at Tong Street, where he died. Thus there were a father and three sons, all medical men, all of them practising in the upper portion of Bowling.

Nor is the medical record of the Field family yet complete. George Field had a brother John, residing at Dudley Hill, who had two sons, both of them surgeons. One of the two, named John Field, was in practice at Adwalton, and was a man of considerable culture. Another brother, named James Field, practised at the house of his father at Dudley Hill. This record of a family of surgeons is probably without a parallel in this locality.

Appropriate mention may here be made of Mr. Samuel Lodge, another medical gentleman in Bowling, and as well known in the township as old Dr. Field was in his day. Mr. Lodge was the first assistant of William Field, of Tong Street, and after qualifying commenced practice on his own account. In addition to an extensive private practice, Mr. Lodge has held the appointment of medical officer for the Bowling district of the Bradford Union since February, 1863, and that of medical officer to the Tong Local Board since its formation up to the year 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Samuel Lodge, jun. During the year 1883, on the decease of Dr. Parkinson, he was appointed surgeon to the Bradford Borough Police Force, and he still retains the appointment. Mr. Lodge enjoys the reputation of a skilful practitioner, and is a man of gentlemanly demeanour. He has always taken great interest in pathological subjects, and made the first *post-mortem* examinations and wrote the first reports of the deaths from what is popularly known as "woolsorters' disease." The first of these reports was published in 1854. Mr. Lodge's acquaintance with the local affairs of Bowling is equalled by few, and we are indebted to that gentleman for much information contained in this

work. In 1868 he erected Windrush House, Hall Lane, named after the river on which his native town of Witney, in Oxfordshire, is seated.

THE LAW FAMILY.

Another important family at Dudley Hill was that of Law, now of Cleckheaton. The founder of this family was Joseph Law, who was born at Woodhall, Calverley, in the year 1767, and died in the year 1835, aged sixty-eight. He was thrice married. While yet a young man, Joseph Law migrated to Scholes, where he established a grocery business on a somewhat extensive scale for that district, as he supplied nearly all the country side with eatables and household requisites. For his first wife he married Sarah, a sister of old Benny Gummersal, of Bierley Lane, the issue of this marriage being three sons, James, John, and George. The youngest son, George, having learnt the business of card-making with his brother John, at Dudley Hill, commenced in that business at Highfield, Idle, but in 1848 emigrated to America and died there. James Law was a sergeant-major in the army, and served at Waterloo, for which he obtained the Waterloo Medal, and died in Chelsea Hospital, as quarter-master-sergeant. John Law, the second son, having learnt the card-making business with his uncle Benny Gummersal, started on his own account at Dudley Hill about the year 1820. He built a house near the White Hart, in Rooley Lane, and adjoining to it a small wire mill. He also started a grocer's shop in the same block, which is yet known as "Law's Buildings." John Law died at the age of forty-three years, leaving a son and three daughters, the only one surviving being Miss Law, now residing at Moorland House, Cleckheaton. Joshua Law continued the business commenced by his father, and carried it on until his death in 1849. He was a very useful man in the neighbourhood of Dudley Hill. The introduction of machinery into the card-making business, about the year 1840, was taken advantage of by him to some extent, but

still he employed many card-setters by hand. He was also a skilled musician, and for many years played the organ voluntarily at Bierley Chapel, which benefited in other respects at his hands.

When Joshua Law died he left an only child, a boy five years old, and his widowed mother and sisters not wishing to carry on the business at Dudley Hill, it was taken over in the year 1850 by Samuel Law and John Birkby, and transferred to Cleckheaton. Samuel Law was the only son of the third marriage of old Joseph Law, the other child of the marriage being his sister Martha, who married John Birkby, of Scholes. Samuel Law learnt the card-making business at Dudley Hill, with his brother John, who was much his senior, having been born of the first marriage of old Joseph Law. Samuel Law married Jane Issott, of Dudley Hill, by whom there was a numerous family: John (who died when quite young), Ann, Alfred, Joseph, Henry, Mary, and James (who died in 1885), all of whom were born at Dudley Hill. In 1840, however, Samuel Law left that locality and took the grocery business established by his father at Scholes, at the same time keeping up his connection with the card-making business established by his elder brother John at Dudley Hill. While living at Scholes he had other three children born, viz., Samuel, Martha, and Jane.

The first card-making premises entered upon by Law and Birkby, in Cleckheaton, were in Horncastle Lane, and after John Birkby's death his partner continued the business there and at other premises near Cleckheaton Railway Station until the year 1865, when the present Moorland Mills were erected and entered upon. Samuel Law died in 1868, having lived to see a business built up which, under the active supervision of his sons, has grown to be the largest card manufactory in the world. The development of this colossal concern forms an interesting chapter in the history of card-making, if it were within the scope of this work to follow it up. Suffice it that the work turned out by the over 500 hands employed by Messrs. Samuel Law & Sons would, under the old *régime*, require

the services of at least 25,000 workpeople. As the founder of the firm and his sons who are now at the head of it sprang from Dudley Hill, some credit is reflected upon the township of Bowling.

In 1888, the firm of Samuel Law & Son was converted into a limited company, confined to the following members of the family, namely:—Messrs. Alfred, Joseph, Henry, and Samuel Law, brothers; a nephew, Fred, son of Mr. Joseph Law; and John G. Mowat, son-in-law of Mr. Alfred Law. These have the management of the establishment, there being no outside shareholders in the concern.

GEORGE ACKROYD.

It has been our privilege to commemorate in these pages the life-story of many good men and true of Bowling. We have now to refer to another, who was a native of Dudley Hill, and who is a gentleman in the truest sense of the term. We refer to Mr. Geo. Ackroyd, for many years manager of the Bradford Banking Company, Kirkgate. Throughout his whole career Mr. Ackroyd has borne an unblemished reputation, and has long been honourably known and respected, and it was with this knowledge that we sought and obtained his permission to dedicate to him this history of his native township.

Mr. Ackroyd, as just stated, is a native of Dudley Hill, where he was born on the 16th February, 1819. On the death of his mother, while he was yet a child, he was put under the care of his grandmother, who was a relative of Mrs. Henry Leah, whose husband was a partner in Bierley Ironworks, and resided at Bierley Hall. It was through that gentleman's intervention that young Ackroyd, while in his thirteenth year, obtained a situation in the Bradford Banking Company, then recently established under the management of the late Mr. Samuel Laycock. For half a century, namely, from 1831 to 1881, Mr. Ackroyd retained his connection with the Banking Company, first as junior clerk, and ultimately as manager in succession to Mr. Laycock, during which period he earned the esteem

of all with whom he was brought into contact for his probity and uprightness of character. In July, 1881, after celebrating his jubilee in the company's service, Mr. Ackroyd obtained leave to retire from active duty, and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Croft, the sub-manager.

From his youth upwards Mr. Ackroyd has been zealous in the work of self-improvement and in stimulating others to educational efforts. He was one of the earliest teachers in connection with St. John's Sunday Schools, Bowling; and he took an active part in the formation of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute. As a young man he was also a warm advocate of the Ten Hours Bill, and joined heartily with the late Matthew Balme in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the factory workers of this district. Mr. Ackroyd has always been deeply interested in the work of the Church of England, and has for many years been a member of the congregation of St. Jude's, Manningham. On the formation of the Church Institute, in 1858, he worked zealously in furthering the objects of that institution. He was elected its president during the year 1879-80, and for upwards of twenty years has been treasurer. As a gentleman of culture and wide reading, Mr. Ackroyd has been a valuable friend of the Bradford Library. He has been treasurer since the year 1859, and has been continuously on the committee since 1852. By his business tact, too, he has been mainly instrumental in making the Library the valuable property it now is. Mr. Ackroyd has also been one of the most active promoters of the Children's Hospital at Manningham, and has been identified with other charitable institutions of Bradford. He is also a Governor of the Bradford Grammar School, and is on the commission of the peace for the borough.

Although so long connected with the busy work of one of the largest banks in Bradford, Mr. Ackroyd has always found time to indulge his intellectual tastes. His love of books is insatiable, and his instinctive craving after a noble ideal in life has given a spur to his appetite and a leaning to his thoughts. His enjoyment of Nature in her varying moods is equally marked, and added to these an

inherent goodness of heart, which finds expression in every action of his life. So happily constituted, Mr. Ackroyd has for fully forty years employed some of his hours of recreation in poesy, and many of his verses are marked by much sweetness of expression and appropriateness of thought, and imbued with a truly devotional feeling. It has been said of his poetic efforts, that there is something in them breathing the spirit of the Christian poet, George Herbert. He possesses a delicate sense of rhythm, and some of his verses are marked by a vivacity which advancing years do not diminish. Mr. Ackroyd's poetic writings are numerous, but we can only quote one poem, written in 1871, in imitation of Pope, entitled,

A PSALM OF LIFE.

Happy the man beyond compare,
  Whose life is one continued round
Of duty sanctified by prayer,
        And so kept sound.

Content to live without pretence,
  And earn whate'er his needs require;
An honest name, with competence,
        All his desire.

With books, more than with men acquaint,
  And by his friends scarce understood;
No worldling, no, nor yet a saint,
        But simply good.

Free from anxiety and strife,
  And sheltered by domestic love—
Such be my uneventful life,
        If Heaven approve.

Mr. Ackroyd's sonnets on Wharfedale; the beautiful idyll composed at Fenny Stratford, Bucks, in 1881; and his poem on Oban, written in Sept., 1879, alike reveal a genuine love of Nature in the writer; while his latest effort, entitled "Mistletoe," written last Christmas, marks him as one not insensible to home joys. Mr. Ackroyd's regard for what was really meritorious in others, whether

with the pen or pencil, has been often demonstrated in the ready counsel and practical helpfulness given by him to local authors and local artists. It has also been his pleasure to gather around him those of kindred tastes, to whom his house was an ever-welcome resort. A man of generous impulses, his hand has always been ready to help those less fortunate than himself. If we might venture to sum up Mr. Ackroyd's wants in his advancing years, he may be said to possess all that he desires—

> An elegant sufficiency:
> Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.

Mr. Ackroyd married early in life Miss Elizabeth Harris, a Warwickshire lady, who is still his companion, and he has two sons. He has lived all his married life at Manningham.

REV. WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

A little more than sixty years ago a young man left England for one of the penal settlements of New South Wales, not as a convict, but as a preacher of the Gospel. His name was William Schofield, a name still familiar at Dudley Hill, where he was born and brought up. The circumstance is even yet remembered by a few of his neighbours.

William Schofield was the son of John Schofield, of Dudley Hill, and was born in 1793. His father was a small piecemaker, and the son also learnt the worsted business. William afterwards engaged with Mr. Richard Margerison, whose premises were on the "navvy side" at Bradford, and he was a valuable servant to his master. Being of a careful turn of mind, and anxious to "get on" in the world, Schofield also made a few pieces on his own account, and in this way accumulated a nice little sum of money, every penny of which he guarded with jealous care. By the time he had reached maturity he had united himself in fellowship with the Wesleyan Methodists of

Dudley Hill, and found that fellowship most congenial. Being gifted with some ability of speech he began to take his place among the local preachers of the period, and soon established for himself a reputation in the Dudley Hill circuit. For some years he continued as a "local," but in 1825 Dr. Townley, afterwards President of the Conference, heard of him and pressed Schofield to give himself to the work of the ministry. Upon Dr. Townley's recommendation he was proposed as a candidate at the Conference of 1826, and accepted. Schofield was then in the thirty-third year of his age. Just at that time the British Government were in want of a chaplain for the penal settlement of Tasmania, New South Wales, and Mr. Schofield was selected for the post, and embarked for Sydney in April, 1827.

Upon his arrival at the colony in October, Schofield entered upon his duties as chaplain to the convicts of Macquarie Harbour, a convict establishment in Australia. When Wm. Schofield accepted his appointment, appalling accounts of the demoralisation existing among the "transports," as they were called, constantly appeared in the newspapers. The convicts were described as no better than the cannibals of Fiji. Mr. Schofield continued his labours for four years, during which time a complete change for the better had been wrought in the moral tone of the convicts of Macquarie Harbour, which, as compared with the former state of things, was described by the medical officer of the settlement as being "like a Paradise." During the year 1832 he was appointed to the Parramatta circuit, and travelled through other circuits to Melbourne, until in 1853 he was made a supernumerary.

A somewhat remarkable feature of the career of the Antipodean missionary is that he died a very rich man. The knowledge of this fact created considerable surprise at his death, and it is not clear how he accumulated his wealth, but upon his decease in June, 1878, at the age of eighty-five years, he left to the Methodist Church in Australia the sum of £40,000, besides other small sums towards assisting his relatives in England.

OLD INHABITANTS.

The Gummersal family of Dudley Hill was one of old standing in the card-making business. Old Benny Gummersal lived at the good house near to Bierley Chapel, and had three sons, all of whom were brought up to card-making, namely, Joshua, Jonathan, and Benjamin. The two former carried on the business. During his occupancy of the house near Bierley Chapel, Benny Gummersal built a good house at the top of Cutler Heights Lane, with card-shop adjoining, and went to reside there. The card-shop consisted of an upper room and ground floor which was seated with forms, upon which the youngsters of the neighbourhood sat while "setting" cards.

Thos. Greenwood Clayton followed Benny Gummersal at the house in Bierley Lane, and it was afterwards the residence of William Sutcliffe, dyer.

An old family of Muff were blacksmiths and cartwrights at the junction of Cutler Heights Road with Sticker Lane.

Old John Stead (or Steyd) was the cobbler for the district, and resided near to Dick Lane end.

Where the Engineer Inn now stands there was a large barn and stabling, occupied by carrier Firth, who kept many horses and waggons going from town to town. Just beyond the farm near to Rooley Lane lived old Jim Tetley, who kept many horses for drawing stone out of the pits for the Bowling Iron Company.

Jonas Haley, a well-known blacksmith at Dudley Hill, learned his business at the anvil with John Booth, of Newall Hall, whose workshop was at Woodhouse Hill. He married a daughter of James Butler, the old coke burner, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Joseph Butler, George Taylor, and Charles Haley, founded the Stanningley Ironworks or Foundry. Joseph Butler had four sons, under whose management the works are still carried on. Jonas Haley, however, left the concern many years ago, and died at Dudley Hill in the ninety-first year of his age.

ROOLEY.

Rooley or Rowley we believe to have been formerly a hamlet of Bowling. The difference in spelling is of little moment. Within the past half century it has been alternately spelt Rowley and Rooley. In very old deeds it is spelt "Ruley." There appears to have been a Great and Little Rowley, judging by the following indenture, dated 1720, viz. :—

Indenture between Mary Thorpe, of Hopton, widow, Richard Hutton, of Pudsey, gent., and Mary his wife.

Lease to Josiah Verity, tailor, of Bolling, of all that messuage wherein he dwelt, and several closes of land called Priestroyd, Great Rooley, Little Rooley, &c., lying in Bowling, except the mines of coal beneath the surface of the said closes, paying to the said Mary Thorpe, Richard Hutton, and Mary his wife, the yearly rent of £10 10s.

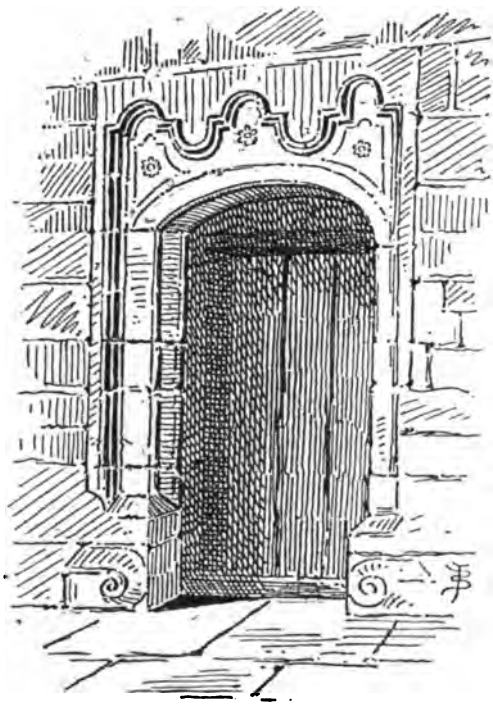
The two principal buildings in Rooley Lane are Newill (or Newall) Hall and Rooley Hall. The views from Newall Hall are very extensive, extending northward to Rombald's Moor, with the "shooting-house" ever in sight. In the immediate foreground the town of Bradford, canopied in smoke, lies almost hidden. Southward the hills beyond Huddersfield, the "backbone" of Yorkshire and Lancashire, stand boldly out. On a clear Sunday, when the mill chimneys are at rest, few finer views are obtainable in the immediate vicinity of Bowling.

NEWALL HALL.

The name Newill or Newall is evidently ancient, and has no connection with the building known as Newhall. In the collection of Yorkshire fines now in the Record Office, Sir Richard Tempest and Rosamund his wife were plaintiffs to a suit, the Abbot of Kirkstall being the deforciant, the subjects of dispute being "an annual rent of 12s. 8d., and an annuity of one pound of cumin issuing from a messuage with lands in Newhall in the parish of Bolling, and three days' work, to wit, 'una sekyll boyne, una sythe boyne, and una plough boyne.'" This

NEWALL HALL.

has reference to the ancient feudal custom which exacted from the tenants of a lordship work done for the privilege of being tenants. Several grants of land were made in Bowling to the Abbots of Kirkstall, and it would appear that land in the vicinity of Newhall was amongst others so disposed of.



DOORWAY AT NEWALL HALL.

Newhall was the residence of one of the Richardson family, whose family seat was Bierley Hall. The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Richardson, dated February 14th, 1655:—

To my second son Richard Richardson my four tenements in Newhall in Bowlinge co. York with their appurts., and also one close in Bowlinge called the Intacke, now in the holding of the afrd. Richard Richardson.

To my third son John Richardson those tenements called the Birkes in Bradford afrd. and to my afrd. son John the fourth part of my royalty of the manor and liberties of Bradford, my part of the shop and cottages under the Tollbooth, my fourth part of certain lands called Bradford Banckes, and the tenement that I bought of Henry Cordingley in Bowlinge, Yorks., three closes of land and a yearly rent-charge of six shillings out of a house lately builded by Isack Webster, wh. last close I bought of one Robert Rawson, being near the Bickersgate in Bowlinge.

In the Rev. Oliver Heywood's diary there is an entry—

"A son of Mr. Richardson's, of Newell, in Boulin, dyed very suddenly. Buryed at Bradford, Aug. 25, 1690. A schollar about 16 years of age." The hall bears indisputable evidence of some pretensions as a building. It is of massive construction, comprising two wings and a central hall, built of large blocks of stone common to the neighbourhood. The south front of Newall Hall contains a bold entrance porch, and the remains of quaint carving. Over the porch, surrounded by much carved work, is a stone inscribed:

R R - E R
1627.

The letters refer to the builder, Richard Richardson and his wife Elizabeth. There is also a curious doorway on the east front, a sketch of which is given in the context. The out offices also partake of the character of the principal structure, and contain an inscription of the Richardsons. We have no evidence, however, that any person of standing but the builder has resided in it except Robert Swaine, a member of the Swaine family, of Horton. He married Sarah Balme, of Bowling, and from this marriage sprang several branches of the family largely interested in the district. For many years the adjoining lands were farmed by the Low Moor Company, and the Booth family occupied the hall. The farm is now sub-divided. The property belongs to Sir Mathew Wharton Wilson, Bart., who inherited the Richardson estates.

ROOLEY HALL.

Rooley Hall, which is on the north side of Rooley Lane, near to Bankfoot, belongs to the Low Moor Company, who years ago acquired the land adjoining for the purpose of getting the minerals. The building lacks the pretensions of Newhall, but it is a fair specimen of the domestic style of a yeoman's house of the seventeenth century. The accompanying sketch gives a good idea of the style of the building. Its origin is doubtful. In very old documents there is mention of a "Ruley Hall" as being the nearest mansion of importance to Reevy Hall, a residence of the

ROOLEY HALL.

Rookes family, near Wibsey. Some time back it belonged to the Thornton family, and one Henry Hanson occupied it for a long time. Christopher Wadsworth and William Tordoff were in more recent occupation.

"*PROPHET*" *WROE.*

Lying betwixt Rooley Hall and Newall Hall was the farmstead of the Wroe family. Several members of this family, however, were freeholders of Bowling during the first half of last century. Under date 1740 we meet with the name of John Wroe, farmer and piecemaker, who lived at a farm above Parkside Road. His name appears in the town's books as overseer, &c. Joseph Wroe, the father of "Prophet Wroe," lived at an adjoining farm, where John Wroe, the "Prophet," was born. Then there was old Benjamin Wroe, of Oaks Fold, afterwards of Toftshaw. His brother John, a stuffmaker, built the "Long Row," near to Oaks Fold, and was formerly a manufacturer at Union Street Mill, Bradford, which he erected. He resided in Union Street, and lived to ninety years of age, being buried at Bierley Chapel. He was brother to Thomas Wroe, woolstapler, who for many years lived at Oaks Fold, and died in 1856, in Broomfield Terrace, also in his ninetieth year. John Wroe, of Smiddles, was another member of the family.

We hesitate to encumber our pages with an account of one of the most silly impostures ever practised in England, namely, that embodied in the career of "Prophet" Wroe, who was not merely a gross impostor himself, but represented in a marked degree human folly and credulity. John Wroe was born in September, 1782. His father was a master collier, farmer, and worsted stuff maker, residing on his own farm in Rooley Lane. In due course John was sent to school, but his capacity was so small that when he was put to a trade he was a very poor reader and worse writer. Still his wit helped him to become the founder of the sect called "Southcotians" or "New Jerusalemites," which spread far and wide, and only became

extinguished after thousands upon thousands had become its dupes. This religious vagary was started in Tong Street, where Wroe lived for a few years as a woolcomber. He began his religious career by falling into trances, and seeing visions, and having spiritual communications of a strange character. While he and his male followers assumed the strange outward garb of long brown coats, and shaggy, broad-brimmed hats, and went about with long beards, the women devotees wore green veils and leghorn bonnets.

The "Prophet's" folly led him into many scrapes, and he was more than once roughly handled by "unbelievers." In the year 1824, he gave out that he intended to demonstrate his superhuman powers by walking on the water without wetting his clothes, and at Apperley Bridge actually assembled his "disciples" for the purpose of seeing the accomplishment of the miracle. The crowd being ready, John stalked about gravely, and then, turning round to his expectant followers, announced "that his time had not yet come," and that the miracle would be postponed until a future day, due notice of which would be given. One brother, who had subscribed rather liberally towards the pecuniary glorification of "the Prophet," was indignant at the fraud. He cast his broad-brimmed hat aside, threw off his quaint brown coat, and rushing up to John in a style exceedingly pugnacious for a quiet Southcotian, exclaimed, "My time has come, however, and thou shall know it." He then seized John by the collar, and, report says, assisted in ducking the prophet in the river.

This unfortunate *contretemps* in no sense damped the ardour of the majority of the "Prophet's" followers, to whom he gave out that he had a mission to evangelise the world. To this end he travelled England throughout, and made several journeys to Australia, bringing back much money on each occasion. He finally settled at Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, where he built a magnificent house, with a splendid temple adjoining, out of the contributions of the "faithful" in all parts of the world. A sketch of this palatial building is given. It is known as

"Melbourne House," because much of the money with which it was built was collected by the "Prophet" in Australia. It is also known as "The Temple." The building is situate upon an eminence at Wrenthorpe, about two miles from Wakefield, and on the Bradford road. It is a fine and handsome structure of stone, two storeys in height, and having a frontage of ninety feet to the road. The apartments are generally from thirty to sixty feet square, all being beautifully finished. All the woodwork is of Spanish mahogany, imported by the "Prophet" himself. The total cost was never known. The building was opened with great solemnity in the year 1859, there being present deputies from many parts of the world, all dressed

MELBOURNE HOUSE, WRENTHORPE.

in white robes flowing down to their heels. The purpose for which the "Temple" was erected was always locked in the breast of the "Prophet." He gave it out, while collecting money for it, that it was to be the residence, first of the "Prophet" himself, and afterwards of the elect who should succeed him. John Wroe died in 1862, while upon another voyage to Australia, and when his will came to be opened it was found that he had made the property safely over to his own family! The consequence was an attempt on the part of more than one of his followers to obtain possession, but the attempt failed.

Joseph Wroe, son of the "Prophet," lives in the neighbourhood, upon his own property. James Wroe, a grandson, is a respectable farmer, and lives close to the

"Temple." Daniel Milton, who has been a claimant of the estates left by the "Prophet" for the last thirty years, and has been imprisoned for endeavouring to take possession, lives in a cottage close by.

The farmhouse in which "Prophet Wroe" was born still stands in Rooley Lane. About twenty-five years ago the property was purchased by Messrs. Mitchell Bros. Adjoining to it was the house in which the Mitchell family resided, and where Francis, John, and Thomas Mitchell were born. This has also been purchased by Messrs. Mitchell Bros., pulled down, and rebuilt. Mr. Thomas Mitchell, father of Mr. Abraham Mitchell, was the superintendent for a long time of the Wesleyan Sunday School, held in the old Workhouse in Rooley Lane. After living at the old homestead in Rooley Lane, he went to reside at Lower Burnet Field.

The two modern mansions adjoining were erected by Mr. Abraham Mitchell and his late brother Joseph, who purchased "The Parks" from the Bowling Company in 1864, comprising about sixty acres of pasture and woodland. Attached to the residence of Mr. Abraham Mitchell there is a picture gallery, wherein is a wealth of art not surpassed in this neighbourhood. The gallery was specially constructed for hanging pictures to the best advantage, and choice examples from its walls have frequently been lent for exhibition for public objects.

Immediately adjoining to Messrs. Mitchell's grounds is the public park of Bowling. It is bounded on one side by the historic mansion of Bolling Hall, and is fifty-three acres in extent. The land was purchased from the Rev. G. B. Paley for the sum of £20,000, £6000 of which was repaid by the Waterworks Committee for land intended for a reservoir. This project, however, has been abandoned. The site was singularly barren of vegetation and timber such as would be looked for in a public park; but, by judicious laying out and planting, a very pleasing effect has been produced. The designers were Messrs. Kershaw

and Hepworth, of Brighouse. The park was opened in September, 1880, at a total cost of £47,000.

Abutting upon the park is Bowling Cemetery, sixty-two acres in extent. The ground was purchased from the trustees of the late Mr. Nathan Whitley for £17,280, or 1s. 0¼d. per yard. By the purchase of a piece of ground called The Roughs from the Bowling Company, the site was increased to about seventy acres; but of this a portion is intended to be sold for building purposes. Only one section of the ground, however, has been laid out for burial purposes. The cemetery was consecrated in June, 1889.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 129.—In second sentence of fourth paragraph read "It is *in* these beds," &c.

Page 130.—In last sentence of first paragraph read: "Where the Better Bed crops out."

Page 135.—In fourteenth line from the top leave out the word "possibly." In third line from the bottom of the page commence the line with "to" instead of "too."

Page 136.—The eighth word in the eighth line on this page read "in" for "on."

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